

## Fabrication of Highly Conducting Ag<sub>2</sub>S Thin Films on FTO Substrate by Using SILAR

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**Abstract:** Highly conducting Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin films were synthesized on FTO substrates at room temperature using simple and versatile successive ionic layer adsorption and reaction (SILAR) method. SILAR method was used to deposit silver sulfide (Ag<sub>2</sub>S) thin films of about 299 nm thickness, under optimized deposition conditions viz. SILAR cycles (50), immersion time (25 s), and rinsing time (15 s). X-ray diffraction (XRD) study indicates the formation of polycrystalline Ag<sub>2</sub>S with preferential orientation along (1 0 0) plane. Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) will be used for study of the surface morphology of materials synthesized in thin film form. FESEM images showed that the deposited Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin films were homogenous, without cracks and with dense surface morphology covering entire substrate surface area. Compositional analysis showed that the Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin film becomes sulphur deficient and silver richer. Electrical studies showed that the deposited Ag<sub>2</sub>S films are highly conducting and can be used in photosensor and/or optoelectronic devices.

### 1. Introduction

Among the various metal sulphides, silver sulphide (Ag<sub>2</sub>S) in bulk and thin film form is extensively studied in last few decades for their diverse applications and have proved as a potential candidate for electronic devices, photocatalysis, light absorbing materials for solar cell, IR detectors, electrochemical solar cells etc. [1-2]. Hence, Ag<sub>2</sub>S is a promising material in this modern era of science and technology due to its properties such as non-toxicity, high absorption coefficient in the near-infrared region, stability against moisture and process dependent conductivity [3-5]. One of the important aspects of silver sulphide is its wide variety of band gap, ranging from 1 eV (for indirect transition) to 2.3 eV (for direct transition) [2]. Due to this excellent optical property, silver sulphide proves its importance in a wide range of applications like photovoltaics and photoelectrochemistry [6]. To date, thin films could be fabricated using various physical and chemical methods. However, for the deposition of Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin films number of fabrication techniques have been reported which includes, molecular beam epitaxy [7], thermal co-evaporation [8], physical vacuum deposition [9], aerosol assisted chemical vapor deposition (AACVD) [10], sequential thermal evaporation [11], facile chemical route [12], chemical bath deposition [13], solution growth technique [14], spray pyrolysis [2], and successive ionic layer adsorption and reaction (SILAR) [15]. Among these methods, SILAR is one of the reasonable thin film deposition methods that can be considered for this particular study. It is because; SILAR is one of the simple

and cost effective chemical techniques which does not require any expensive equipment and special operational condition [16]. In this study, SILAR deposition method is employed for the deposition of Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin films on FTO coated glass substrate. In this article, structural, surface morphological and electrical properties of Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin films deposited on FTO substrate have been investigated and reported.

## 2. Experimental

### 2.1 Substrate cleaning

Commercially available fluorine doped tin oxide (FTO) coated glass substrate is used as a substrate for the fabrication of Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin films. FTO coated glass substrates are widely used in various thin film solar cells as a transparent semiconductor oxide electrode material due to its transparency and high conductivity. Before deposition process, cleaning of substrate plays important role, which prevents contamination of the sample allow for correct deposition of materials. During this work, FTO substrate was cleaned ultrasonically with double distilled water for 45 minutes. Then, cleaned ultrasonically with acetone and ethanol, respectively for 5 minutes. Finally, substrates were again washed with double distilled water and cleaned ultrasonically for 30 minutes. This process is done to ensure a clean surface, which plays an important role in the deposition of thin films.

### 2.2 Materials used

Commercial A.R. grade silver nitrate, thiourea and 25% ammonia (Loba Chemie Ltd.) were purchased and used as received without further purification. All aqueous solutions were prepared with double distilled water.

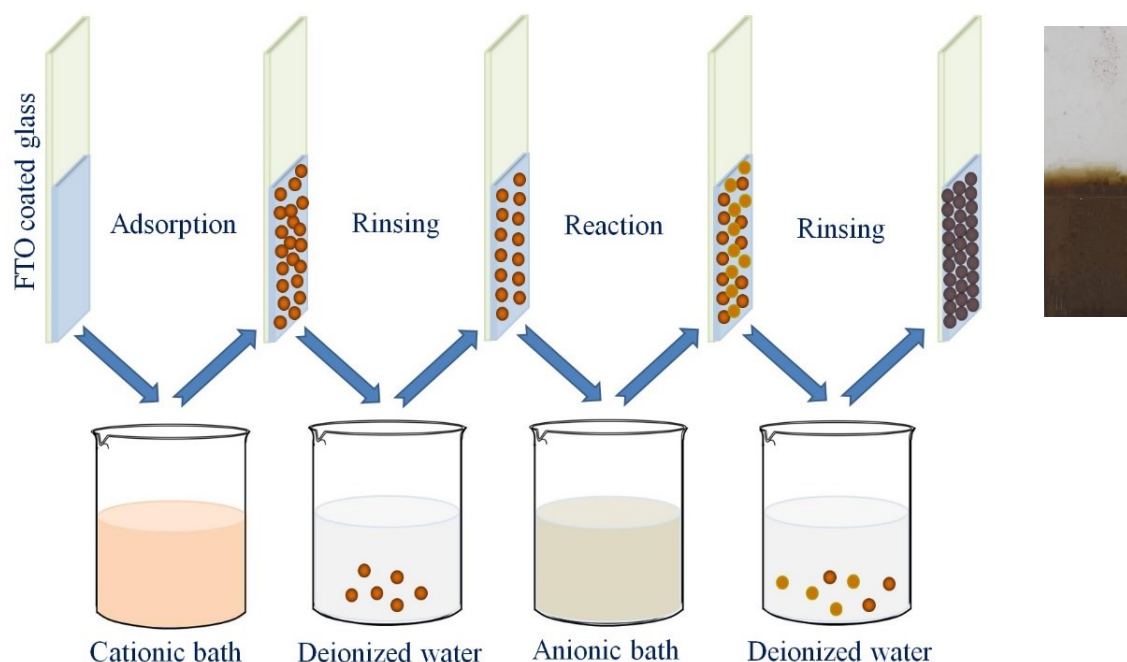
### 2.3 Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin film deposition

Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin films were grown on well cleaned FTO substrate by SILAR method at room temperature by using process reported earlier [17]. After the number of trials, the adsorption, reaction and rinsing times were optimized for the fabrication of homogeneous, uniform and crack and pin-hole free thin films. In typical SILAR process, cleaned FTO substrates were immersed separately in solutions of cation and anion precursors with simultaneous rinsing by using double distilled water between every immersion to avoid any precipitation [18]. Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin film deposition process consists of four beakers as shown in figure 1: the first beaker contains cationic precursor solution (40 ml) of 0.05 M AgNO<sub>3</sub>, the second beaker is filled with sufficient amount of deionized water to remove loosely adsorbed cations from the FTO substrate, the third beaker contains anionic precursor solution (40 ml) of 0.05M CS(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and the forth beaker contains the sufficient amount of deionized water to remove precipitate on the substrate. In the present study ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) was used as the complexing agent, thus metal ion can be made free in cationic precursor with pH~9. For this particular study dipping cycle was repeated 50 times to obtain uniform and smooth brownish thin films of optimized thickness (299 nm) for analysis.

### 2.4 Characterization of the synthesized films

To investigate the structural properties of the deposited thin films, the X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the film were recorded on a Bruker AXS, Germany (D8 Advanced) diffractometer in the scanning range  $2\theta = 20-80^\circ$  using Cu  $K_\alpha$  radiations with wavelength 1.5405 Å. S-4800 Type-II (HITACHI HIGH TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION Tokyo, Japan) field emission scanning electron microscope (FESEM) with an energy dispersive spectrometer (EDS) attachment was used for the determination of morphology and elemental chemical composition of the sample. The sheet resistance of the Ag<sub>2</sub>S thin films was determined using Keithley meter (Model no. 2400) over the range  $\pm 0.3$  V.



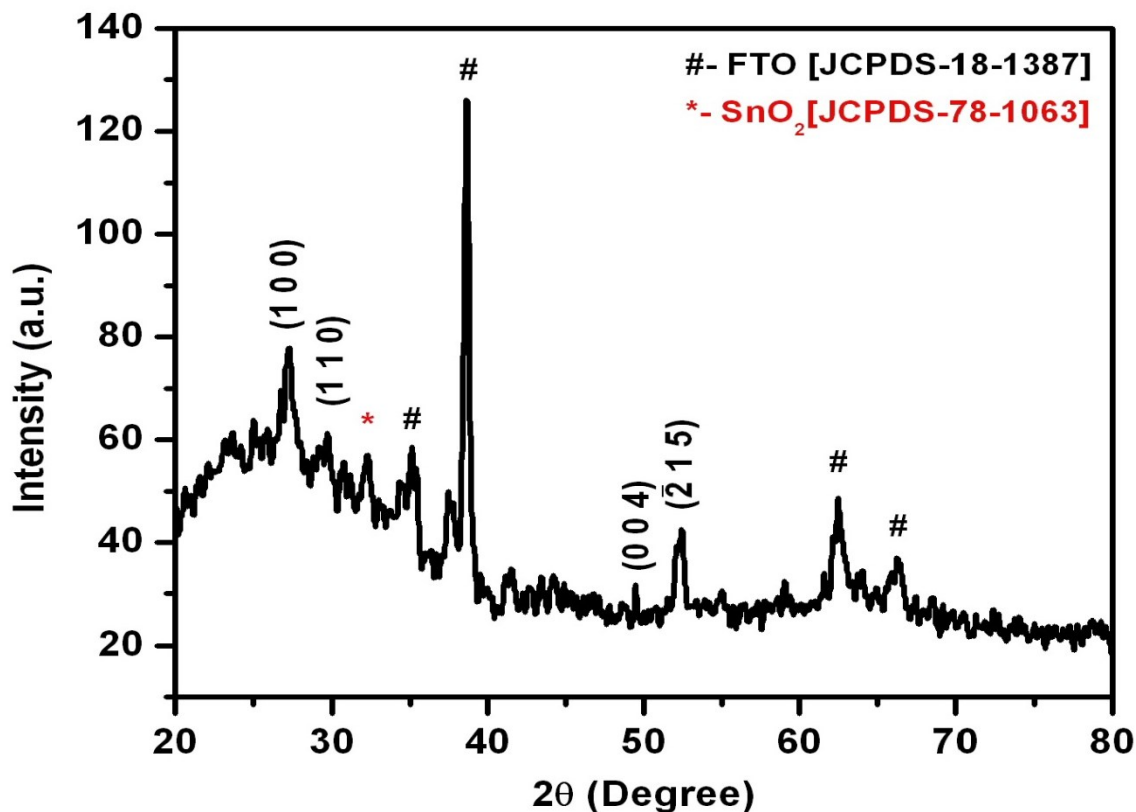


**Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the synthesis of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films by using SILAR method.**

### 3. Results and Discussion

The SILAR synthesized  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  films were found to adhere strongly to the FTO substrate with dark brown appearance and were extremely stable under environmental condition. XRD diffraction pattern of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films prepared on FTO substrate is as shown in fig. 2, which is used to determine the crystal structure of the films. The well defined (1 0 0), ( $\bar{2}$  1 5) peaks are observed in the XRD pattern. However, there are two minor peaks are also observed at  $2\theta \approx 29.68^\circ$ ,  $49.51^\circ$  corresponding to (1 1 0) and (0 0 4) reflections of the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$ . The deposited film is polycrystalline and all of the diffraction peaks can be indexed as the monoclinic structure of the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  [19]. The peaks at  $2\theta \approx 32.35^\circ$ ,  $35.13^\circ$ ,  $38.60^\circ$ ,  $62.42^\circ$ , and  $66.28^\circ$  corresponds to FTO substrate.

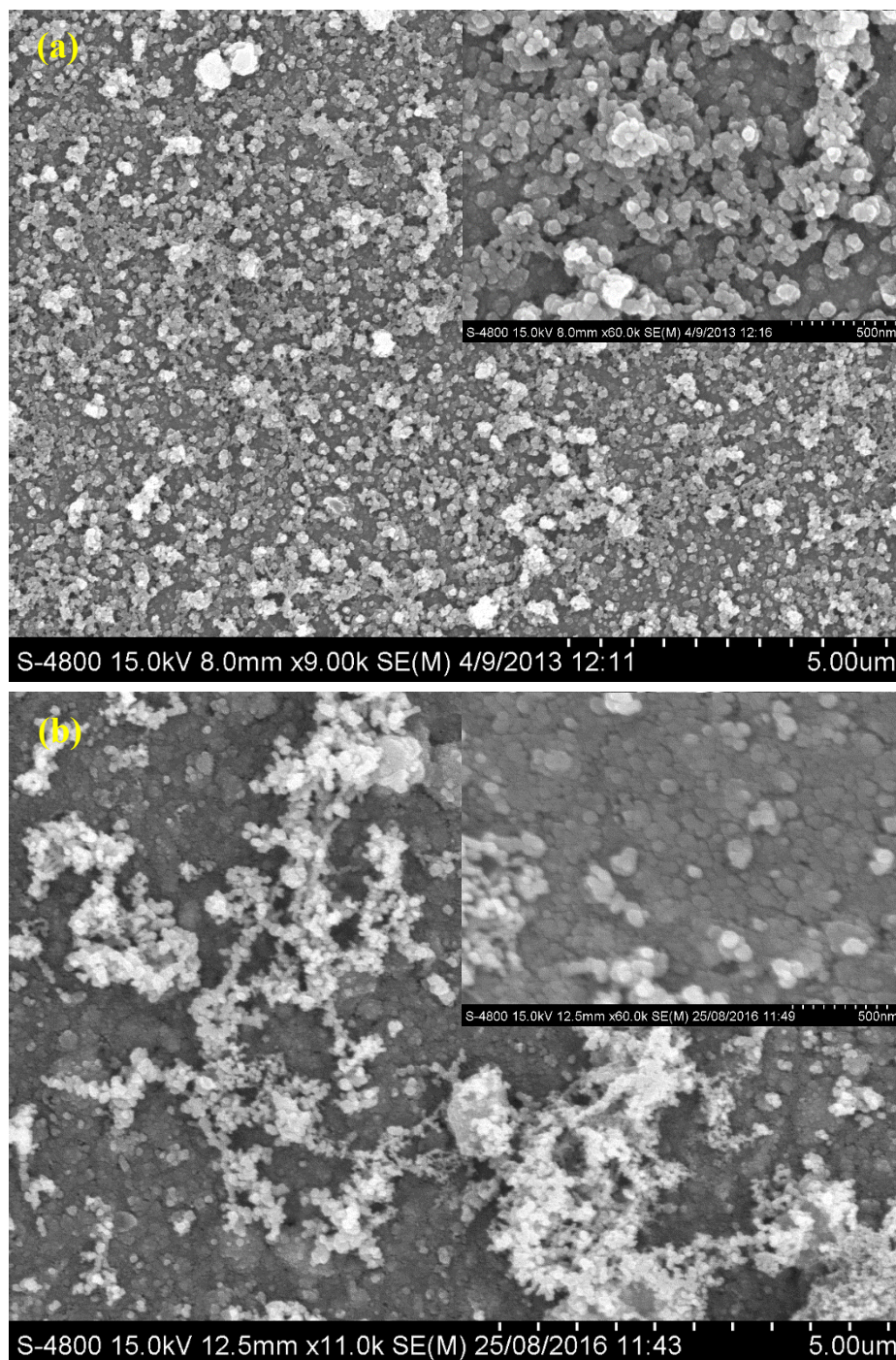
Fig. 3(a) and 3(b) depicts the surface microstructure of the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  films on glass and FTO substrates respectively, deposited at optimized parameters. These images showed that a deposited material consists of clusters of spherical shape of varying sizes. Fig. 4 shows that the FTO substrate is well covered with the deposited material with uniform distribution of spherical clusters. These figures also shows that the morphology seems to almost same but the cluster size was increased in case of the film deposited on FTO substrate. When  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films deposited on FTO substrate the size of the spherical clusters increased and is in the range of 40-50 nm. This shows that using SILAR method, we can successfully fabricate the  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films with controlled morphology.



**Fig. 2** X-ray diffraction patterns for  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films deposited with 50 immersion cycles.

The elemental analysis of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  films deposited on FTO coated glass substrate was performed using EDS analysis and presented in fig.4. The analysis confirms the presence of Ag and S in the deposited film with Ag=60% and S=40%. It confirms that the film has been silver rich. However, in addition to Ag and S, there are other peaks corresponding to Sn, O, F, etc. and can be attributed to those originating from FTO coated glass substrate.

In order to investigate the electrical transport properties, the typical I-V characteristics of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}/\text{FTO}$  films were recorded at room temperature using Keithley source meter (Model no. 2400) over the range  $\pm 0.3$  V. Fig. 5 shows I-V characteristics curve obtained from  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}/\text{FTO}$  films. I-V curve shows linear behaviour indicating that a good ohmic contact has been formed. From the I-V curve, the room temperature electrical resistivity of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}/\text{FTO}$  films was found to be  $38.94 \Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ , which indicates that highly conducting  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films was deposited on FTO substrate.



**Fig. 3** FESEM images of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films deposited on (a) glass, and (b) FTO substrates with 50 immersion cycles.

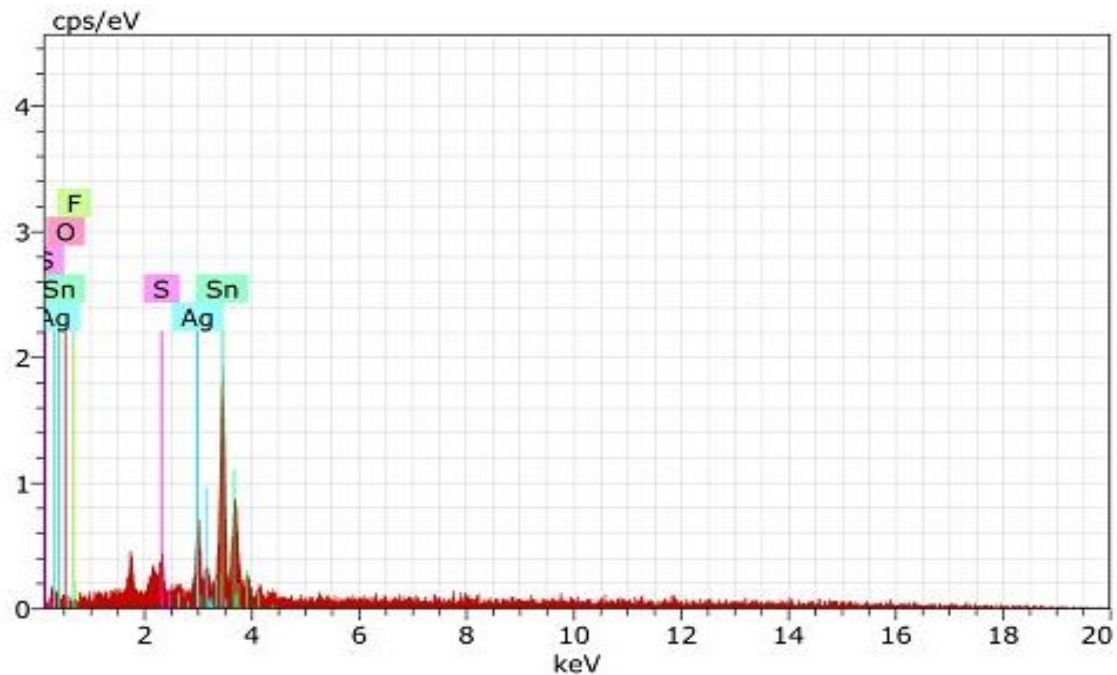


Fig. 4 Typical representation of EDS data for  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films deposited with 50 immersion cycles.

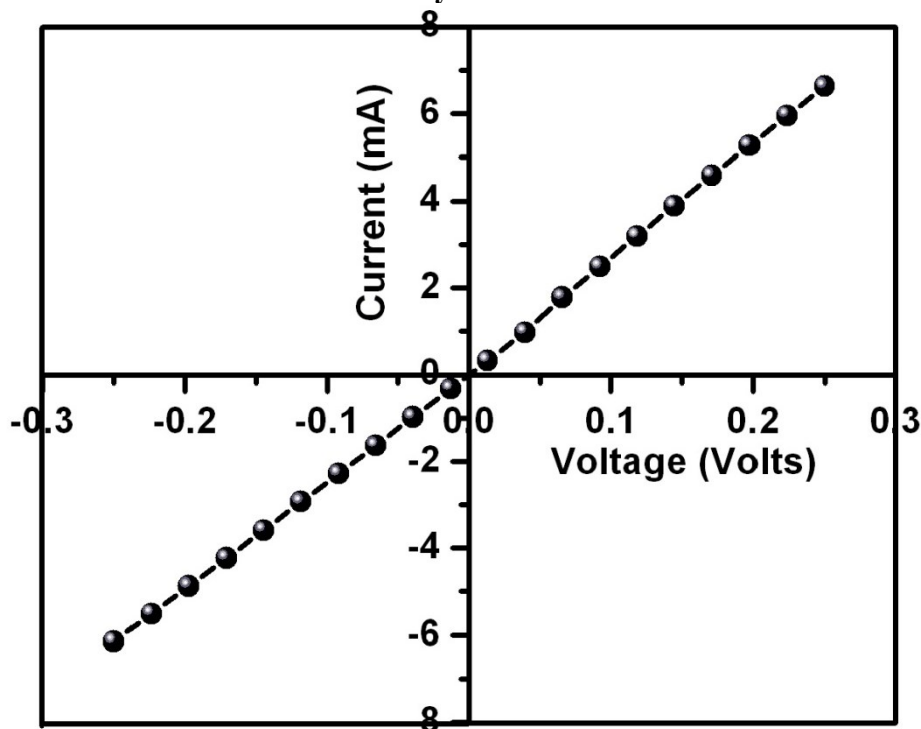


Fig. 5 Typical I-V characteristics of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films deposited on FTO substrate.

#### 4. Conclusion

Highly conducting  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films were deposited on FTO substrate by using SILAR technique at optimized parameters. The X-ray diffraction analysis showed the (1 0 0) plane as the preferred orientation with monoclinic structure of  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films. From morphological studies it has been found that the deposited material consists of clusters of spherical shape of varying sizes. From EDS study the prepared film is found to be silver rich. An electrical measurement indicates that highly conducting  $\text{Ag}_2\text{S}$  thin films were deposited on FTO substrate by using SILAR technique.

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## Natural Resources and their Conservation

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### Abstract:

*"Natural resources are that resources which is play an important role in human life. Natural resources occur naturally on earth surface, we cannot make it in industries. Natural resources are classified into many categories but mainly it divided into two types one is renewable and another is nonrenewable. Day today's use of natural resources are increasing for development purpose, this results the ecological imbalance. For better future of our generation everyone need to conserve the natural resources in a planned manner. Alternative resources are used for nonrenewable resources to maintain them."*

### Introduction:

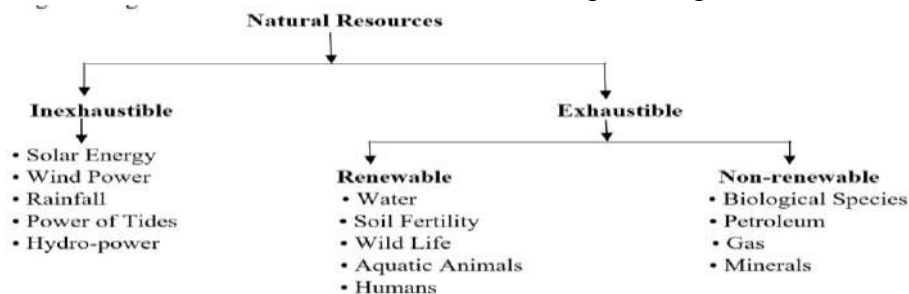
Natural resources are the precious resources on the earth. Natural resources play an important role in human life, without natural resources we cannot develop. Natural resources are that resources which is naturally occur on earth without interference of mankind. Air, water, sunlight, coal, minerals, forest and animals are the natural resources. These resources are useful for daily life as well as development of human beings. Natural resources are divided into two main types one is renewable and another is nonrenewable. These two types are divided according to their use. Natural resources are also classified into two types one is biotic and another is abiotic. Biotic resources are obtained from organic material and abiotic resources are obtained from non-organic material. Natural resources are used for to make food, fuel, goods production and raw material<sup>1</sup>. Natural resources are used to meet people needs. The development of country is depend on natural resources, the country rich with natural resources has chance to develop their economic activates as well as country enrichment.

Natural resources are important for us, day today the usage of natural resources are increased for development of every sector. This more use of natural resources are the alarm of human being, we need to conserve the natural resources for future life. Conservation means to prevent, preserve, protect and manage the natural resources. Conservation is the careful upkeep and maintain and preserve natural resources to secure it from disappearing. We need to use natural resources wisely for conservation of it<sup>2</sup>, if we could not use carefully then it would be harmful for our environment.

Conservation of natural resource are importance for our next generation as well as maintain the health of environment. Natural resources are very important for all kinds of development activities. Population of the world is increasing at very high rate and this impact on natural resources reduction, so our prime duty to conserve the natural resources through various practices. If we cannot conserve the natural resources then we face drought, flood, climate change, global warming and other related crisis. Everyone need to more use of renewable natural resources and reduce the use of nonrenewable resources<sup>3</sup>. Every people has prime duty to conserve the natural resources for our bright future.

### Classification of Natural Resources:

Natural resources are very important for our environment, but these resources are available in various types. Some resources are need to manage wisely for our future generation. Natural resources are classified into inexhaustible, exhaustible, renewable and non-renewable. Below figure categorized the natural resources.



According to above figure natural resources are classified into main two types one is inexhaustible and another is exhaustible. Exhaustible resources are also classified into two sub types these are renewable and non-renewable. The resources cannot be end by human consumption that resources are called inexhaustible resources these are solar energy, wind power, rainfall, power of tides and hydro power. The resources are end by human use that resources are called exhaustible resources, exhaustible resources are renewable and non-renewable. Renewable resources are naturally regenerated after consumption of human being that resources are called renewable resources, these are water, soil fertility, wild life, aquatic animals and humans. The non-renewable resources are cannot be naturally regenerate after its consumptions these resources are known as non-renewable resources, these are biological species, petroleum, gases and minerals<sup>4</sup>.

### **Conservation of Natural Resources:**

Planet earth is rich with natural resources due to this living and nonliving things are developed, but now a days the consumption of natural resources are increasing by human being for their development. For better future of our generation to conserve the natural resources. Following are the some natural resources and they need conserve by various human activities.

#### **1) Water:**

Water is an essential natural resource for us, without water we could not survive. India is a second largest country in the world in terms of population but only 4% of water resources available in country with compare to the world, these resources are deploying due to the over burden of population on it as well as the development activities in the country. Water conservation is important because fresh water resources are very few, our duty is to that to conserve them for our future generation and also for balancing the environment. Climate change has been deep impact on water resources, glaciers, snow, wetland and water bodies are effected due to the climate change. Water conservation is a practice to use water efficiently for reduce unnecessary water usage. Water conservation includes all the policies, activities and strategies to sustainable manage the fresh water. Water conservation includes reducing usage of water and reuse or recycle of waste water. Water is used for different purpose like farming, domestic, industrial and other development purpose<sup>5</sup>, so we need to use water carefully.

#### **2) Soil:**

Soil is an essential resource for us. Without soil we cannot get food, cloth and fodder, for human beings and other animal as well as other living organism need soil for their growth. Soil is an important for sustainable growth and production of crops. Soil conservation is a practice to protect soil from degradation. Soil conservation is an operation and management strategies to protect soil from erosion, soil particles are transport in water and air, these particle are to prevent from transport and conduct method to conserve them. To reduce soil erosion from wind need to provide a barrier between soil and wind. Soil conservation is a set of techniques to avoid soil erosion, degradation and depletion of land. Different types of soil conservation methods prevent land pollution, sedimentation, runoff soil and protect bare surface from cracking due to the wind, water and heat<sup>6</sup>. For Maintaining the natural environment and incassation of crop production needs conservation of soil.

#### **3) Air:**

Air is a precious resource on earth, air has consist of so many gases out of them some are very important for mankind. Air is contaminated by various activities like transportation, industrial plants, power plants and various other day today tasks. This air pollution create so many problems regarding health, and environment. There are so many simple steps in our everyday life's to help improve the air conditions. Using the public transport, turn of the unnecessary lights, reducing the daily fire and smoking, use of fans instead of air conditioners, use filters for chimney, avoid the usage of crackers, avoid using of product with chemicals these are the way we contribute to reduce the air pollution<sup>7</sup>. Air is a most important element for survive life on earth. Our prime duty to reduce pollution and make air clean for every life on earth.

#### **4) Minerals:**

Mineral resources are most important for the growth of life, mineral resources are the key material; for development of every country. Mineral resources are nonrenewable in nature. Mineral resources are used



for various purpose. Mineral resources are divided into three main categories, these are industrial minerals, fuel minerals and metallic minerals. The mineral resources we cannot make in laborites, so we need to use it carefully and conserve it for future generation. Now we excess use of mineral for various purpose, we need to reduce it usage and move towards renewable resources. Use of mineral resources in a planned and sustainable manner. Mineral resources we cannot produce so once destroy they are destroy forever. Use alternative resource for mineral resource and we need to reuse of waste mineral resource<sup>8</sup>. We conserve the mineral resources by reusing, recuperating and recycling method, to finding new area of minerals, to utilizing renewable resources, substitute the mineral resources by renewable resources and using the modern technology.

#### 5) Forest:

Forest is an extremely important natural resource for us. Without forest we cannot breathe clean air. Forest is necessary for survive of mankind as well as all species. Forest is a storehouse of various species like mammals, birds, plant, reptiles, insects, birds and various life forms. Nearly 4 billion hectares are covered by forest on earth surface, this is roughly 30% of its total land<sup>9</sup>. In India 7,12,249 sq. km area under the forest which is 21.67 percent of geographical area of the country. Below table shows the forest and tree cover of India.

**Forest and Tree Cover in India**

Class	Area (sq. km)	% of Geographical Area
<b>Very Dense Forest</b>	99,278	3.02
<b>Moderately Dense Forest</b>	3,08,472	9.38
<b>Open Forest</b>	3,04,499	9.26
<b>Total Forest Cover</b>	<b>7,12,249</b>	<b>21.67</b>
<b>Tree Cover</b>	95,027	2.89
<b>Total Forest and Tree Cover</b>	<b>8,07,276</b>	<b>24.56</b>
<b>Scrub</b>	46,297	1.41
<b>Non-Forest</b>	25,28,923	76.92
<b>Total Geographical area</b>	<b>32,87,469</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: India State of forest report 2019, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Government of India.

According to above table total area of forest cover is 7,12,249 and total tree cover is 95,027 both total area is an 8,07,276 sq. km area under forest and tree cover which is 24.56 percent of geographical area out of total area of India.

Now a days for the development of various sectors deforestation is increased this is a not good sign of our future generation. Everyone need to protect forest from deforestation and require plantation for increase the forest area for clean environment for our future generation. Conservation of forest is more important for every species on earth, government, community organization, individuals and private bodies are need to protect and manage the forest in a planned way for its conservation. Natural and manmade forest will be protect for ecological balance of environment. Conservation of forest need to take the some steps like regulated and planned cutting of tree, proper utilization of forest product, reforestation and afforestation, protection of forest, check over forest clearance for agricultural and industrial purpose and control over forest fire<sup>10</sup>.

#### 6) wildlife:

Wildlife are the important natural resource for maintaining environment as well as the development of mankind. For humans animals are the productive resource for daily life. Animals are provide wide variety of products that human needs to survive like milk, egg, meat cheese, butter, beauty products, jewelry and cloths. Animals are also play an important role for maintaining healthy environment on the earth surface. Now a days some species are at risk level, so we need to conserve the wildlife for better environment. According to international union for conservation of nature estimate that 27,000 species are at risk for extinction. When the some species are disappeared then this is a harmful effect on the ecosystem<sup>11</sup>.

Wildlife conservation is refers to protect wild species and their habitat for maintain healthy ecosystem. Wildlife conservation through the some practices like monitoring wildlife population, habitat protection, habitat management, conserve species in their wild state, rehabilitation of threatened species, breeding program, celebrating the various program on wild life species, awareness program, publication of wildlife film, book etc<sup>12</sup>. creating various law regarding wildlife protection. For our bright and healthy future everyone needs to involve the activities that conserve wildlife.

### Conclusion:

Natural resources are precious in nature, humans cannot make it in industries. Some natural resources are renewable and some are nonrenewable. Natural resources are naturally occur on earth without interference of human being. Every day the consumption of natural resources are increasing for the development purpose by mankind, due to this some nonrenewable resources are at risk. Everyone's prime duty is that to conserve the natural resources for future generation as well as healthy environment. We need to use alternative resources for nonrenewable resources. To protection, management and maintenance of natural resources every one need to carefully use it and planned for conserve the natural resources for healthy environment.

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**Study of Diversity of Freshwater Molluscs from Dried water reservoirs in  
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**Abstract -**

*The present work was based on a survey of Molluscs species form region of Taloda tahesil. The present study is an attempt to study diversity of Freshwater molluscs from dried water reservoirs in Taloda tahesil. In Present study 10 species of freshwater molluscs belonging to 8 genera were recorded.*

**Key words** – Diversity, Molluscs, Freshwater mollusc

**Introduction –**

Mollusca is the second largest phylum of Animal kingdom. The Phylum Mollusca is a group of animal having different sizes, shapes, habits and are found in different habitats (Subba Rao 1993). Zoological survey of India (Subba Rao 1989) was done the taxonomic survey of Indian Freshwater Molluscs. Indian Gastropod Studied by many workers. Annandale (1919) study mollusca in Bombay, Ray and Mukherjee (1963) studied mollusca from Rajasthan, Tonapi (1971) studied mollusca in Poona and Kulkarni (1973) studied mollusca of Marathwada region. The present work was done to study diversity of molluscs from dried water reservoir. The molluscs found are identified and preserved for further record.

**Material and Methods -**

**Study area** – Molluscan shells were collected from dried water reservoirs in Taloda tahesil which belongs to Nandurbar district of Maharastra State of India and situated between Latitude 21.562807 and Longitude 74.213531.

**Collection of Shells –**

All the shells collected from all sites was brought to laboratory. Shells were cleaned by washing in water to remove mud and other material. Then shells were dried. All the shells were identified using Hand book of freshwater Molluscs of India by N. V. Subba Rao, Zoological survey of India Calcutta and Hand book on India freshwater Molluscs Ramakrishnaanirudha Dey Zoological Survey of India.

**Results-**

In present study 10 species of mollusca belonging to 8 genus were recorded. Out of these 9 species are of Gastropoda and only 1 is of Bivalvia. Table 1 shows collected shell diversity found in survey.

**Table 1: Diversity of freshwater molluscs**

Sr.No	Class	Family	Genus	Species
1	Gastropoda	Planorbidae	Indoplanorbis	exustus
2	Gastropoda	Viviparidae	Bellamya	bengalensis
3	Gastropoda	Thiaridae	Tarebia	lineata
4	Gastropoda	Thiaridae	Melanoides	tuberculata
5	Bivalvia	Corbiculidae	Corbicula	striatella
6	Gastropoda	Lymnaeidae	Lymnaea	accuminata
7	Gastropoda	Lymnaeidae	Lymnaea	luteola
8	Gastropoda	Thiaridae	Thiara	scabra
9	Gastropoda	Planorbidae	Gyrulus	labiatus
10	Gastropoda	Planorbidae	Gyrulus	convexiusculus



**Discussion-**

Taloda is present in Nandurbar district of Maharashtra state. It is near to Satpuda mountains. The water reservoirs in this area are full of water in rainy season but become dry till end of winter. Shells of mollusk were collected in summer season between the month of April and May 21. At that time water reservoirs become dry hence no live mollusk were collected. Only shells were collected for study. Shells were found in sand of river and mud of other reservoirs. As 9 species of Gastropods found it indicates more abundance of Gastropoda than Bivalvia of which only one species was found. It is not a Quantitative study hence only number of species are taken in consideration and not number of shells of each species.

**Conclusion-**

This is only initiative work. During my study only 10 species were recorded but it may be possible more species were present in rainy season which was not found in summer survey. Hence there is a quiet need to conduct survey to study diversity of molluscs. It will may give data of many species than known today.

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# Management of Biopesticides to Control Infestation of Insect Stored Grain Pest *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae): A Review

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**Abstract:** Pulses and Cereals have great nutritional value in the daily human diet. Infestation of Stored grain is a serious issue since different life stages of several types of insects can cause it. Insect degrade the quality of stored grains and product, resulting in economic losses. The storage of grains has been linked to a high number of insect infestations. Almost all stored grain insect pests have remarkably high multiplication rates and may destroy 10-15 % of grains. The major pest of stored grains includes Weevil (*Sitophilus oryzae*, *Sitophilus zeamais*, *Sitophilus granaries*), *Tribolium* species (*Tribolium castaneum* and *Tribolium confusum*), Khapra beetles (*Trogoderma granarium*), lesser grain borer (*Rhyzopertha dominica*), Pulse beetles (*Callosobruchus maculatus*), Rice moth (*Corcyra cephalonica*), etc. Continuous and indiscriminate over use of insecticides are responsible for the development of resistance against these insect pesticides. Accumulation of synthetic chemical pesticide residues on pulses and cereals are unfortunately consumed by human. Recently, in agricultural practices in different areas of the world, attention has been given towards the exploitation of plant biochemical as a new approach in stored grain protection. Various scientific literature already documented the efficacy of plant derivatives against storage grain pests. Biopesticides kill and repel the insect pests, affect insect growth, development and metamorphosis. Farmers have used higher plants, medicinal plants, various herbs and traditional spices for stored grain insect pest management, but majority of farmer use chemical insecticide to increase productivity but it causes adverse effect on environment and non-target animal including human also, so there is more need for scientific research regarding the plant Biopesticides efficacy against stored grain pests.

**Keywords:** *Tribolium castaneum*, Infestation, Stored grain pests, Biopesticides, Phytochemicals

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## Introduction

Agriculture is crucial sector in world, because economy of nation depends on agriculture sector.

Most of the income generated from this sector, but agriculture faces many different problems. One of

the prime problems is insect pest damage. Insect pest create huge loss of production, on other side population increases continuously which also create pressure on agriculture to increase food production. Post-harvest losses of stored food grains are caused by a variety of reasons, the most serious of which are Pulses and Cereals infested with insects. According to reports, insect infestation alone on stored food grains range from 5 to 30 per cent of global agriculture production. Improper storage of stored grains results in high losses in grains. The capital value of losses is more than fifty thousand crores per year (Singh, 2010)

Farmers use a variety of chemical pesticides on the crop to reduce the pest's damages. This pesticide chemical residue accumulates in the environment and causing negative effects on non-target organisms. Stored grain pests damage the grains and infested more stored grains than they consume. The contaminated products are not suitable for consumption. It is recorded that about 10-30% of food grain losses are due to the stored grain infestation by pests. Third world reported as Insect and rodents are responsible for damaging as well as create infestation up to 10 to 25 per cent of the total harvested food (Matthews, 1993).

Tissue of higher plants contains arrays of biochemical, known as 'secondary plant chemicals' which are defensive in function. They include alkaloids, steroids, phenolic, saponins, resin, essential oils, various organic acids and other compounds. Insects, rodents and microorganisms destroy the edible, non-edible part of the stored grain and lead to postharvest deterioration causing economic losses due to decay as well as changes in the odour, taste, appearance, and nutritional value. In this context, the improvement of grain storage conditions is the first step in this direction. Majority of farmer use chemical pesticides to increase productivity but it causes adverse effect on environment and non-target animal including human also, hence natural pesticides (Biopesticides) are required to control pests and is essential for maintaining the good quality of grains during storage and production. In

many circumstances, a minor change in storage methods can result in significantly greater preservation of the stored product and as a result, reduced loss. Therefore, the eco-friendly chemicals non-toxic to a man having biodegradable properties are required to control the stored grains pests and plants only can provide such chemicals. The need is to screen the plants and their parts for the proper phytochemicals.

*Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) (Coleoptera: Tenebrionidae):

As per research data number of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera insect pests have been observed and noted to be associated with stored grains. Most of insect pests belong to the order Coleoptera and Lepidoptera. *Tribolium castaneum* is considered as a most important and major insect pest of stored food grains (Howe, 1965). *Tribolium castaneum* commonly known as red flour beetle, is harmful and destructive insect pest which belongs to order Coleoptera. The adult of *Tribolium castaneum* is flat, 5 mm to 6 mm long and body is reddish-brown in colour. Head, thorax, abdomen are distinct and antennae are well developed, of which the last segment is abruptly much more significant than preceding ones. The individual female lays 400-450 eggs in their whole life. Eggs are sticky in nature. Adults lay eggs on the grains and debris. Eggs are small round and cylindrical at both ends and whitish in colour. Incubation period is 5-10 days to hatch. The larva is very active, cylindrical and pupates after 3-4 weeks. Pupation takes place on the grain surface, which last for 6-8 days. Adult and larva of *Tribolium castaneum* cause damage. *Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) is a vital insect pest for food grains; it is considered a major pest of stored grains, leading to a considerable loss of quality and viability of grain.

*Host Range and Damage:*

*Tribolium castaneum* (Red flour beetle) is a most destructive insect pest of grains and its products. Adult and larva of *Tribolium castaneum* feeding on many different kinds of food i.e., polyphagous feeding habit. Both adult and larva of *Tribolium*

*castaneum* cause damage, loss of stored grains and its product like wheat and wheat flour, biscuits, corn flakes, dried fruits, nuts, beans, pasta (Hussain, 1994; Devi and Devi, 2015). All the above manifestation of damage usually leads to the loss of overall gain due to the loss of price and the extra cost needed for control from pesticides and expensive pest-proof packaging. The need to find cheaper and safer methods for this pest can be a long way in enhancing food security, especially in subsistent families with little resources to afford the prohibitive costs of insecticides and other protective measures.

#### *Management Practices Against Control Infestation of Stored Grain Pest Tribolium castaneum (Herbst):*

##### *Physical Control:*

Physical control includes light, temperature, moisture, humidity, mechanical methods and different structural methods. Temperature is a most important abiotic factor for survival of life. Temperature treatment for storage of Pulses and Cereals are very effective, priceless and responsible to kill the different life stages i.e. larval, pupal and adult stages of insect at a time. Generally stored grain insect pest cannot tolerate extreme temperature (cooling as well as heating). They show high mortality ratio at 55-56 C for 10 to 12 h duration and can effectively kill the different life stages i.e. larval, pupal and adult of stored grain insect pest species. Low temperature less than 12 C also reduces insect growth, development and metamorphosis (Carrillo *et al.*, 2006). The red flour beetle (*Tribolium castaneum*, Herbst) has a developed chemosensory organ (Barrer, 1983). *T. castaneum* adults do not prefer light and high as well as low temperature. Thus, if storage areas were lid covered with these sources, *Tribolium castaneum* (Red flour beetle) could be managed without use of insecticide.

##### *Sorting and Dividing:*

Food grains displaying insect infestation, mould, mechanical damage or any other inferior quality must be removed and processed as soon as

possible. This will prevent contamination of the healthy grains and maintain the overall quality of the product. Another way is that products meant for storage be divided into two parts, one for short-term storage. Generally, no losses are caused by insects for up to 3-4 months. Therefore, food grains intended for consumption during this period need not be treated, whereas long-term storage requirements require proper treatment.

##### *Chemical Control:*

The breakthrough discovery of Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane (DDT), the use of chemical pesticides was at that time very popular in all pest management system all over the world. DDT and BHC should be avoided for seed treatment since their toxicity may persist in making them toxic; also, BHC tends to reduce the germinating quality of the seeds. At present many synthetic chemicals are used for chemical control of insect pest.

Farmers use a variety of chemical pesticides on the crop to reduce the pest damages. The residue of these synthetic chemical pesticide accumulates in the environment and cause negative effects on non-target living organisms like human and biodiversity (Kaur *et al.*, 2019). The chemical methods of exposing pests to pesticides cannot be applied for store grain pests; therefore, it is necessary to find safe Biopesticides that can protect the store grains from the beetle but will be harmless to man. The only way to protect grains is to screen many plants for their biopesticidal properties to control store grain pests.

##### *Biological Control:*

Biological control is a pest control that necessitates the use of other biological species to control the pests. In this method different biological species or agents are used for suppression of population of pest. The use of natural enemies for the control of *T. castaneum* has long been proven to be very effective. Most commonly Hymenoptera (parasitoids) insects are used to reduce the infestation and damage stored grain insect pest.



### Biopesticidal Control:

Biopesticides are plant-based chemicals commonly called as phytochemicals prepared from different plant parts which can control insect pest by the eco-friendly mechanism. Phytochemicals are non-toxic to a human and possess biodegradable properties so they reduce agricultural toxicity (Patel *et al.*, 2021).

Phytochemicals are naturally occurring having defensive function and used for controlling insect pests. Biopesticides (Phytochemicals) are most useful and important as alternative to synthetic chemical pesticides. Different phytochemicals from plant sources have been reported as having insecticidal activity against all life stages of insect pests. These factors suggest a need for finding a new approach to pest management. The present review discuss the biopesticides from plant origin to be effectively used to control *T. castaneum* infestation. Presently Botanicals/Biopesticides occupy a tiny niche in the world of synthetic pesticides. Still, the increasing environmental concern had led to a surge in the use of environmentally sustainable and friendly "green" alternatives. Biopesticides are advantageous in many ways as they naturally occur, particularly to target pests, with little or no adverse effect on beneficial insects, no unknown environmental hazards, less residual activity. Botanicals are effective against insecticide resistance species of insects.

### Some Biopesticides with Their Mode of Action for Control of Stored Grain Insect Pest *Tribolium castaneum* (Red Flour Beetle):

- Ethanol extracts of *Myristica fragrans* and *Curcuma longa* were found to be most effective biopesticides against *Tribolium castaneum* (Red flour beetle) (Thuraya, 2017).
- Petroleum ether and diethyl extract of *Curcuma longa* showed noticeable reduction in F1 progeny of *Tribolium castaneum* (Matter *et al.*, 2008).
- *Piper nigrum* and *Zingiber officinale* extract on

*Tribolium castaneum* has been tested by different concentration for 7 days (2.5 ml concentration) and it was found that the *Tribolium castaneum* mortality rate was high (Mary and Durga, 2017).

- Essential oils from leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus* and *Ocimum bacilicum* showed repellent efficacy against adult stage of *Tribolium castaneum* (Mishra *et al.*, 2012).
- Ethanol extract of *Cerriops tagal* stem and twig showed significant feeding deterrent activity against *Tribolium castaneum* (Du *et al.*, 2011).
- Powder effect of *Tephrosia purpurea*, *Prosopis juliflora* and *Alfaroa mexicana* were tested against *Tribolium castaneum*, all these plants showed repellent activity (Pugazhvendan *et al.*, 2009).
- Leaf Powder of *Annona squamosa* and *Balanites aegyptieca* caused high mortality against *Tribolium castaneum* (Sule and Ahemad, 2009).
- Seed extract of *Sapium indicum*, *Thevetia neriifolia* and *Jatropha gossypifolia* affected fecundity and fertility of *Tribolium castaneum* and *Tribolium confusum* (Khanam *et al.*, 2008)
- *Nigella sativa* showed insecticidal activity against stored grain pest *Tribolium castaneum* (Chaubey, 2007)
- Leaf extract of *Clerodendron viscosum* showed repellent activity against larva and adult of *Tribolium castaneum* (Husain and Rahman, 2006).
- *Nicotiana tabacum* leaf powder contains phytochemical alkaloid which acts as anti-feedant against *Tribolium castaneum* as well as insecticidal effect on larva of *Tribolium castaneum* (Tiwari *et al.*, 1995).
- Extract of early immature berries of *Azadirachta indica* is toxic to insect pest *Tribolium castaneum* and *Sitophilus oryzae*

(Ahmed *et al.*, 2000).

- *Azadiracta indica* and *Vitex negundo* showed antifertility and antiovipositional effect against *Tribolium castaneum* (Amin, 2000).
- Seed extract of *Aphanamixis polystachya* showed insecticidal activity against *Tribolium castaneum* (Pandian *et al.*, 2000).

## Conclusion

*Tribolium castaneum* is a significant insect pest of food grains, considered as a major pest of stored grains. *Tribolium castaneum* stored grain pest management broadly depends on synthetic pesticides. Synthetic chemical pesticides are very toxic having long residual value and are thus very harmful to human. Accumulation of chemical residues may result in the loss of food and food products. Overuse of synthetic chemical pesticide cause harmful impact on the ecosystem and biodiversity. Biopesticides can be the best means of the control of the stored grain pests. Many plants have a defense mechanism to protect themselves against the attack of insect pests. And for this they possess phytochemicals such as terpenoids, alkaloids, phenolic acids, ecdysterone hormone-like chemicals, which alter the metamorphosis or are toxic to insects. Botanical pesticide is a most effective method to control insect pest because they neither harm the farmers nor the natural enemies of pest and maintain eco-friendly environment.

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## Responses of Melanophores in Denervation Experiment of *Rasbora Daniconius* (Ham.) with 5-Hydroxytryptamine

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### ABSTRACT

The denervation of melanophores with serotonin were examined on the isolated scale of melanophores of *Rasbora daniconius* in its dorso-lateral region and band region. The melanophore size index (MSI) was employed as a recording parameter for the responses of denervated melanophores to serotonin. It was observed that after denervation the sensitivity of the dorso-lateral region was not changed significantly, but in case of band region melanophores sensitivity of melanophores to serotonin was significantly decrease or inhibited.

**Keywords:** Fish melanophores, serotonin, denervation

### INTRODUCTION

Rapport, Green and Page (1948) for the first time described 5-Hydroxytryptamine(5-HT) or serotonin and according to authors its source is serum and its activity is one causing constriction. 5-HT has a wide distribution among the vertebrates and invertebrates and also act as neurotransmitter in many central and peripheral nervous systems of both the groups (Erspamer 1963; Leake and Walker, 1980).

Studies on the effects of 5-HT are few in lower vertebrates in comparison with the effects of adrenergic and cholinergic drugs (Parker, 1948; Bagnara and Hadley, 1973; Fujii and Oshima, 1986, 1994). The results of the studies on the nature of melanophores to 5-HT are rather diverse. Cerletti and Berde (1955) first observed that although it inhibited the melanin dispersing action of D-lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), 5-HT itself had no effect on guppy melanophores either *in vivo* or *in vitro*. Fujii (1961) noted that 5-HT had no aggregating effect upto  $10^{-4}$  M on goby, *Chasmichthys*. Healey and Ross (1966) and Ruffin *et. al*, (1969) presented their results that 5-HT has no significant effect upon *Phoxinus* or *Nannostomus* melanophores, either in aggregating or dispersing melanophores.

Miyashita and Fujii (1973) further observed that reserpine treatment of the live fishes for 4.45 hours potentiated the aggregatory responses of guppy fish melanophores to 5-HT. These authors also mentioned about the effects of alpha and beta adrenergic receptor blocking agents on the guppy melanophore responses to 5-HT. They found that adrenergic blockers induced an inhibitory effect on the aggregatory responses of the fish melanophores to serotonin.

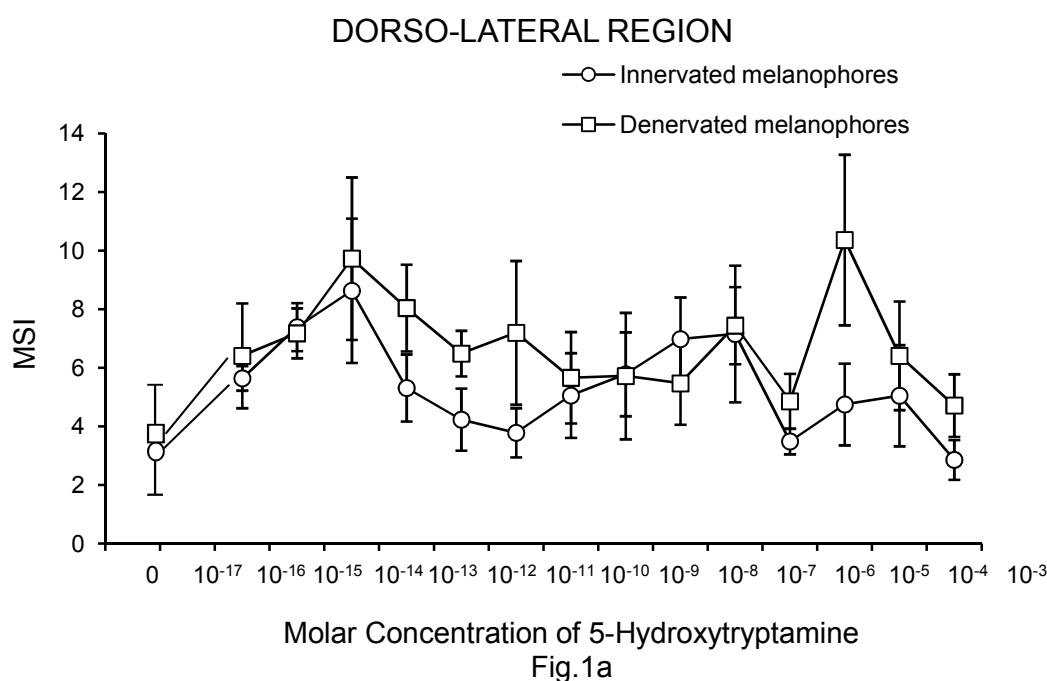
Gaur (1994) worked on the melanophores of *C. mrigala* and found that 5-HT induced aggregation. However, the effect was dose dependent. She also found that denervation of melanophores (either *in vivo* or *in vitro*) increased the sensitivity of melanophores to 5-HT. In an experiment she found that pre-treatment fishes with either PCPA or 5-HTP, which are specific 5-HT synthesis inhibitor and serotonin synthesis potentiators respectively, did not induce any significant change in the sensitivity of this fish melanophores to 5-HT. She concluded from this experiment that 5-HT is not involved directly as neurotransmitters in the pigment translocations of this fish species, but its effect may be mediated through its specific receptors.

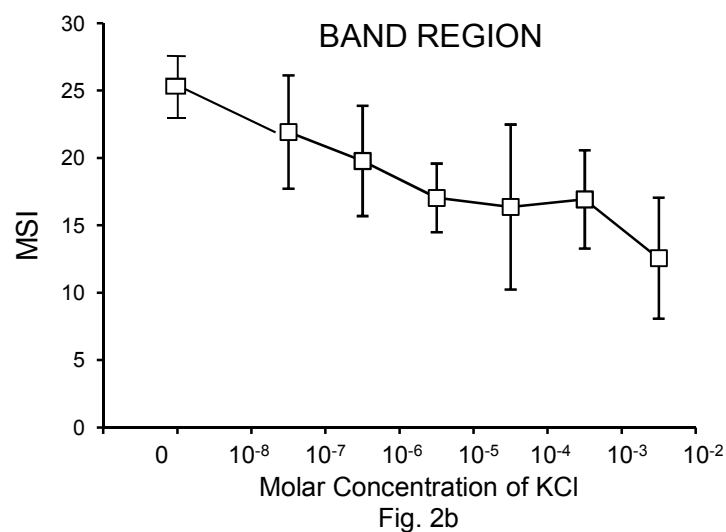
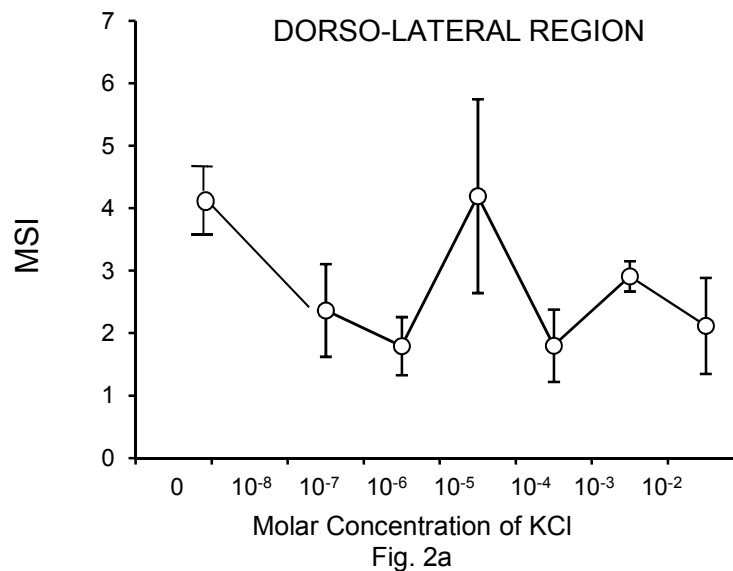
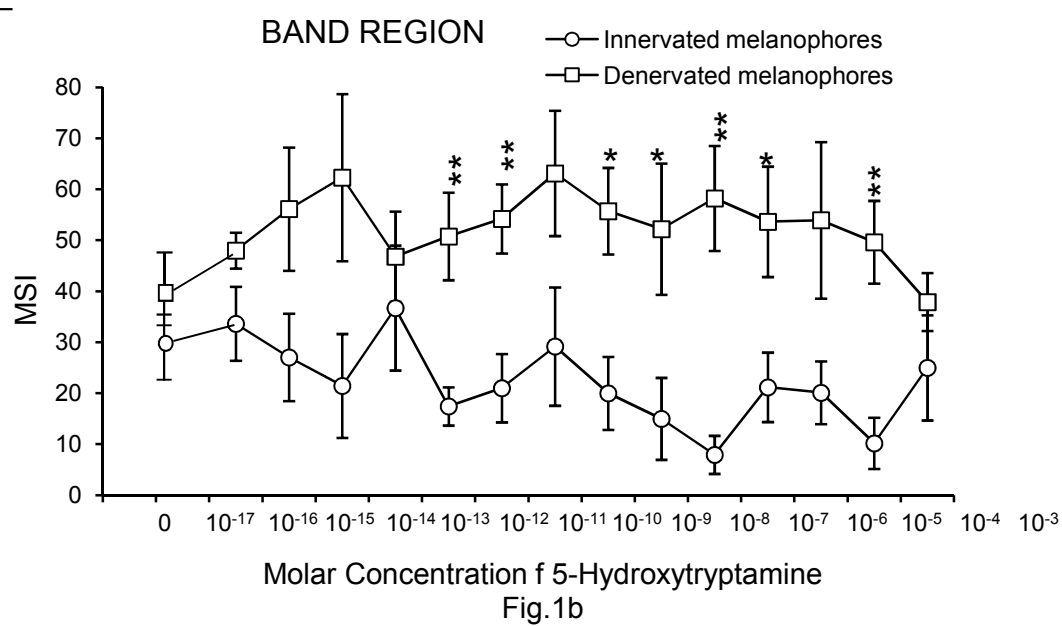
## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The young fishes of either sex of *Rasbora daniconius* (Ham.) were procured from local fish farms and transported to the laboratory alive. The fishes were 5 – 7 cms long and weighing 8 -10 gms. The fishes were acclimatized in the laboratory for 48 hrs, with normal day and night cycle of the prevailing seasons at room temperature between 25<sup>0</sup> to 30<sup>0</sup>C during summer (April to May) and during early winter (October to November). The scales were removed from dorso-lateral region below the head and band region of the fish. The band region is dark black in color which extends from posterior end of the orbit and run upto the tip of tail. The scales were immediately immersed in 0.7 % NaCl (fish saline). The saline medium has been found to give better result than fish Ringer. Hence all the experiment were carried out in the saline medium only. For each concentration of 5-HT separate petri-dish were used. Individual melanophores on scales were measured with an ocular micrometer (Erma, Japan) in low power microscope and mean Melanophore size index (MSI) was calculated according to the method describe by (Bhattachary *et. al.* 1976) and described in detail elsewhere (Ovais *et.al.* 1994). The decrease and increase of MSI from the control value represent aggregation and dispersion of melanophores respectively.

For the denervation experiment reserpine was taken in solution according to method described by Katayama *et. al.*, (1980). 1mM reserpine solution was made in 125mM of citric acid. After incubating the scales in 0.7% saline medium, the scales were incubated for 1 hr 30 min in reserpine solution and MSI was recorded and tested for the state of denervation by KCl treatment. No aggregatory response of melanophores to KCl treatment was considered a positive denervation state of the melanophores. Further experiments were performed only from those fish scales, which responded positively for the denervation test.

Statistical analysis was performed with student's t-test.





## RESULT

The melanophores of *Rasbora daniconius* (Ham.) were of typical star shaped in both the regions i.e. dorso-lateral region and band region. The dorso-lateral region melanophores were smaller in size ( $MSI 4.43 \pm 0.725$ ), while in band region melanophores were larger in size ( $MSI 25.98 \pm 3.609$ ). In both the regions epidermal melanophores were few, hence the present study was performed on dermal melanophores only. Denervation of the *Rasbora daniconius* melanophore was performed as described in the material and methods. On the denervated melanophores the effect of 5-HT was investigated by plotting the concentration-response curves of 5-HT on the innervated and denervated melanophores together. After denervation the sensitivity of the dorso-lateral region melanophores was not changed significantly. However, in a few concentrations the responses were inhibited in comparison with the innervated once in the same concentration of 5-HT (Fig. 1a).

It is concluded from the comparison of the concentration-response curves of innervated and denervated melanophores to 5-HT that some change occurred i.e. an inhibition in the sensitivity of the melanophores after denervation was appeared (Fig. 1a). In the case of band region melanophores sensitivity of the melanophores to 5-HT was significantly decreased or inhibited which is apparent from the shifting of concentration-response curve of 5-HT on denervated melanophores (Fig. 1b). In order to investigate the nature of innervation of this fish melanophores we employed KCl, KCl induced aggregation in a dose range of  $1.341 \times 10^{-7}$  to  $1.341 \times 10^{-3}$  M. All the concentrations of KCl employed induced aggregation in dorso-lateral as well as band region melanophores except one concentration of KCl i.e.  $1.341 \times 10^{-5}$  M and which induced dispersion in dorso-lateral region melanophores (Fig. 2a). In the band region the effect of KCl was concentration related and consistently induced aggregation (Fig. 2b). It is concluded that the responses of band region melanophores to 5-HT may be partially mediated through the release of some neuro-transmitter substance by the 5-HT itself.

## DISCUSSION

In the present study denervation experiment was performed to investigate the nature of melanophore responses after depleting the neurotransmitter substances in the melanophore endings. It was observed that no significant inhibition in the sensitivity of the dorso-lateral region melanophores occurred after denervation to 5-HT, while in the case of band region melanophores a significant inhibition occurs, therefore it is concluded that 5-HT induced responses on the dorso-lateral region melanophores are directly mediated through receptors, while in the case of band region melanophores 5-HT induced responses or partially mediated through the 5-HT receptor directly. Gaur (1994), observed that denervation potentiated the sensitivity of *C.mrigala* melanophore to 5-HT. In another study on *O.mossambica* by Acharya (2002) a significant inhibition in the sensitivity of the melanophore to 5-HT was apparent after denervation treatment. In an earlier study by Scheline (1963) on *Labrus ossifagus* melanophores denervation by reserpine treatment completely abolished the aggregatory responses to 5-HT. In *Labrus ossifagus* melanophore it seems that the effects of 5-HT was wholly indirectly mediated through the release of neurotransmitter substance by 5-HT itself.

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# CONTENTS

1.	<b>Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya's Perspective on Empowerment of Indian Women</b> <i>Vivek Jagadamba Chaubey</i>	1-5
2.	<b>Socio-Economic Impacts of Self - Help Groups For Women Empowerment...</b> <i>Prof. Subhash Taterao P andit</i>	6-10
3.	<b>Women Empowerment In India : Challenges and Social Work Response</b> <i>Dr. Sunil Kumar Choudhary</i>	11-13
4.	<b>Challenges Before Women Empowerment</b> <i>Dr. Bhurke Nagorao Sambhaji</i>	14-16
5.	<b>Psychoanalytical study of Persian girls</b> <i>Supriya Sudhakar Katkar</i>	17-20
6.	<b>Problems and Prospects of the Women Empowerment</b> <i>R H Ramesh &amp; Dr. Megaraja B</i>	21-23
7.	<b>Social Support and Coping Strategies of the Elderly Women</b> <i>Ms. J. Beula &amp; Dr. P. Jaya</i>	24-26
8.	<b>A Study of Self Help Group in Empowering Socio-Economic Status Of...</b> <i>Topu Choudhury</i>	27-29
9.	<b>Women in Dalit literature with special reference to Baby Kamble and...</b> <i>Joyeeta Das</i>	30-33
10.	<b>Empowerment of Rural Women Through Self Help Groups for Sustainable...</b> <i>Dr. Munivenkatappa K, Dr. Narayanamma PN &amp; Visweswara BY</i>	34-36
11.	<b>Women Empowerment</b> <i>P. Saritha &amp; A. Surekha</i>	37-38
12.	<b>Educational Robotics : A new renaissance of Indian School Education</b> <i>Prof. Sarika Sharma &amp; Deepika</i>	39-44
13.	<b>Indian Rural Education System : Problems and Prospects</b> <i>Dr. Ch andrakant P. Kamble</i>	45-47
14.	<b>Pollution of Marine Environment</b> <i>Dr. Pratibha Sadashiv Desai</i>	48-50
15.	<b>Impact of Covid-19 on Environment</b> <i>Dr. Parag Vishmupant Tatte &amp; Dr. Sudhir Kumar Srivastava</i>	51-53
16.	<b>Covid-19 P andemic : Shocks To The Education Sector and Way Forward</b> <i>Ashitha A.B &amp; Dr. Anu L</i>	54-60
17.	<b>Impact of Covid-19 on Environment : A Study</b> <i>Dr. D. B. Karnik</i>	61-62
18.	<b>A Descriptive Analysis on India's Advertising Industry Post Covid-19 Period</b> <i>Mr. Vighnesh G. Nadargi &amp; Dr. Shivaji V. Shinde</i>	63-67
19.	<b>The Voice of the subaltern -The White Tiger</b> <i>Dr. J. P. Kamble</i>	68-70
20.	<b>Analysis of Daily Migration at Adjacent Rural Areas of Nanded-India</b> <i>Kolhe S.M. &amp; Kamwate U.S.</i>	71-77



# Impact of Covid-19 on Environment

Dr. Parag Vishnupant Tatte\*  
Dr. Sudhir Kumar Srivastava\*\*

**Abstract :-** The outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (covid-19) has rapidly increased to an epidemic scale and poses, a severe threat to human health and it has been declared as public health emergency of international concern by the world health organization (WHO). The outbreak of this novel coronavirus is spread all over the world and it slows down the economic activities of the entire world. This has a significant effect on the environment. The pandemic of coronavirus has both positive as well as negative effect on the environment. It has been observed that pandemic improves air quality index of different cities, water pollution becomes very less, emission of greenhouse gases also becomes very less, noise pollution also becomes less, cities, rivers, streams, become very clean are the positive effects of pandemic, whereas negative effects are increase of medical waste, haphazard use and disposal of disinfectants, masks, gloves. So it is necessary to take proper action must taken against the wastes which will be helpful to maintain good environment.

**Key word:** Covid-19, Pandemic, Environment

**Introduction :-** Coronavirus belongs to the family of coronaviridae. Initially it was emerged at the end of December-19 from the sea food market in Wuhan city of China. The novel  $\beta$ -CoV was named as SARS-CoV-2. The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 has rapidly spread in humans in almost every country. The coronaviruses are enveloped positive stranded RNA virus, which replicate in the host cell cytoplasm. It possesses a 5' capped RNA and also contains the longest RNA among all the RNA viruses having length of 29,903 nucleotides. From the genomic analysis it revealed that SARS-CoV is phylogenetically associated with the SARS viruses and bat could be the possible primary source. The transmission of this virus occurred through person to person via direct contact or droplets produced by coughing, sneezing and talking.

Since Dec 2019, when the first case was reported, now more than 80 million people suffered and 1.7 million deaths have been reported across 235 countries. The symptoms of covid-19 infections were fever, chills, cough, sore throat, breathing difficulty, fatigue, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. In severe cases it leads to cardiac injury, respiratory failure, acute respiratory distress syndrome and even death can occur.

In India 24<sup>th</sup> March 2020 lockdown completely by the government of India, which restricts the movement of the largest number of people (nearly 1.3 billion) to prevent the spread of covid-19. All organizations including educational institutions have been closed to encourage people to stay at home. All the public transport like bus, train, truck, aeroplane etc. were suspended with exception of the transportation of essential goods and emergency services. World Economic forum (7<sup>th</sup> April 2020) reported that nearly 3 billion people are faced with some form of lockdown globally and the movement is being restricted by respective governments to control covid-19.

The pandemic has directly or indirectly affected the environment like improvement of air and water quality, reduction of noise and restoration of ecology. It also has negative impact by increase of medical waste, haphazard use, disposal of disinfectants, masks and gloves. So it has both positive and negative impact of covid-19.

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Due to lockdown industries, transportation and consumption have completely closed down, which cause sudden drop of greenhouse gases (GHGs) emission. It has been observed that nearly 50% reduction in the level of GHGs. It is estimated that nearly 50% reduction of  $\text{NO}_x$  and CO occurred in the shutdown of heavy industries in China. It is also noted the emission of  $\text{NO}_x$  is also reduced in many countries. Nearly  $\text{NO}_x$  is emitted from the burning of fossil fuels, 80% of which comes from motor vehicles exhaust. The European Environment Agency (EEA) predicted that  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions dropped from 30 - 40% in many European cities. It was also reported that level of  $\text{NO}_x$  and PM reduced by almost 50% in Delhi.

Developing countries like India Pakistan, Bangladesh having been problem of water pollution in to domestic and industrial wastes are directly dumped into rivers without any treatment. In lockdown river dumps and Yamuna have reached a significant level of purity due to the absence of industrial pollution. The improvement of water quality at Haridwar & Roorkee has increased in much due to sudden drop of number of industries and 50% reduction of sewage and industrial effluents. The Unacknowledged Pollution Control Board (UPCB) of India has measured the physico-chemical parameters of water as pH 7.4, dissolved oxygen (DO) 3.4 (4 mg/l), BOD (5 day) 0.4 (1 mg/l) and total coliform (TC) 30 (100 cfu/ml) of the river Yamuna was less to meet the national drinking water quality standard of India, which can be used without conventional treatment but after disinfection. It is reported that Canal and of Indus started flow and is appearing of many aquatic species due to lock down. Water pollution is also reduced in the local area of Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines and Indonesia.

Due to quarantine and lockdown people stay at home and reduced economic activities in communication worldwide, which ultimately reduced mass travel in most cities for example mass in of Delhi is reduced drastically around 80-90%. This is reduction of vehicles movement during lockdown period, the mass travel of Coronavirus infection (Covid-19) is reduced 70% of Delhi. According to the Central Pollution Control Board of India, mass travel of vehicles is reduced 70% (Delhi) and 80% (Mumbai) and 80% (Chennai) and 80% (Kolkata) respectively. As a result, city dwellers are now enjoying the clearing of roads, which usually clogged from 40% to 80%. Moreover, due to travel restrictions, the numbers of flights and vehicular movements have drastically reduced around the world, which have ultimately reduced the level of mass pollution. For example, Germany passenger air travel has been closed by over 90%, car traffic has dropped by 70%, and the are running 25% than the usual rates. Overall, covid-19 lockdown, and movement of economic activity reduced the mass pollution around the globe.

The places of natural beauty like beaches, islands, national park, mountains and mangroves are usually attracting the tourists. To facilitate and accommodate them, lots of hotels and restaurants, bar and market are built, which consume lots of energy and other natural resources. Visitors dump various wastes which impair natural beauty and create ecological imbalance. Due to outbreak of covid-19 and local restrictions, the numbers of tourists have reduced in the world. The Phuket, Thailand's most popular tourist destination goes into lockdown on April 9, 2020, due to the surge of covid-19 where an average 5.4% visitors visit to it. Similarly, local administration imposed a ban on public gathering and tourist arrivals at Koh Samui beach, known as the longest unbroken natural sand sea beach in the world. As a result of restriction in color of sea water is changed, which usually remain turbid because of swimming, bathing, fishing and riding motorized boats. Nature gets a time to regenerate human environment, and due to reduction in the use of plastic and disposable of disposables was reported in the coast of Bay of Bengal, Bangladesh in coastal waters and parts of Vietnam (Hoi) after a long decade.

The outbreak of covid-19 (new) waste generation is increased globally, which is a sign of a public health and environmental. For example reduction of the unexpected covid-19 patient, Japan.



treatment of huge number of patients, and disinfection purpose lots of infectious and biomedical wastes are generated from hospitals. Wuhan in China produced more than 240 metric tons of medical wastes every day during the time of the outbreak which is almost 190 m tonnes higher than the normal time. Ahmedabad city of India, the amount of medical waste generation is increased from 550-600 kg/day to around 1000 kg/day at the time of the first phase of lockdown. Around 206 m tonnes of medical waste are generated per day in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh because of covid-19.

For protection from the viral infection, presently peoples are using face mask, hand gloves and other safety equipment, which increase the amount of healthcare waste. It is reported in USA, trash amount has been increasing due to increased PPE use at the domestic level. Since the outbreak of covid-19, the production and use of plastic based PPE is increased worldwide. China increased the daily production of medical masks to 14.8 million since from February 2020, which is much higher than before. However, due to lack of knowledge about infectious waste management, most people dump these face mask, hand gloves etc. in open places and in some cases with household wastes. Such haphazard dumping of these trashes creates clogging in water ways and worsens environmental pollution. It is reported that, face mask and other plastic based protective equipment are the potential source of microplastic fibers in the environment. Usually, Polypropylene is used to make N-95 masks, and Tyvek for protective suits, gloves, and medical face shields, which can persist for a long time and release dioxin and toxic elements to the environment. Though, experts and responsible authorities suggest for the proper disposal and segregation of household organic waste and plastic based protective equipment (hazardous medical waste), but mixing up these wastes increases the risk of disease transmission, and exposure to the virus of waste workers.

**Methodology :-** The study was performed by reviewing the available literature, case studies, different government and non-government organization information and report and official websites. Scientific literatures were collected through electronic means from data base of science direct, Springer, Pub Med, Tailor and Francis.

**Conclusion :-** It has been observed that covid-19 pandemic has spread worldwide and causes death. The lockdown has great effect on environment to increase the level of air quality index, decreases emission of green houses gases and CO. It also makes river, stream and ocean free from pollutant. On the other hand increase of medical waste, haphazard use and disposal of disinfectants, masks, gloves create great concern. So these things which have negative effect should also minimize.

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# “EFFECT OF LOWER CONCENTRATION AQUEOUS EXTRACTS OF *ENTEROMORPHA FLEXUSA* ON GERMINATION AND SEEDLING GROWTH OF TEST PLANT *RAPHANUS SATIVUS* VAR. JAPANI”

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## ABSTRACT:

The micro flora of the soil plays significant role in soil economy. Soil flora is composed of bacteria, fungi and algae. Seaweed increases the water holding capacity soil & fertility of soil. Seaweeds have generated considerable interest in their application in agriculture and resource management. Some algal species may offer economical and ecologically sound alternative to chemical fertilizers for increasing agricultural productivity of crop plants.

To find out the effect of different concentration of fresh aqueous extract of an alga *Enteromorpha flexusa* extract of different concentration viz. 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001 % increased the root growth, shoot growth, and total seedling growth of the test plant *Raphanus sativus* Var. Japani seedling growth promotion was co – related with extract concentration.

**Key word:** *Enteromorpha flexusa*, *Raphanus sativus*, agriculture, chemical fertilizers.

## INTRODUCTION:

The beneficial effects of seaweeds are probably due to the alginates in seaweeds that improve soil structure, increase humus and water holding capacity of the soil. Seaweed extracts improve plant productivity, plant resistance to stress and pests, seed germination, absorption of nutrients from the soil, plant growth and development, yields and quality. Foliar spray of seaweed extracts contains many organic compounds known to affect plant growth (Jolivet *et al*, 1991).

Use of organic biostimulant, a proprietary mixture of humic acids, marine algae extracts, thiamine and ascorbic acid increase the yield of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Russo and Berlyn, 1992). Seaweed extracts contain biologically active compounds that work as soil conditioner (Blunden and Gordon, 1988).

Dried, fresh or liquid seaweed extracts are being used by horticulturists, gardeners, farmers and orchardists as fertilizers since they contain microelements and plant growth regulators like cytokinins. Seaweed extracts enhance seed germination, increase plant nutrient uptake and plant resistance against frost and fungal diseases. They are effective for ripening of fruits, increasing shelf life of produce and are an excellent soil conditioner (Zodape, 2008). (Misra 1960) recognized four zones viz. Supra- littoral zone, upper mid- littoral zones comprising *Ulva*, *Enteromorpha belt*, lower mid littoral belt and Infra littoral zone comprising *Champia – codium, chondria* belts.

Maine algae have been extensively studied for their various potentials. Though, an appreciable amount of work concerning ecology, limnology, hydrobiology, taxonomy,

water pollution and distribution of fresh water algae has been carried out by number of workers from various parts of India, few workers of Maharashtra have attempted the work on applied aspects of marine and fresh water algae. There is an increasing demand for seaweed products. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the basic research on ecologically valuable algal species.

### MATERIALS AND METHOD:

*Enteromorpha flexusa* L. was collected from Konkan Harnai, Kolthare and Alibag growing in shallow tide pools and rock pools, attached to stones or rocks and even on open rock surfaces. The collected material was washed with tap water. Make extract of *Enteromorpha flexusa* with different lower concentration viz. 0.1, 0.01, 0.001, 0.0001%, were prepared in distilled water.

Seeds of test plants *Raphanus sativus* var. Japani procured from local market were surface sterilized with 0.1% mercuric chloride and washed thoroughly. 30 seeds were placed in three Petri dishes. Germinating paper was used 10 ml of aqueous extract *Enteromorpha flexusa* was added in every Petri plate. Seeds were allowed to germinate in the laboratory conditions. On 5<sup>th</sup> day measurements of seedling growth were taken. Percentage inhibition or stimulation over control and ANOVA variance was calculated.

% Inhibition or stimulation:  $(C-T / C) \times 100$  (Where C: control, T: treatment).

### REASULT AND DISCUSION:

Aqueous extract of *Enteromorpha flexuosa* (Wulfen) J. Agardh. promoted 'Rg' and 'TSg' of the test plant. var. 'Japani' at 0.05% P-

value. There was an increase in root growth (Rg) minimally by 22.47% at  $10^{-1}$  % and maximally by 55.61% at  $10^{-4}$  % concentration over control. Shoot growth (Sg) was significantly promoted from 43.09% to 65.46% at  $10^{-1}$  % to  $10^{-4}$  % concentration respectively over control.

Total seedling growth (TSg) was promoted by 31.96% to 60.15% over control. Seed germination was inhibited by 3.85 to 11.53% at higher  $10^{-1}$  to  $10^{-3}$  % extract concentration and slightly promoted by 3.84% at lower  $10^{-4}$  % extract concentration over control.

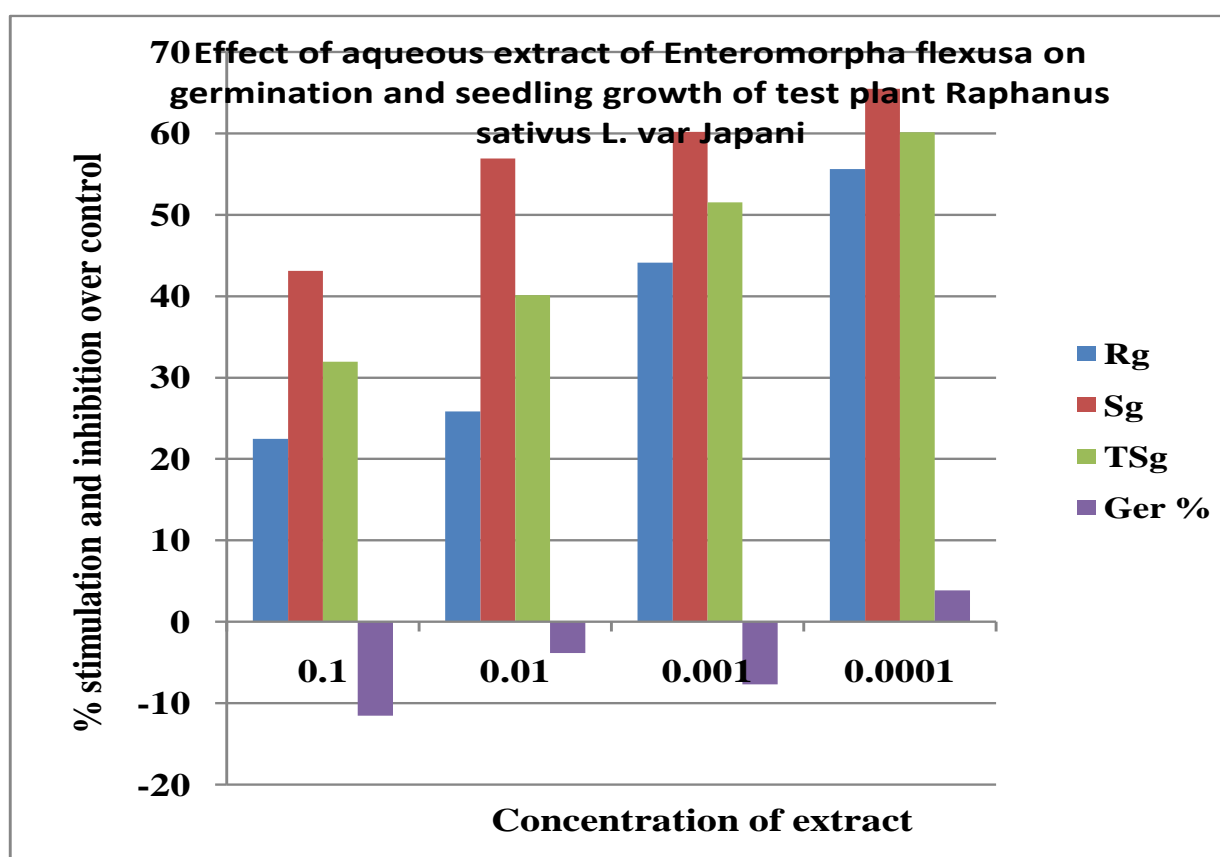
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**Effect of lower concentration of aqueous extract *Enteromorpha flexusa* on germination and seedling growth of test crop plant *Raphanus sativus* var. Japani**

Algal species	Growth Parameter	Control	Extract Concentration				P - Value
			0.1	0.01	0.001	0.0001	
<i>Enteromorpha flexusa</i>	Rg	3.56a	4.36b [22.47]	4.48c [25.84]	5.13d [44.1]	5.54e [55.61]	0.2238
	Sg	3.04a	4.35b [43.09]	4.77c [56.9]	4.87d [60.19]	5.03e [65.46]	0.04488
	TSg	6.6a	8.71b [31.96]	9.25c [40.15]	10d [51.51]	10.57e [60.15]	0.10188
	Ger %	86.67	76.67 -11.53	83.33 -3.85	80 -7.69	90 3.84	

Data presented are means of three replicates; values within the same row with different letters are significantly different at 0.05% P-level by Single factor ANOVA test followed by CD & Tukey's test.







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## **MORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF RANGAWALI RIVER BASIN OF NANDURBAR DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA STATE BY USING GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY**

Dr. Sandip Bhaskarrao Garud

### **Abstract**

(Revised Version Received August, 2021)

The study of morphometric analysis of Rangawali River drainage basin has been conducted based on the secondary source, the Cartosat -1 DEM (Digital Elevation Model) data has been downloaded from [bhuvan.nrc.gov.in](http://bhuvan.nrc.gov.in) website. The downloaded data has been analyzed by using Arc GIS software 10.5, and QGIS 3.16 GIS Software the study Linear, Relief and Aerial aspects of drainage basin retrieved that, total numbers of streams are 317 among that 166 are first orders, 83 are second order s, 52 are third orders, 15 are fourth order, 01 are fifth orders streams. The present study has up to a 5th order drainage catchment. According to estimation of stream orders. The total stream length of Rangawali River is 222.22 km. The first order streams constitute 122.77 km of the total length covered by the streams. While the second order streams constitute 55.52 km, the third 28.51, the fourth 13.86 km and the fifth 11.53. In this river basin, rural villages like Raipur, Sari, Valkalambi, Khalibardi, Raipur, Vaghapapada, Bokalzar, Dhanrat, Nandwan and Navapada etc. are engaged in agriculture. The tributaries branches are irregular in all directions and join the main stream at all angles. The dendritic and sub-dendritic drainage which reflects the homogeneous character of the subsurface materials in the Rangawali River in Navapur tahsil. The areal aspects include basin area, form factor, circulatory ratio, elongation ratio, drainage density, stream frequency, length of overland flow and the relief aspects considered for the present study are basin relief and ruggedness number.

### **Introduction**

Morphometric analysis of river basin is most significant for the development and management of watershed and it leads to understand the hydrological characteristics of river basin. Morphology, depth of rocks, slope, soils, drainage, land cover, rainfall, time factor of rainfall etc, are most important parameters of watershed development. The study of morphometric analysis of drainage basin

help to understand natural environment of a region. The entire course of the river is well fertile and enrich in respect of cash crop production. At present the entire area became dry due to excess utilization of water, variable rainfall and miss management of farmer. Considering this background scenario of the study region, Rangawali river basin is selected. Remotely sensed high spatial resolution data together with topographical data based analysis procedures, have come out as highly effective tool to understand and manage the natural resources. It provides the near real time and accurate information related to distinct geological formation, landforms and helps in identification of drainage channels, which are altered by natural forces and human activities. GIS is an effective tool to analyze spatial and non-spatial data on drainage, geology, landforms parameters to understand their interrelationship. Basin morphometry is a means of numerically analyzing or mathematically quantifying various aspects of drainage channel and its characteristics that can be measured for comparison which includes, the number, length, drainage density and bifurcation of rivers as well as shape, area, relief and slope of the basin. Drainage characteristics of basin and sub-basin have been studied using conventional methods (Horton, 1945; Miller, 1953; Strahler, 1964). Morphometric analysis done by using remote sensing and GIS techniques have been well demonstrated by some of the researchers (Nautiyal, 1994; Srivastava et al., 1995; Srivastava, 1997; Nag, 1998; Agarwal 1998; Biswas et al., 1999; Shreedevi et al., 2001, 2004, Vittala et al., 2004). As a common conclusion they indicated that remote sensing and geographical information system as a powerful tools for studying basin morphometry and continuous monitoring. In the present paper an attempt has been made to (i) delineate different physical characteristics of the drainage basins and understand the relationship among them, (ii) understand the role of lithology and geologic structures in the development of drainage pattern.

### **Objective**

The present paper has attempted to study the physical setting and morphometric aspects of Rangawali river basin in Nandurbar district, Maharashtra state.

### **Study Region**

The study area is a south – western part of Nandurbar district in North in the north of Maharashtra. Rangawali watershed is marked by 21° 0' N to 21° 10' N latitudes and 73°47' E to 73° E longitude, stretching south-west to North-west direction and covering an area of Sari, Valkalambi, Khalibardi, Raipur, Vaghapapada, Bokalzar, Dhanrat, Nandwan, Navapada villages in Navapur thasil.

The river Rangawali originates from Nagzari Lake. Nagzari Lake is located in the hills of Sayadri Mountains. The length of main stream of Rangawali river is 31 km. This river further joins the Tapi River at Ukai in the state of Gujarat. The Tapi River flows into the Arabian Sea. The study region received 860 mm average rainfall. Rangawali River's study area is 139.16 sq km. Highest elevation of this basin is found towards the south western part of the north western region (650 meters from MSL), while lowest elevation is found 150 meters. High variability rainfall, acute variation in temperature, variation in the depth of ground water level are the characteristic of the study area. Changing climate affects adversely on agro – economic condition of the farmer. Agriculture has been developed in the Rangawali river basin due to its black Cotton and Alluvial soil. On the banks of this river, small and big industries have been established in the city of Navapur. Therefore, Rangawali River is called the lifeline of the city of Navapur.

### **Materials and Methods**

The study area is covered within Survey of India (SOI) topographic sheets No, F43O03 and F43O04 in the scale of 1:50,000. Topographical maps were rectified or referenced geographically and mosaicked and entire study area was delineated in GIS environment with the help of Arc GIS 10.5 and QGIS 3.16 software assigning Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM), World Geodetic System (WGS dating from 1984 and last revised in 2004) and 43°N Zone Projection System. The different morphometric parameters have been determined as shown in the **Table-1**. Cartosat-1 data are used to prepare digital elevation model (DEM) of Rangawali river basin for perspective view (Map No. 1 and 2). Since, morphometric analysis of a drainage basin requires the delineation of all the existing streams, digitization of the drainage basin was carried out for morphometric analysis in GIS environment using Arc GIS 10.5 and QGIS 3.16 software. The attributes were assigned to create the digital data base for drainage layer of the basin.

### **Result and Discussion**

The study of basin morphometry relates basin and stream network geometries to the transmission of water and sediment through the basin. Systematic description of the geometry of a drainage basin and its stream channel requires measurement of linear, areal and relief (gradient) aspects of the channel network and contributing ground slopes. In the present study, the morphometric analysis has been carried out about parameters as stream order, stream length, bifurcation ratio, stream length ratio, basin length, drainage density, stream frequency, elongation ratio, circularity

Table -1: Morphometric Parameter of Rangawali Drainage Basin

Morphometric Parameters	Methods	References
<b>Liner Aspect</b>		
Stream order (U)	Hierarchical order	Strahler, 1964
Stream length (Lu)	Length of the stream	Horton, 1945
Mean stream length (Lsm)	$L_{sm} = L_u / N_u$ where, $L_u$ = Stream length of order 'U', $N_u$ = Total number of stream segments of order 'U'	Horton, 1945
Stream length ratio (RL)	$RL = L_u / L_{u-1}$ ; where $L_u$ =Total stream length of order 'U', $L_{u-1}$ =Stream length of next lower order.	Horton, 1945
Bifurcation Ratio (Rb)	$R_b = N_u / N_{u+1}$ ; where, $N_u$ =Total number of stream segment of order 'u'; $N_{u+1}$ =Number of segment of next higher order	Schumn, 1956
<b>Areal Aspect</b>		
Drainage density (Dd)	$D_d = L/A$ where, $L$ =Total length of streams; $A$ = Area of watershed	Horton, 1945
Stream frequency (Fs)	$F_s = N/A$ where, $N$ =Total number of streams; $A$ =Area of watershed	Horton, 1945
Texture ratio (T)	$T = N_1/P$ where, $N_1$ =Total number of first order streams; $P$ =Perimeter of watershed	Horton, 1945
Form factor (Rf)	$R_f = A/(L_b)^2$ ; where, $A$ =Area of watershed, $L_b$ =Basin length	Horton, 1932
Circulatory ratio (Rc)	$R_c = 4 \pi A / P^2$ ; where, $A$ = Area of watershed, $\pi = 3.14$ , $P$ = Perimeter of watershed	Miller, 1953
Elongation ratio (Re)	$R_e = 2\sqrt{A/\pi} / L_b$ ; where, $A$ = Area of watershed, $\pi=3.14$ , $L_b$ = Basin length	Schumn, 1956
<b>Relief Aspect</b>		
Basin relief (Bh)	Vertical distance between the lowest and highest points of watershed	Schumn, 1956
Relief ratio (Rh)	$R_h = B_h/L_b$ ; Where, $B_h$ =Basin relief; $L_b$ =Basin length	Schumn, 1956

Source: Author

ratio, form factor, basin relief, relief ratio, channel gradient using mathematical formulae as given in **Table 1** and the results are summarized in **Table-2** and 3. The properties of the stream networks are highly important to study the landform making processes. Morphometric parameters such as basin relief, basin shape and stream length also influence basin discharge pattern strongly through their varying effects on lag time. The natural runoff is one of the most potent geomorphic agencies in shaping the landscape of the area. The land area that contributes water to the main stream through smaller ones forms its catchment area or the drainage basin. The arrangement of streams in a drainage system constitutes the drainage pattern, that in turn reflects mainly structural/ or lithological controls of the underlying rocks. The drainage pattern of Rangawali River basin is dendritic to sub dendritic in nature.

### **Linear Aspects**

Linear aspects of the basin are related to the channel patterns of the drainage network wherein the topological characteristics of the stream segment in terms of open links of the network, which consists of all of the segment of stream of a particular river, is reduced to the level of graphs, where stream junctions act as points (nodes) and streams, which connect the points ( junctions) become links or lines where in the numbers in all segments are counted, their hierarchical orders are determined, the length of all stream segments are measured and their different interrelationship are studied. The nature of flow paths in terms of sinuosity is equally important in the study of linear aspects of the drainage basins. Thus, the linear aspect includes the discussion and analysis of Stream order ( $\mu$ ), Stream number ( $n\mu$ ), Bifurcation ratio ( $R_b$ ), Stream lengths ( $L\mu$ ) and Length ratio ( $RL$ ). The results of linear aspects of a drainage network such as stream order ( $N_u$ ), bifurcation ratio ( $R_b$ ) and stream length ( $L_u$ ) are presented in **Table -2**.

### **Stream Order ( $N_u$ )**

In the drainage basin analysis, the first step is to determine the stream orders. Under the present study, the channel segment of the drainage basin has been ranked according to Strahler's stream ordering system. According to Strahler (1964), the smallest fingertip streams having no tributaries are designated as order 1. Where two first-order channels join, a channel segment of order 2 is formed and similarly where two stream orders join, a segment of stream order 3 is formed and so on. The trunk stream through which all discharge of water and sediments pass through is the stream segment of the highest order. The present study has up to a 5th order drainage catchment. According to estimation of stream orders, 166 streams were

identified under the 1st order, 83 streams under 2nd order, 52 streams under 3rd order, 15 streams under 4th order and 1 stream under 5th order. The first order streams constitute 122.77 km of the total length covered by the streams. While the second order streams constitute 55.52 km, the third 28.51, the fourth 13.86 km and the fifth 11.53 (**Table-2**). Thus, lower the order, higher will be the number of streams which is applied throughout the catchment. Drainage pattern of stream network from the basin is mainly observed as dendritic type. This pattern is characterized by a tree like or fern like pattern with branches that intersect primarily at an acute angle. Morphometric analysis shows that the first order streams have the largest share. However, these in lean period remain sometimes ephemeral in nature.

Table -2: Linear Aspects of the Drainage Network

River Basin	Stream Order (u)	Number of Streams (Nu)	Total Length of Streams in km (Lu)
Rangawali River Basin	1	166	112.77
	2	83	55.52
	3	52	28.51
	4	15	13.86
	5	1	11.53
Total		317	222.22

Source: Computed by Author

### **Bifurcation Ratio (Rb) and Stream Length Ratio (RL)**

Bifurcation Ratio is defined as the number of streams in a low order to the number of streams in the next high order (Horton, 1945) and is given by

$$Rb = Nu/Nu+1 \quad Rb = 166/83$$

$$Rb = 2$$

In this study area, these values stood to be 2 under 1st and 2nd order streams, 1.59 under 2nd and 3rd order, 3.46 under 4th order and 15 under 5th order indicating 1st and 2nd order streams with ample opportunities for identifying geographical location Rangawali river basin. The mean bifurcation ratio of Rangawali river is 5.51. According to Horton (1945), the cumulative mean lengths of stream segments of each of the successive orders in a catchment tend closely to approximate a direct geometric series in which the first term is the mean length of streams of the first order. The stream Length Ratio is therefore calculated with the



help of the following formula as under:-

$$(Rl) = Lu/Lu-1 \quad (Rl) = Nu-1 / Nu$$

$$(Rl) = 55.52/112.77$$

$$(Rl) = 0.492$$

Where (Rl) = stream length ratio, Nu = length of an order, and Nu-1 = length in the next higher order. The mean stream length ratio is 0.580 for the study area. The measurement of stream length Ratio (Rl) also helps in identifying the geographical location of Rangawali River. **Table-2** shows that Rl value under 2nd and 1st orders was 0.492. While total length of streams (Lu) was measured as 112.77 km under 1st order, 55.52 km under 2nd, 28.51 km under 3rd order, 13.86 km under 4th order and 13.86 km under 5th order. The value of Lu decreased as the stream orders increased.

### Areal Aspect

The area of a basin (A) is an important parameter in quantitative morphology of morphometric analysis. The area of the catchment is defined as the total area projected upon a horizontal plane contributing to cumulative area existing in all the order of streams within a catchment. Perimeter is the length of the boundary of a basin which can be drawn from the topographical maps. The areal aspects of the drainage catchment such as drainage density (D) and stream frequency (Fs) were calculated in **Table-3**.

Table-3: Areal Aspect of Study Region

Sr. No	Morphometric Parameters	Symbol	Results
1	Perimeter	P	87.87
2	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	A	139.16
3	Drainage density (km/km <sup>2</sup> )	D	1.59
4	Stream Frequency (Stream km <sup>2</sup> )	Fs	2.27
5	Texture Ratio	T	1.88
6	Form factor	Rf	6.87
7	Circulatory factor	Rc	0.22
8	Elongation Ratio	Re	2.95
9	Basin Length	Lb	4.50

Source: Computed by Author

### **Drainage Density (D) and Stream Frequency (Fs)**

According to Horton (1932), drainage density is an expression to indicate the closeness of spacing of channels. It is thus defined as the total length of stream of all orders per drainage area. Langbein (1947) recognized the significance of drainage density varying between 0.55 and 2.09 km/km<sup>2</sup> in humid region with an average density of 1.59 km/km<sup>2</sup>. In other words, density factor is an outcome of prevailing climate, type of rocks, relief, infiltration capacity, vegetation cover, surface roughness and run-off intensity index. Morphometric analysis of the drainage density (km/km<sup>2</sup>) is calculated with the help of the following formula as under:-

$$D = Lu / A \quad D = 222.22/139.16$$

$$D = 1.59 \text{ km}$$

Where D = Density, Lu = Total stream length of all orders, and A = Drainage Area (km) The drainage density (D) of the catchment area is 1.59 km/km<sup>2</sup> indicating low drainage density. The low drainage density indicates highly permeable sub-soil and relatively better or thick vegetative cover and low relief (Nag, 1998). However, under the present case, the former is most prominent. During field survey, it is observed that high water density results in high siltation. Stream frequency is the number of stream segments per unit area (Horton, 1932; 1945). The stream frequency is calculated with the help of the following formula as under

$$(Fs) = Nu/A \quad (Fs) = 317/139.16$$

$$(Fs) = 2.27 \text{ streams/km}^2$$

Where Nu = the number of stream segments, and A = Drainage Area (km)

For the present study, the stream frequency value of the catchment is 2.27 streams/km<sup>2</sup>. The relation between Drainage Density and Frequency (Fs) is directly proportional to D, thus drainage frequency is double the value of drainage density. This variation occurs due to rainfall, relief and infiltration rate, initial resistivity of terrain to erosion and total drainage area of the basin. The value of Fs indicates poor stream networks and high values indicate denser networks in the catchment area.

### **Texture Ratio and Form factor**

It is the ratio of total stream numbers to the total perimeter of the basin (Horton, 1945).

$$R_t = \frac{Nu}{P}$$

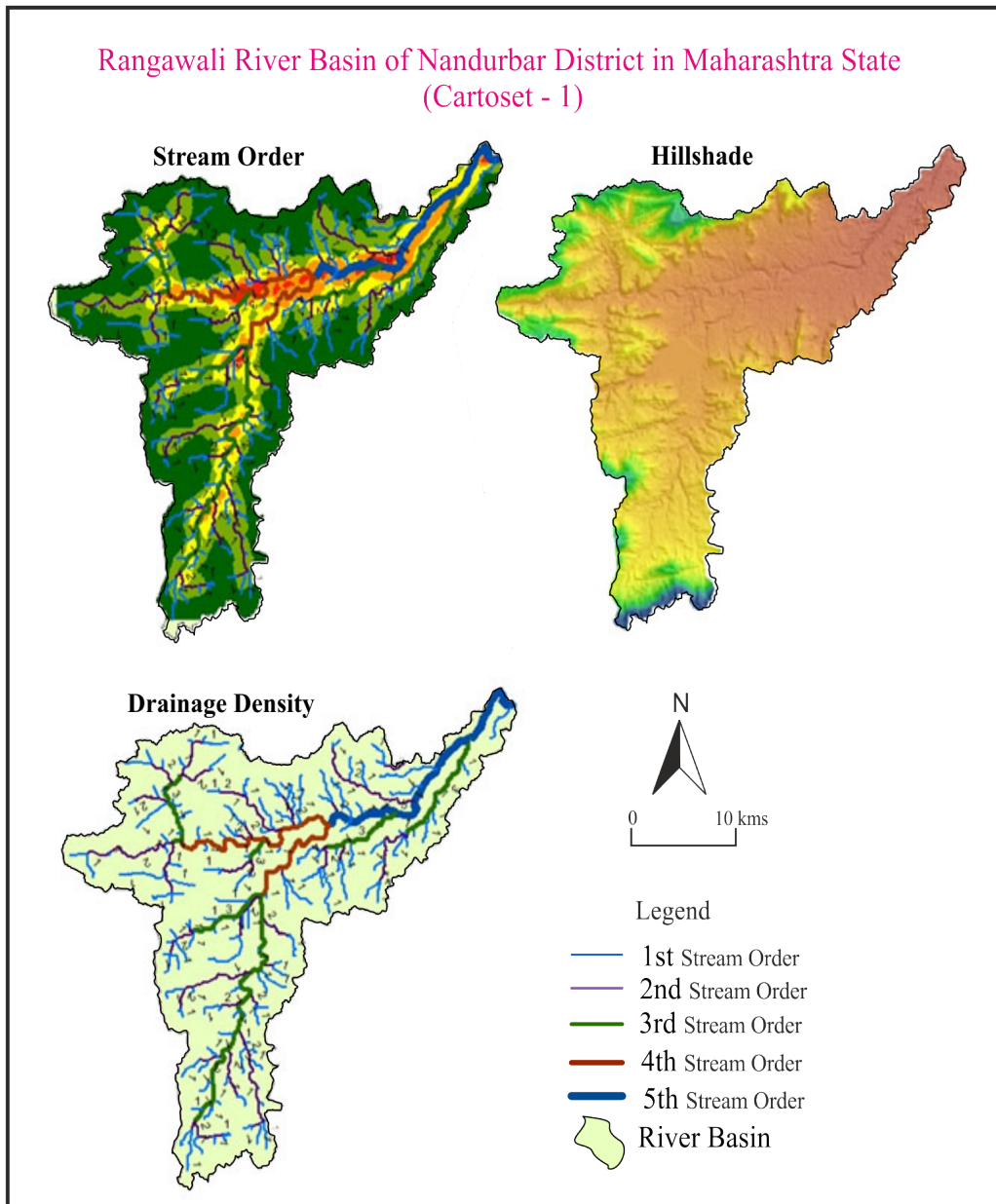


Fig. 1

Texture ratio is an important factor in the drainage morphometric analysis which is depending up on the underlying lithology, infiltration capacity and relief aspect of the terrain (Nageswara, 2010). In the present study texture ratio of the Rangawali river basin is 1.88, which indicate moderate texture and area under moderate relief and gentile slopes. (**Table-3**). According to Horton (1932), form factor (Rf) may be defined, as the ratio of basin area to square of the basin length (**Table-3**). It is observed that the Rf is 6.87 and thus indicates that the river catchments are elongated with higher values of form factor.

$$Rf = \frac{A}{Lb^2}$$

### **Circulatory Ratio and Elongation Ratio**

It is defined as dimensionless circulatory ratio as the ratio of basin area to the area circle having the same perimeter as the basin (miller 1953). The circulatory ratio (Rc) is used as a quantitative measure for visualizing the shape of the basin.

$$Rc = \frac{4\pi A}{P^2}$$

The circulatory ratio of Rangawali river basin is 0.22. The calculated value of Rangawali river basin indicates that drainage basin is nearly elongated and is characterized by medium to low relief. Elongation ratio is defined as the ratio of diameter of a circle of the same area as the basin to the maximum basin length (Schumm, 1956).

$$Rc = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{A}{\delta}}}{LB}$$

It is the very significant index in the analysis of basin shape which helps to give an idea about hydrological characters of a drainage basin. The value of elongation ratio (Re) generally varies from 0.6 to 1.0 associated with a wide variety of climate and geology. Values close to 1.0 are typical of regions of very low relief whereas that of 0.6 to 0.8 are associated with high relief and steep ground slope (Strahler, 1964). These values can be grouped into three categories, namely circular (>0.9), oval (0.9-0.8) and elongated (< 0.7). The Elongation ratio of the Rangawali river basin is 2.95 which indicates that basin is highly elongated. (**Table-3**).

## **Relief Aspect**

The relief aspects of the drainage basins are related to the study of three dimensional features of the basin involving area, volume and altitude of vertical dimensions of land forms wherein different morphometric methods are used to analysis the terrain characteristics, which are the result of basin process. Thus, this aspect includes the analysis of the relationships between area and altitude (hypsometric analysis), altitude and slope angle average ground slope, relative relief, relief ratio, dissection index, profiles of terrains and the rivers. The stream elevation can be estimated from the contour crossings on the topographic sheets. The total drop in elevation from the source to the mouth can be found for the elevation from the source to the mouth for the tributaries and the horizontal distances can be measured along the channel using a map measures.

## **Basin Relief (H)**

The vertical distance difference between point of maximum elevation and minimum elevation is the relief of basin. The basin relief of Rangawali River is 575 meters.

## **Relief Ratio (Rh)**

When basin relief (H) is divided by maximum basin length (Lb) gives the relief ratio (Schumm, 1954). The relief ratio of Rangawali river basin is 127.77 which indicates that the basin has strong relief and steep and gentle slope.

## **Conclusion**

The morphometric analysis with the help of GIS and Remote sensing data is a convenient and effective methodology to the study river basin characteristics. The studied Rangawali river basin has a dendritic drainage pattern which indicates homogeneity in the rock structure. Rangawali river basin is most significant in respect of agro- economic condition of Navapur Thasil in Nandurbar district. After the morphometric analysis with the help of Arc GIS 10.5 and QGIS 3.16 Software. The morphometric study of Rangawali River indicates that the basin is fifth order basin and is passing through an early mature stage to old stage of the fluvial geomorphic cycle. The basin shows dendritic type drainage pattern. Mean length of channel segments of a given order is greater than that of the next lower order but less than that of the next higher order. The logarithm of stream length of each order as a function of order is plotted and relation between stream order and mean stream length, yields a set of points lying generally along a straight line that indicates



no strong structural control in the area. The average bifurcation ratio of the basin reveals that there appears to be no strong geological control in the development of the drainage, homogeneous nature of lithology and drainage network in study area is well developed stage. The eastern half part of the basin is under high relief which shows steep slopes with high drainage density, high stream frequency, less permeable subsurface lithology. The western half part of the basin is under low relief as compare to the eastern part which shows gentle slopes with low drainage density, low stream frequency, high constant of channel maintenance and highly permeable subsurface lithology. The elongation ratio, circulatory ratio and form factor reveals that the Rangawali river basin is highly elongated and flood flows are easier to manage than that of circulatory basins. The study also reveals that the texture of Rangawali river basin is moderate and basin is highly elongated.

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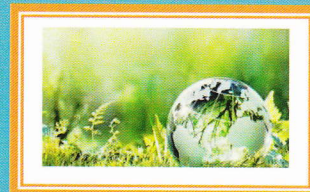
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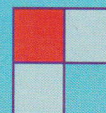
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## नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील बदलत्या पर्जन्य वितरणाचा अभ्यास एक भौगोलिक विक्षेपण

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### सारांश

प्रस्तुत संशोधन पेपरसाठी नंदुरबार जिल्ह्याची निवड केलेली असून जिल्ह्याचे बदलते पर्जन्य वितरण व त्याचे परिणाम या लेखात अभ्यास करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशेला नंदुरबार हा जिल्हा असून ह्या जिल्ह्याचा उत्तरेकडील भाग हा सातपुडा पर्वताने व्यापलेला आहे. जिल्ह्याचे सरासरी पर्जन्य ८५ से.मी. असून संपूर्ण जिल्ह्यात पर्जन्याचे असमान वितरण आढळून येते. त्यामुळे पिकांच्या वितरणातही विविधता दिसून येते. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यात नवापुर हा तालुका जास्त पर्जन्याचा असून शहादा व नंदुरबार हे दोन तालुके कमी पर्जन्याचे आहेत. सर्वसाधारणपणे जिल्ह्यात पाश्चिमेकडे पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण जास्त असून पूर्वेकडे पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण कमी होत जाते. नंदुरबार तालुक्याच्या अतिपूर्वेकडील भागात दर वर्षी पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण खूपच कमी असते. महाराष्ट्र राज्याबरोबरच नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातही मान्सूनच्या आगमनाबाबत विविधता दिसून येते. दर वर्षी जूनच्या पहिल्या आठवड्यात येणारा पाऊस गेल्या चारपाच वर्षांपासून जवळ जवळ जुलैच्या पहिल्या आठवड्यात म्हणजे एक महिना उशिरा येऊ लागला आहे. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अक्कलकुवा व धडगाव हे दोन तालुके सातपुडा पर्वतात असल्याने उतारामुळे येथेही वेगाने पाणी वाहून जात असल्याने पावसाचे पाणी जमिनी मुरत नाही त्यामुळे फेब्रुवारी महिन्यापासूनच येथे पिण्याच्या पाण्याची समस्या निर्माण होत असते. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यात गेल्या पाच सहा वर्षांपासून पावसाचे प्रमाण कमी जास्त होत असून जिल्ह्याच्या बऱ्याच भागात सरासरीपेक्षा कमी पर्जन्य झालेला आहे. कमी पर्जन्यामुळे धडगाव व अक्कलकुवा तालुक्याबरोबरच जिल्ह्याच्या इतर भागात जानेवारी फेब्रुवारी महिन्यांपासूनच पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या संकटाला तोंड द्यावे लागते. शेतीतून येणारे उत्पादन कमी होते. तसेच जनावरांना लागणाऱ्या चान्याची उगवणही कमी होते.

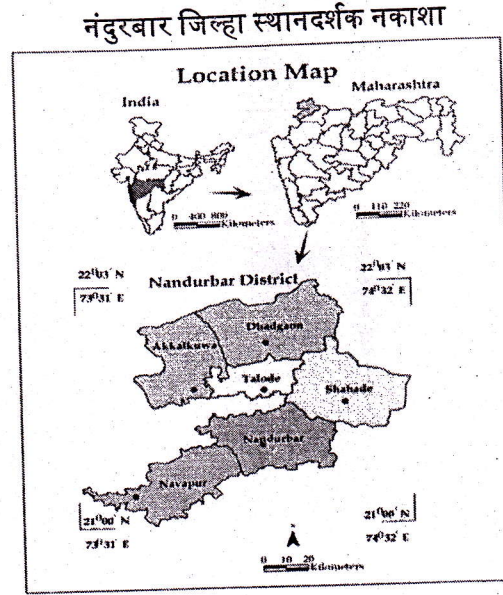
### प्रस्तावना :-

गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून मान्सून मध्ये काही बदल व्हायला सुरवात झाली आहे. कारण वातावरण बदलासह जागतिक तापमान वाढीचा फटका मान्सूनलाही वसत असून ग्लोबल वार्मिंगमुळे अतिवृष्टीच्या नोंदी वाढल्या आहे. विशेषतः गेल्या काही वर्षांपासून मान्सून विलंबाने दाखल होत असून त्याच्या परतीच्या तारखाही पुढे सरकत आहे. या बदलत्या मान्सूनचा सर्वात मोठा परिणाम शेतीच्या हंगामावर होतांना दीसून येत आहे. संपूर्ण भारत देशात, राज्यात तसेच नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातही मान्सूनचा हा बदल जाणवत आहे. ह्या बदलणाऱ्या मान्सूनचा परिणाम नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील शेतीच्या हंगामावर तसेच भूजल पातळीवर दिसून येत आहे. जिल्ह्यात पर्जन्याच्या वितरणावरही परिणाम झालेला दिसून येत आहे.

### अभ्यास क्षेत्र :-

बदलत्या पर्जन्य वितरणाच्या अभ्यासासाठी नंदुरबार ह्या जिल्ह्याची निवड केलेली आहे. महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या उत्तर-पश्चिम दिशेला नंदुरबार हा जिल्हा असून ह्या जिल्ह्याचा उत्तरेकडील भाग हा सातपुडा पर्वताने व्यापलेला आहे. जिल्ह्याचा अक्षवृत्तीय विस्तार २१° ००' उत्तर ते २२° ०३' उत्तर असा असून रेखावृत्तीय विस्तार ७३° ३१' पूर्व ते ७४° ३२' पूर्व असा आहे. जिल्ह्याचे एकूण क्षेत्रफळ ५०३० स्क्वेअर की.मी. असून २०११ च्या जनगणनेनुसार १६,४६,१७७ एवढी लोकसंख्या आहे. एकूण लोकसंख्येपैकी ६५% लोकसंख्या ही आदिवासी आहे. जिल्ह्याची प्राकृतिक रचना ही वैशिष्टपूर्ण असून त्यामुळे पर्जन्य वितरण असमान आढळते. उत्तरेकडे सातपुडा पर्वत, मध्यभागी पर्वत पदीय सुपीक काळ्या कापसाच्या मृदेचे मैदान असून तापी नदीच्या दक्षिणेकडे खडकाळ व अति दक्षिणेकडे सह्याद्री पर्वताच्या उपरांगा आहेत. जिल्ह्याचे सरासरी पर्जन्य ८५ से.मी. असून संपूर्ण जिल्ह्यात पर्जन्याचे असमान वितरण आढळून येते. त्यामुळे पिकांच्या वितरणातही विविधता दिसून येते.





**उद्दिष्टे :-**

1. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील बदलते पर्जन्य वितरण अभ्यासणे .
2. बदलत्या असमान पर्जन्य वितरणाचा परिणाम अभ्यासणे.

**अभ्यास पद्धती :-**

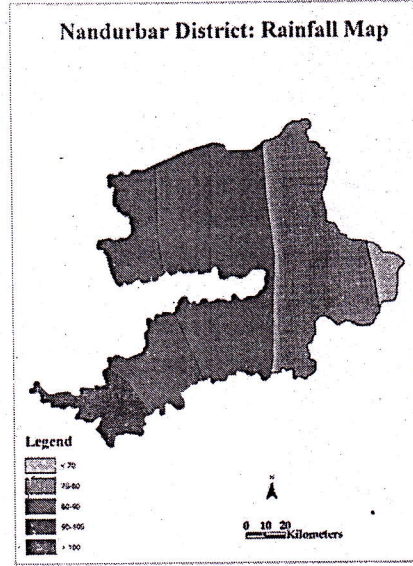
सदर शोधनिबंधासाठी प्रामुख्याने दुय्यम साधनसामग्रीचा उपयोग केलेला आहे. अभ्यास विषयाशी निगडीत माहिती असणारी ग्रंथे , दैनिके, संशोधन पेपर, जिल्हा सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन यांचा वापर केलेला आहे. पर्जन्याच्या आकडेवारीवरून निष्कर्ष काढण्यात आलेले आहे .

**विषय विवेचन :-**

सध्या महाराष्ट्र राज्याबरोबरच नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातही मान्सूनच्या आगमनावाबत विविधता दिसून येत आहे. दर वर्षी जूनच्या पहिल्या आठवड्यात येणारा पाऊस गेल्या चारपांच वर्षांपासून जवळ जवळ जुलैच्या पहिल्या आठवड्यात म्हणजे एक महिना उशिरा येऊ लागला आहे. वाऱ्याची दिशा , वेग, वेळ आणि स्थान बदलल्याने मान्सूनचे स्वरूपच बदलत आहे. आता तर १५ जुलै पर्यंत सुद्धा मान्सूनचे आगमन होतांना दिसत नाही. दुसरा महत्वाचा बदल म्हणजे पावसाळा आता लवकर संपायला लागला आहे. थोडक्यात सांगायचे झाल्यास वर्षात पावसाचे दिवस कमी कमी होत आहे. पूर्वी पाऊस ६०-७० दिवस पडायचा. आता मात्र फक्त ३०-३५ दिवसच पडतो. या पावसाचे एक वैशिष्ट्य म्हणजे पावसाचे प्रमाण मात्र आधी होते तेवढेच आहे. दिवसेंदिवस मात्र मान्सून बेभरवश्याचा होत आहे. अगोदर ६०-७० दिवस पडणारा पाऊस ३०-३५ दिवसात तेवढाच पडत असल्याने पावसाचा वेग वाढला आहे. वेगाने पडलेला पाऊस वेगाने वाहून जातो . यामुळेच दिवसेंदिवस पूर येण्याचे प्रमाणही वाढत आहे. वेगाने पडलेल्या पावसाचे पाणी वेगाने वाहून जात असल्याने ते जमिनीत मुरत नाही. यामुळेच भूजल पातळी वेगाने कमी कमी होत आहे. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अक्कलकुवा व धडगाव हे दोन तालुके सातपुडा पर्वतात असल्याने उतारामुळे येथेही वेगाने पाणी वाहून जाते. फेब्रुवारी महिन्यापासूनच येथे पिण्याच्या पाण्याची समस्या निर्माण होत असते. महाराष्ट्र राज्याबरोबरच जिल्ह्यात मोसमी पर्जन्याची माघार साधारणपणे १ ते १५ ऑक्टोबर दरम्यान होत असते.



## नंदुरबार जिल्हा सरासरी पर्जन्यवितरण दर्शविणारा नकाशा



नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यात नावापुर हा तालुका जास्त पर्जन्याचा असून शहादा व नंदुरबार हे दोन तालुके कमी पर्जन्याचे आहेत. सर्वसाधारणपणे जिल्ह्यात पश्चिमेकडे पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण जास्त असून पूर्वेकडे पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण कमी होत जाते. नंदुरबार तालुक्याच्या अतिपूर्वेकडील भागात दर वर्षी पर्जन्याचे प्रमाण खूपच कमी असते.

### तक्ता क्र. १

#### मागील पाच वर्षात जिल्ह्यात पडलेला पाऊस. (२०१६-२०२०)

अ.क्र.	वर्ष	सर्वसाधारण पर्जन्यमान (मि.मि.)	प्रत्यक्ष पर्जन्यमान (मि.मि.)	पावसाचे दिवस	टक्केवारी
१	२०१६	८३५.८३	७०५.४५	४५	८४.४०
२	२०१७	८३५.८३	८३३.००	५५	९९.६६
३	२०१८	८३५.८३	५६३.२१	३६	६७.३८
४	२०१९	८३५.८३	१०२४.६१	५८	१२२.५८
५	२०२०	८३५.८३	६५५.८५	५६	७८.४६

वरील सारणीवरून असे दिसून येते की गेल्या पाच वर्षात दर वर्षी पर्जन्याच्या प्रमाणात बदल झालेला आहे. वर्ष २०१६ मध्ये ८४.४० % एवढा कमी पर्जन्य झालेला दिसून येतो, तर २०१८ मध्ये खूपच कमी म्हणजे ६७.३८ येवढा कमी पाऊस झालेला आहे. मागील पाच वर्षात फक्त २०१९ या वर्षात सरासरी पेक्षा जास्त म्हणजे १२२.५८ टक्के येवढा पाऊस झालेला होता. म्हणजेच गेल्या पाच वर्षात फक्त एकाच वर्षात सरासरी पर्जन्य झालेला आहे. जिल्ह्याचे सरासरी पर्जन्याचे दिवस ४१.८ एवढे आहेत. जिल्ह्यात यंदा सुरवातीपासूनच पावसाने हुलकावणी दिलेली आहे. ऑगस्ट अखेर पर्यंत सरासरीच्या फक्त ३१ % एवढाच पाऊस झालेला असून पावसाची तुट ३० ते ३५ % एवढी आहे. ही तुट सप्टेंबर महिन्यात भरून निघेल याची खात्री नाही. त्यामुळे नंदुरबार जिल्हा आज दुष्काळाच्या उंबरठ्यावर आहे.

### तक्ता क्र. २

#### नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील तालुक्यानुसार झालेल्या पर्जन्याची आकडेवारी (२०१६-२०२०)

तालुका	सरासरी पर्जन्य	वर्षानिहाय झालेला एकूण पर्जन्य (मि.मि.)				
		२०१६	२०१७	२०१८	२०१९	२०२०
अक्कलकुवा	१०७५.००	६७२.००	९०४.००	६६२.००	१०५४.७५	७१२.००
धडगाव	८१३.२	७७७.००	७५४.००	७००.००	१००१.२५	६२७.३०
तळीदा	७७२.७	६२७.००	९२८.००	५३०.००	१०२९.९५	५९९.८०
शहादा	७२२.७	५६१.७०	६१५.००	४७०.००	८९१.५५	५७३.८०
नंदुरबार	६८२.८	८५२.००	७५५.००	३८३.३०	८५७.१९	५७१.५०
नावापुर	११६५.०	७४३.००	१०४२.००	६३४.००	१३१३.०१५	८५०.७०



एकूण	८३५.८३	७०५.४५	८३३.००	५६३.२१	१०२४.६१	६५५.८५
टक्केवारी	१००.००	८४.४०	९९.६६	६७.३८	१२२.५८	७८.४६

स्रोत :- भारतीय हवामान विभाग आणि सामाजिक व आर्थिक समालोचन नंदुरवार जिल्हा

वरील सारणी वरून असे दिसून येते कि नंदुरवार जिल्ह्यातील पर्जन्याचे वितरण असमान असून नावापुर तालुका हा सर्वात जास्त पर्जन्याचा असून या तालुक्याचे सरासरी पर्जन्य ११६५ मि.मि. एवढे आहे. तर सर्वात कमी पर्जन्याचा तालुका नंदुरवार असून या तालुक्याचे वार्षिक सरासरी पर्जन्य ६८२.८० मि.मि. इतके आहे. सन २०१६च्या पर्जन्याच्या आकडेवारी वरून असे दिसते की या वर्षात जिल्ह्यातील सर्वच तालुक्यात पावसाने सरासरी गाठलेली नाही. या वर्षी जिल्ह्यात एकूण ८४.४० % एवढाच पाऊस झालेला होता. २०१७ साली जिल्ह्यात ९९.६६ एवढी पर्जन्याची नोंद झाली. या वर्षात जिल्ह्यात सरासरी एवढा पाऊस झाला. तर २०१६ मध्ये धडगाव व नंदुरवार तालुके वगळता सर्वच तालुक्यांमधील सरासरी पर्जन्यमानाची टक्केवारी ८१ % च्या आतच आहे. अक्कलकुवा तालुक्यात २०१९ हे वर्ष वगळता सरासरी पेक्षा कमी पर्जन्य झालेला दिसून येतो. सलग तीन वर्षांपासून हा तालुका दुष्काळी जाहीर करण्यात आला होता. २०१६ च्या आकडेवारी नुसार जिल्ह्यात एकूण सरासरी पर्जन्य ८४.६१ एवढा असून या वर्षी नंदुरवार तालुक्यात सर्वात जास्त म्हणजे १३० % एवढा पाऊस झाला होता. परंतु ह्या पावसाचे प्रमाण फक्त आठे मंडळातच जास्त होते. तालुक्याच्या पूर्व भागात मात्र पावसाचे प्रमाण तसे कमीच होते. सरासरी पेक्षा कमी होणारा पर्जन्य व त्याचे परिणाम :-

नंदुरवार जिल्ह्यात गेल्या पाच सहा वर्षांपासून पावसाचे प्रमाण कमी जास्त होत असून जिल्ह्याच्या बऱ्याच भागात सरासरीपेक्षा कमी पर्जन्य झालेला आहे. कमी पर्जन्यामुळे धडगाव व अक्कलकुवा तालुक्याबरोबरच जिल्ह्याच्या इतर भागात जानेवारी फेब्रुवारी महिन्यापासूनच पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या संकटाला तोंड द्यावे लागते. अक्कलकुवा तालुक्याचा उत्तर भाग व धडगाव तालुक्याचा संपूर्ण भाग हा सातपुड्याच्या डोंगर रांगेमध्ये पसरलेला आहे. या भागातील जमीन मुरमाड असल्याने जमिनीत पाणी झिरपण्याचे प्रमाण कमी असून पिकांना पाणीही जास्त लागते. ज्या वर्षी पावसाचे प्रमाण कमी असते त्या वर्षी शेतीतून येणारे उत्पादन कमी होते. तसेच जनावरांना लागणाऱ्या चान्याची उगवणही कमी होत असल्याने गुरांच्या पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा व चान्याचा प्रश्न निर्माण होतो. ह्या वर्षी उशिरा आलेल्या पावसाने तसेच पेरण्या झाल्यानंतर पावसाने पुन्हा दांडी मारल्याने शेतकऱ्यांना दोन वेळा पेरणी करावी लागली. त्यातून मोठे आर्थिक संकट निर्माण झालेले आहे. तसेच पिकांना आवश्यकतेनुसार पाऊस न मिळाल्यामुळे उत्पादन ५० ते ६० टक्क्यांपर्यंतच येणार आहे. कमी पावसामुळे बरेच नदी नाले प्रवाही न झाल्याने अजून लघु व मध्यम प्रकल्पांमध्ये पाणीसाठ्यात वाढ झालेली नाही. त्यामुळे दुष्काळ निर्माण होण्याची शक्यता आहे. एकंदरीतच शेतकऱ्यांना मोठा आर्थिक फटका बसू शकतो. ज्या वर्षी पावसाचे प्रमाण कमी असते त्या वर्षी मजुरांच्या तात्पुरत्या स्थलांतराचे प्रमाण वाढलेले दिसून येते.

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# Spatial Analysis of Social Profile of the Tribal Handicrafts Artesian in Nan Durbar District using GIS Application

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## ABSTRACT

The researcher article focuses at spatial analysis of Social profile of the tribal handicrafts artisan in Nandurbar District. Tribes are those people, who are living in forest. The tribes are depending upon the resources obtained from forest. The tribal handicrafts artisan depending upon resources obtained from forest. Social profile is an internal part of very human being. Still tribals social status is very low due to the poor economic condition. The researcher has gone through social status and surveyed of 41 sample villages of Nandurbar District. A total of 69% tribals live in Nandurbar district and include Bhil, Pawara, Dhanka, Kokani, Tadvi and Mavchi tribals. The social situation of the tribal people has changed. However, social factors such as marital status, age, education and health have affected the lives of tribal people.

**Keywords:** Social, handicrafts, Forest, Bhil

## INTRODUCTION

The essential element of the Social - economic life of the tribes as described by T.B. Nayak consisted of hunting is the main occupation. In the past, Bhil have been lawless and independent wanderers in the forest areas of western satpuda region. Traditionally the Bhil practices hunting, shifting cultivation, traditional handicrafts, fishing and Flowers, Fruit collection, at the end of the 19th century, they adopted a settled way of life and practice agriculture as their livelihood. Most of the tribal artists who participated in the exhibition are small scale cultivators who have been earning their livelihood mainly by practicing the agriculture. These tribal artists are usually very busy during the agricultural season i.e. from June to September. However some of them work as daily wage labourers from October to May.

The tribal economy is largely unstructured, non-specialised primitive and to some extent self-sufficient. Majority of the tribal communities in our country have been living in remote and exclusive areas in the thick forest, on hill slopes and generally in areas with poor natural resources and poor communication. This natural isolation has deprived them of the scientific and

technical advances on the one hand and it has led to their distinctive life style, culture and languages on the other. Their main important economic activity is collection of minor forest produce and small scale cultivation and fishery. Their agriculture is most primitive as they use traditional method of cultivation and traditional tools. Therefore the output of their land is very low. The exploitation of tribals by so many stalwords in the society has produce at a very low price. Because of this basic weakness found in the tribal economy different antisocial element. All the tribes and sub-tribes present a varied spectrum of development and diversity in the ethnic and cultural background and varied economic conditions. The main state of tribal economy was and still is continuation of gathering of minor forest produce, fishing and hunting etc. These activities provide a subsistence level of living. The economic life of the tribals is specific in nature. In a community like tribals the price system is normally absent and social tradition regulates the "economic activities" (Vidhyarthi and Rai 1985). The socio-economic structure on tribal communities is marked by difference from that of the non- tribals or, advance groups of people.

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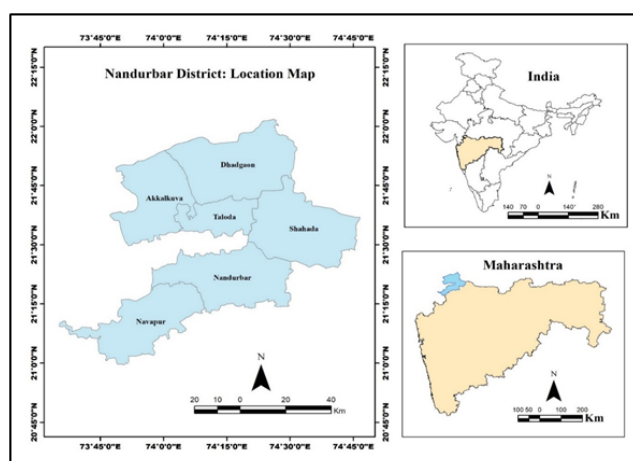
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## STUDY REGION

The area is inhabited by tribals. Nandurbar district is located in north western part of Maharashtra state. Nandurbar district is bounded to the south and south east side by Dhule district to the north jhabhua district of Madhya Pradesh, to the west lies Surat district of Gujarat state satpura mountain and piedmont plain stretches from east west, north part of the study area is occupied by satpura mountain ranges and piedmont plain. The southern part is characterized by of sheets of Sahyadri hills the Narmada river forms the boundary about 70 k.ms of the northern border of the district. A large part of the district falls in the Tapi river basin. The Narmada River flows in the westerly direction, marking border of the district and of the state for a stretch of 54 k.ms. The study region lies between 20° 45' north and 22° 15' north latitudes and 73° 45' east to 74° 45' east longitudes. The total area of study region is 5035 sq.k.ms. The distribution of population is a geographical phenomenon. It is related to location and space.

## OBJECTIVES

Plate No 1: Location Map of the Study Region.



- A study of the Social condition of tribal handicrafts artisan in Nandurbar District.
- To know the available of Health Care Facilities of tribal handicrafts artisan in Nandurbar District.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is empirical study it is based on descriptive research methodology and utilizes survey method with sample villages, observation, group discussion, home visit etc. the study is based on the primary data collected from a 41 sample villages in Nandurbar District. Secondary data has been collected from district Administrative offices, tribal welfare office, Government reports, Indian Census report of 2011, and research publications, statistical Review book, E- Journals, Gramsevak Sarpanch and Zilla perished schools etc. Data have analysed and discussed with necessary statistical and QGIS 3.10 software techniques and inferences are drawn based on them.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

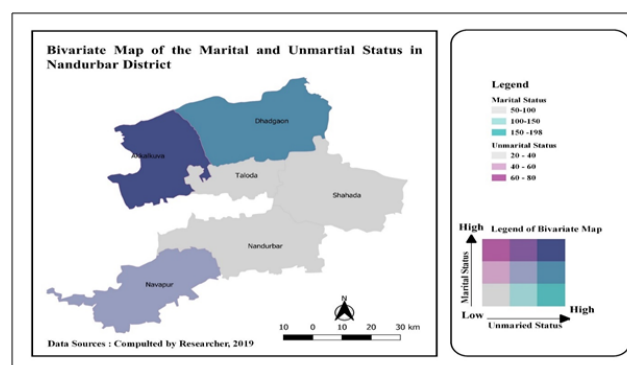
The process of change in the social status of an individual occurs as a result of external influences or motivation or as a result of change which occurs within the concerned individual, so as to change for better prospects the present study aimed to assess the impact of the changing social process such as urbanization, modernization planned development strategies of voluntary and government organization on the social life of the tribal people in the Nandurbar district.

### Marital status

Marital status is one of the important determinants of fertility and growth of a population. The particular married and unmarried tribal People contacted are given tehsil wise in the table.

**Table No 1:** Marital Status of Tribal Handicrafts Artisan in Nandurbar District Computed by Researcher, 2019.

Sr.No	Tehsil	Married	Unmarried	Percentage	
				Married	Unmarried
1	Akkalkuva	198	80	30.27523	31.49
2	Dhadgaon	152	54	23.24159	21.25
3	Taloda	70	27	10.70336	10.62
4	Shahada	59	31	9.021407	12.20
5	Nandurbar	52	21	7.95107	8.26
6	Navapur	123	41	18.80734	16.14
Total =		654	254	100	100



Bivariate Mapping techniques have been used with the help of QGIS 3.10 Software for spatial analysis of marital status of tribal handicraftsmen. In these techniques, Bivariate Map is created using two different variable data, Marital and Unmarried Status. Bivariate Mapping of Nandurbar District shows that Akalkuva taluka has the highest marital and unmarried status. The Legend



Colure of this taluka is Dark Blue. There are a total of 654 married and 254 unmarried tribal handicraftsmen in Nandurbar district. In Akkalkuwa taluka alone, there are 198 married and 80 unmarried tribal artisans. From the blue whites' colure of Navapur taluka, it is seen that the marital and unmarried status of tribal handicraftsmen is moderate. There are 123 married and 41 unmarried handicraftsmen in Navapur taluka. The lowest marital and unmarried status is in Taloda, Shahada and Nandurbar talukas. Taloda, Shahada and Nandurbar talukas have the lowest marital status. The color index of these talukas is white cream. Taloda 70 married and 27 unmarried, Shahada 59 and 31, Nandurbar 52 and 21, etc., the married and unmarried status of tribal handicrafts is lowest.

## Education

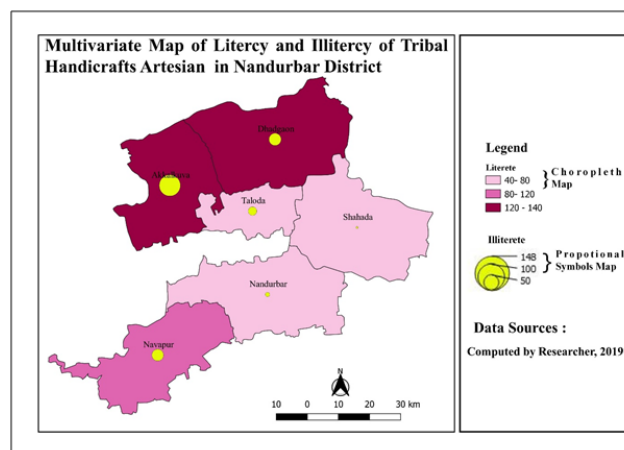
Education forms an important component in the overall development of individuals, enabling them to greater awareness, better comprehension of their social, political and cultural environment and also facilitating in the improvement of their socio-economic conditions. In table 6.4 following shown the extent of education of the tribal handicrafts worker is detailed tehsil-wise. Education elevates a person's knowledge, creativity and skills. The educational level of the handicrafts worker reflects on the quality of the occupation. Keeping this in view, a modest attempt was made to know the educational background of craft artist. As per the data pertaining to the educational background of tribal crafts worker the educational levels are very low

**Table No 2:** Literacy of Tribal Handicrafts Artisan in Nandurbar District.

Sr.No	Tahsil	Literacy			Illiteracy			Total Percentage	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Literate	Illiterate
1	Akkalkuwa	90	40	130	62	86	148	24.9	38.6
2	Dhadgaon	74	65	139	37	30	67	26.6	17.5
3	Taloda	30	21	51	18	28	46	9.7	11.9
4	Shahada	32	30	62	9	19	28	11.8	7.3
5	Nandurbar	22	20	42	9	22	31	8.0	8.0
6	Navapur	60	40	100	29	35	64	19	16.7

Total	308	216	524	164	220	384	100	100
=								
Total	65.2	49.5	57.7	34.74	50.4	42.2	57.7	42.2
Perce	5	4			5	9		9
ntage								

**Sources:** Computed by Researcher, 2019.



Choropleth mapping method has been used for spatial analysis of literacy of tribal people in Nandurbar district. I Table no, 2 clearly shows that there are a total of 524 tribal handicraft workers in Nandurbar district. Of these, 308 are males and 216 are females. Akkalkuwa and Dhadgaon talukas of Nandurbar district have the highest number of literates and Dhadgaon taluka has 139 literates. Of these, 74 men and 65 women are literate. There are a total of 130 literates in Akkalkuwa taluka. Of these, 90 men and 40 women are literate. The lowest literate rate is in Taloda, Shahada and Nandurbar talukas. Shahada has a total of 62 literates with 32 males and 30 females respectively. There are a total of 51 literates in Taloda with 30 males and 21 females. Nandurbar has a total of 22 literates, 20 males and 42 females. The total literacy rate in Navapur taluka is 100. Of these, 60 are men and 40 are women. It is moderate literacy rate.

The propasonal symbol mapping method is used for spatial analysis of illiteracy data. The highest illiteracy rate is in Akalkuwa taluka of Nandurbar taluka with a total of 148 tribal handicrafts inspectors. Of these, 62 are males and 86 females. The lowest illiteracy rate is in Shahada (28), Nandurbar (31) and Taloda (46) talukas. Dhadgaon (67) and Navapur (64) have moderate illiteracy.

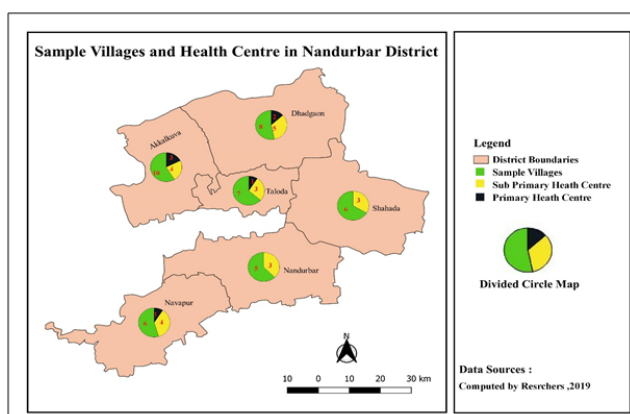
## Health

Tribal area are generally inaccessible due to difficult terrain. Such areas are therefore, deprived of timely adequate health facilities. Similarly, in view of low standard of living, backwardness, mal nutrition, illiteracy, worm infections, skin diseases, sickle cell, lack of pure drinking water facilities etc. tribes are proved to various diseases. Both government and non-government organizations are making effort to extend and increase adequate and timely medical facilities to the tribal of the district along with other development activities.

**Table No 3:** Tahsilwise Health Care Centre of the Sample Villages in Nandurbar District.

Sr.No	Tahsil	Sample Villages	Sub-Primary Health Centre.	Primary Health Centre
1	Akkalkuwa	10	04	03
2	Dhadgaon	08	05	02
3	Taloda	07	03	01
4	Shahada	06	03	00
5	Nandurbar	05	03	00
6	Navapur	06	04	01
Total =		42	22	05

**Sources:** Computed by Researcher, 2019.



According to the 2011 census, there are a total of 58 primary health centres and 290 sub-primary health centres in Nandurbar district. Out of which 42 sample villages have total 22 primary health centres and 5 sub-primary health centres. The primary health centres in Nandurbar district are in Akalkuwa (04), Dhadgaon (05), Taloda (03), Shahada (03), Nandurbar (03) and Navapur (04) talukas respectively.



## CONCLUSION

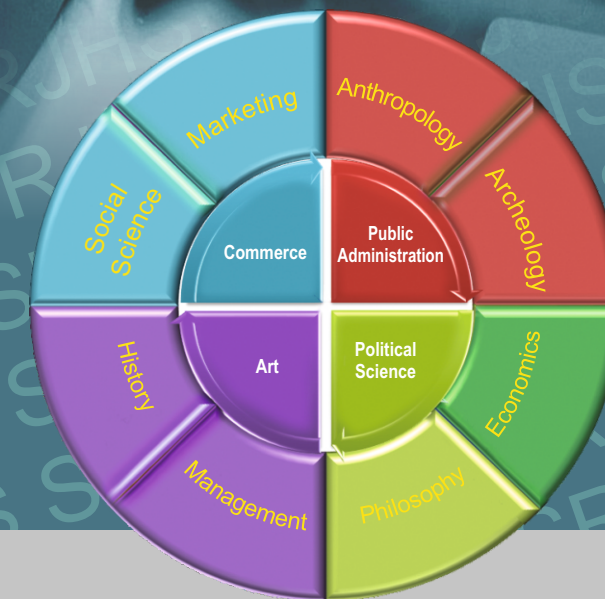
Nandurbar district is known as the most remote and tribal district in the state of Maharashtra. Talukas like Akalkuwa, Dhadgaon, Taloda and Shahada of this district are included in the western Satpuda hilly region. The handicraft occupation of the tribal people is dependent on the dense forests of the Satpuda hills. The social status of the tribal people has changed and so has their standard of living. Akalkuwa and Dhadgaon talukas have the highest number of tribal artisans. The same goes for literacy. But health facilities and education have not been developed. Some tribals migrate to Gujarat for employment.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION OF WESTERN KHANDESH REGION IN MAHARASHTRA USING GEOSPATIAL TECHNIQUES

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### Abstract

Western khandesh (48.37 percent) region has a higher proportion of scheduled tribes population than the state average of 9.35 percent in 2011. The data used in this research paper is secondary. To find out the concentration of tribal population at tehsil level, Location Quotient, Lorenz's Curve, Gini's coefficients, and Sopher regional disparity index are used. The study reveals significant spatial variation in **the** scheduled tribe's population distribution. It varies from **13.86** percent, the highest in Sakri tehsil and **4.43** percent, the lowest tribal population in Sindkheda tehsil of the western khandesh region. The main spatial distribution characteristic of the scheduled tribe's population is that it is concentrated in rural areas of the study region.

**Keyword:** Spatial, Population, Tribe, Level. Rural.



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### Introduction

Population distribution is analytically significant for the population study of any region, state, or nation. The distribution of population refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface. In other words, it emphasizes the pattern of the actual place-location of a population. Traditionally population distribution was examined, as a static phenomenon,

relating them mainly to the pattern of the physical environment (Clarke J.I., 1971). The term distribution refers to how the people are spaced over the earth's surface; the emphasis is on the pattern of actual place locations of a population (Chandana and Sidhu, 1980). But history and economic events play an important role in the distribution of mankind around the globe. Man himself is by no means passive and powerless within his natural environment. He is active in proportion to his wisdom, scientific advancement, and technical efficiency. The rural population distribution pattern is influenced by the nature of the agricultural land use and the stage of technological development. (Garnier J., 1978).

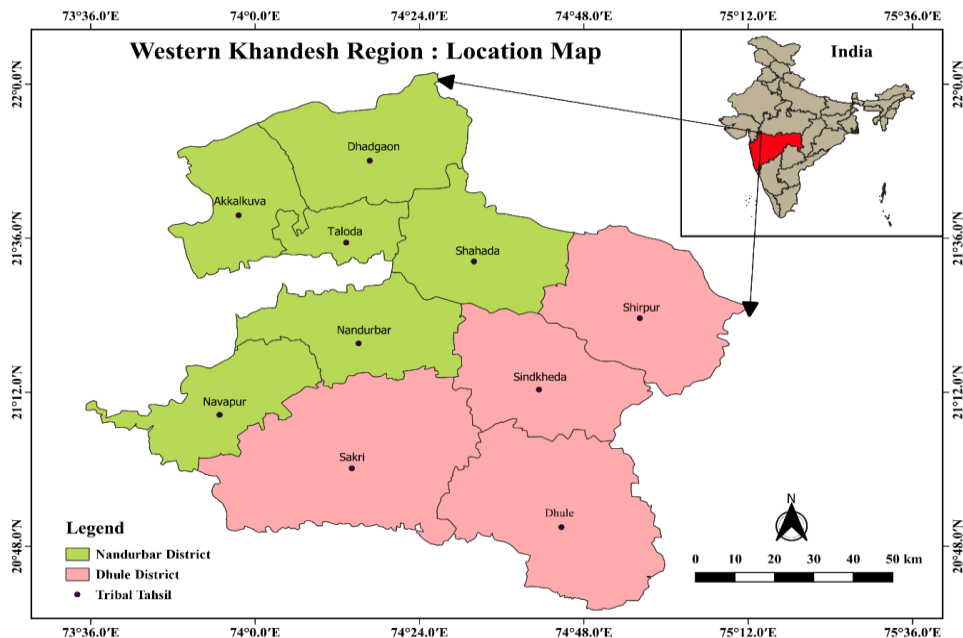
The Constitution of the Indian Union (Article 366) has defined the Scheduled Tribe as such tribes or tribal communities or parts or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as or deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for Constitution. Constitution order of 1950 declared 212 tribes located in the then states as 'Scheduled Tribes.' It is pertinent to point out that no single criterion has been adopted to distinguish tribal from the non-tribal population. The Indian tribes display a very high degree of ethnic diversity in their racial composition and dialectal and linguistic affinity. (Bharati Poonam, 2018) There are 285 different tribal communities, which show an important index of their ethnic diversity. No less impressive is the pattern of their spatial distribution. It has been commonly observed that the tribes reveal strong tendencies of clustering and concentration in the country's hilly, forested, and geographically inaccessible tracts (Ahmad, 2001). This is the leading cause of their backwardness. The tribal population is concentrated in geographically inaccessible areas, so the development of tribals mostly depends on the distribution of the population with resources available in the region. In the process, the persons of the lower castes had to face different types of deprivations and even the stigma of untouchability. Even their social presence was considered inconvenient and embarrassing when not needed to perform the specified tasks (Beteille, 2000).

Population and the natural resources are the most important aspects of regional Development. In this context distribution of the tribal population is an important aspect. India has the second-largest concentration of tribal population in the world. The tribal population of Maharashtra State is concentrated mainly in the western hilly districts, viz. Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Thane, Palghar (Sahyadri region), and the eastern forest districts viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Nagpur, Amravati, and Yavatmal (Ghurey G.S 1969). The distribution of the tribal population over space in the western khandesh region in the context of physiographic and socio-economic aspects is the endeavour of this discourse.

## Study Region

Khandesh was one of the parts of Bombay province before 1906. It includes the districts of Jalgaon, Dhule, and the Northern part of Nashik District. However, in 1906 for administrative purposes, the Khandesh was divided into two Districts known as West Khandesh and East Khandesh. Later, on 1<sup>st</sup> July 1998, Dhule District was divided into two districts: Nandurbar and Dhule. The District Nandurbar and Dhule were previously known as the West Khandesh Region. The Western Khandesh region is bounded by the state of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on the west and north of Maharashtra state. The western khandesh region, which forms a part of the state of Maharashtra, lies between 20° 48' N and 22° 00' N latitudes and 73° 36' E and 75° 36' E longitudes (Map No. 01). The total area of the region is 21,145.5 sq. km. The Tapi and Narmada rivers flow west through this region and join the Arabian Sea at Bharuch in Gujarat. The distribution of the S.T. population is highest concentrated in these river basins. The Satpuda Mountains are to the north of the western Khandesh region a According to the 2011 census, the total population of the region was 3699157. It includes the district of Nandurbar and Dhule with 10 tehsils and 1621 villages.

Map No :01



## Objectives

Therefore, the main objective of the present study is to analyze the distribution trend of the tribal population, to study the spatial distribution pattern of the tribal population to find out the location Quotient, Gini's Coefficient, Lorenz curve and sopher regional disparity index for the respective population at western Khandesh Region.

## Data Base and Methodology

The data for the present spatial analysis has been obtained from secondary sources like the Census of India, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Maharashtra. Location Quotients, Lorenz's Curve, Gini's Coefficient and soother regional disparity index have been used for finding out the relative concentration of the respective population at the tehsil level Data has also been represented and visualized using QGIS 3.22 Software.

## Result and Discussion

### Distribution of the S.T. Population

In 2011, there were **1789248** population of scheduled tribes in the western khandesh region, 48.37 percent of its total population of 3699157. But, in the Maharashtra state, the proportion of scheduled tribes population was 9.35 percent in 2011.

**Table 01: Nandurbar and Dhule Districts: Scheduled Tribes Population and Location Quotient: 2011.**

Sr.No	Name of Tehsil	Total Population (pi)	S.T. Population (Pig)	% of S.T. Population	Pig / pi	L.Q
1	Akkalkuva	245861	209586	11.71	0.85	1.76
2	Dhadgaon	195754	187806	10.5	0.96	1.98
3	Taloda	159654	123634	6.91	0.77	1.60
4	Shahada	407728	220975	12.35	0.54	1.12
5	Nandurbar	367446	167431	9.36	0.46	0.94
6	Navapur	271852	232501	12.99	0.86	1.77
7	Sindkheda	323157	79347	4.43	0.25	0.51
8	Shirpur	422137	202826	11.34	0.48	0.99
9	Sakri	464913	247970	13.86	0.53	1.10
10	Dhule	840655	117172	6.55	0.14	0.29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3699157</b>	<b>1789248</b>	<b>48.37</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>12.07</b>

Source: District handbook census of India, Directorate of census operation, Maharashtra

There is significant spatial variation in scheduled tribes population distribution at the tehsil level. It varies from 13.86 percent, the highest in Sakri tehsil, to 4.43 percent, the lowest, in Sindkheda tehsil of the western khandesh region.

### 1) Low S.T. Population (4.4 -7.6)

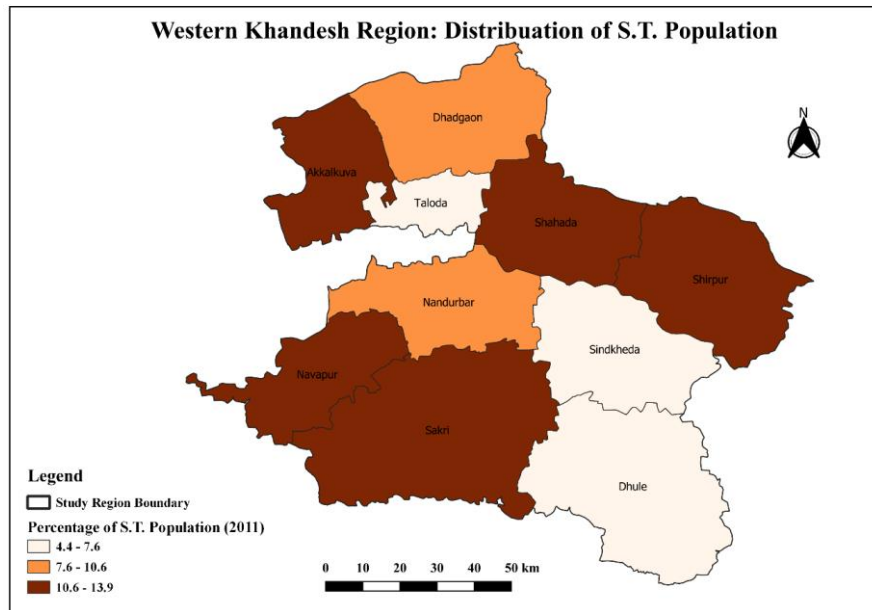
According to the census of 2011, in this very low category of the tribal population, the proportion ranged from 4.4 to 7.6. It incorporates three tehsil names which are Sindkheda (4.43), Dhule (6.55), and Taloda (6.91) of the western khandesh region.

### 2) Moderate S.T. Population (7.6 – 10.6)

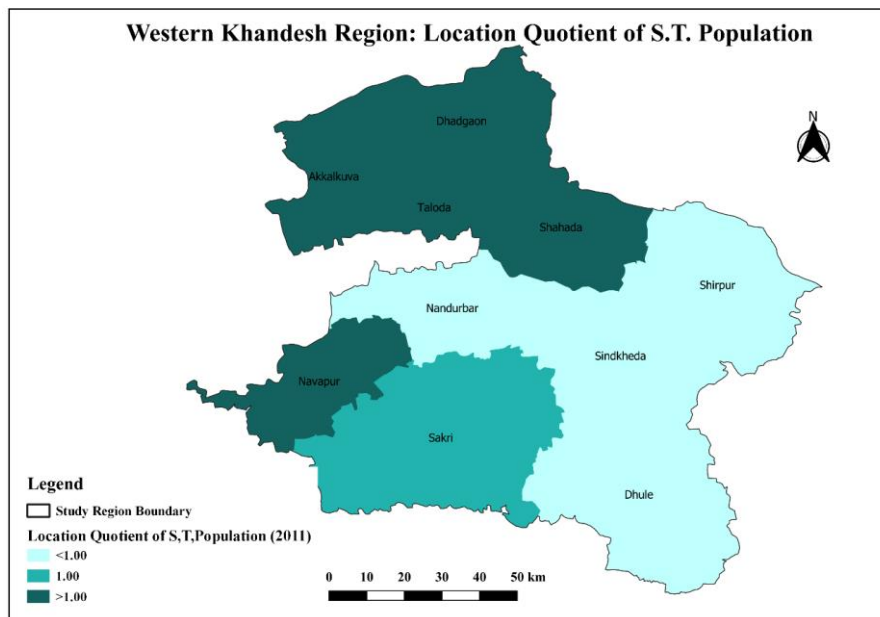
3) According to the census, of 2011, in this low category of the tribal population, proportion range from **7.6 to 10.6**. It incorporates two tehsils of western khandesh region named Nandurbar (9.36) and Dhadgaon (10.5).



**Map No: 02**



**Map No: 03**



#### **4) High S.T. Population (10.7 – 13.9)**

According to the census of 2011, in this high category of the tribal population, the proportion ranges from 10.7 to 13.9. It incorporates three tehsil names that are Akkalkuwa (11.71), Shirpur (11.34) Shahada (12.35), Navapur (12.99), and Sakri (13.86). The highest tribal population of Sakri tehsil was 13.86 percent in the western khandesh region.

### Location Quotient of S.T. Population

L.Q. Method: The index of concentration of tribal population is also calculated by using the Location Quotient Method (Mahmood 1977) as given below:

$$LQ = \frac{\text{Percentage of total tribal population in tehsil}}{\text{Percentage of Total population in the tehsil}}$$

**Table No: 02**

### Western Khandesh Region Calculation for Lorenz curve and Gini coefficient for Tribal Population, 2011.

Sr .No	Name of tehsil	% Distributi on of Total Populatio n	% Distributi on of Tribal Populatio n	Cumulative % Distribution of Total Population	Cumulative % Distribution of Tribal Population	Area under the Lorenz Curve
1	Taloda	4.32	11.71	4.32	11.71	0.22
2	Dhadgaon	5.29	10.5	9.61	22.21	0.70
3	Akkalkuva	6.65	6.91	16.25	29.12	1.29
4	Navapur	7.35	12.35	23.60	41.47	1.99
5	Sindkheda	8.74	9.36	32.34	50.83	2.80
6	Nandurbar	9.93	12.99	42.27	63.82	3.73
7	Shahada	11.02	4.43	53.29	68.26	4.78
8	Shirpur	11.41	11.34	64.71	79.59	5.90
9	Sakri	12.57	13.86	77.27	93.45	7.10
10	Dhule	22.73	6.55	100	100	8.86
	Total =	100	100	--	--	37.36

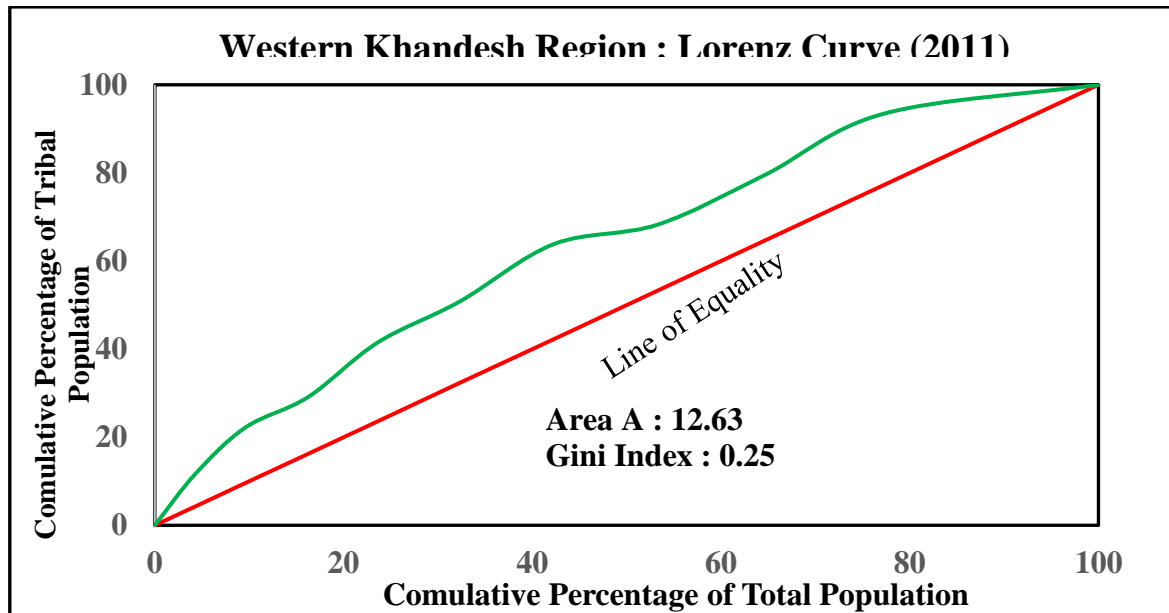
Source: Computed by researcher.

The location quotient is calculated for the relative concentration of scheduled tribes at the tehsil level (Table 01). The values of the location quotient (L.Q.) show a higher concentration of scheduled tribes population in Dhadgaon, Navapur, Akkalkuva, Taloda, and Shahada tehsil as the location quotient of these tehsils is greater than one (L.Q.>1). In Sakri, the tehsil distribution of scheduled tribes population is quite balanced as the value of location quotient is equal to one (L.Q. = 1). In Shirpur, Nandurbar, Sindkheda, and Dhule tehsil, the scheduled tribe's population is much dispersed as the value of location quotient is less than one (L.Q. <1). It is an unequal distribution of the tribal population in the western khandesh region.

### Lorenz Curve and Gini Index

The overall level of inequality in the distribution of scheduled tribes population is again explained with the help of Lorenz's curve (Table no, 02 and graph no, .01) and Gini's coefficient for scheduled tribes of the western khandesh region. An explanation of the curve obtained in Fig.01 and table no; 02 reveals that the distribution of scheduled tribes is not uniform. If the scheduled tribes had been unequally distributed, the Lorenz curve would have been a no straight line instead of a curved one. The Lorenz curve line shows fluctuations in the graph.

Fig. No: 01



### Sopher Regional Disparity Index

To measure the disparity index in male-female literacy rate, the David V. Sopher (1974) disparity index formula will be used given below.

If  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  represent the respective percentage of the value of a variable of group 1 and group 2, then the disparity index (D) can be calculated by the formula.

$$D = \text{Log} (X_2/X_1) + \text{Log} ((Q-X_1) / (Q-X_2))$$

Where  $X_2 > \text{or } X_1$   $Q=100$

Whereas  $X_2$  = Male population literacy rate

$X_1$  = Female population literacy rate

**Table No : 03. Sopher Disparity Index of S.T. Population Literacy Rate 2011**

Sr. No	Tehsil	Total Literacy	Male Literacy ( $X_2$ )	Female Literacy ( $X_1$ )	Log ( $X_2/X_1$ )	Log ( $(100-X_1) / (100-X_2)$ )	Sopher Disparity Index
1	Akkalkuwa	58.65	65.49	51.83	0.102	0.144	0.246
2	Dhadgaon	52.38	59.05	45.77	0.111	0.121	0.232
3	Taloda	62.54	70.84	54.35	0.115	0.194	0.309
4	Shahada	62.34	71.42	53.18	0.128	0.214	0.342
5	Nandurbar	64.01	73.29	54.66	0.127	0.229	0.356
6	Navapur	56.17	64.28	48.26	0.124	0.160	0.284
7	Sindkheda	74.31	82.34	65.88	0.097	0.286	0.383
8	Shirpur	60.31	68.09	52.27	0.115	0.174	0.289
9	Sakri	62.43	70.34	54.33	0.112	0.187	0.299
10	Dhule	73.28	80.99	65.00	0.096	0.265	0.361
<b>Nandurbar Distt. =</b>		<b>59.75</b>	<b>67.99</b>	<b>51.54</b>	<b>0.120</b>	<b>0.180</b>	<b>0.300</b>
<b>Dhule Distt. =</b>		<b>67.31</b>	<b>75.21</b>	<b>59.07</b>	<b>0.105</b>	<b>0.217</b>	<b>0.322</b>

Source: Computed by researcher.

### 1) Low Disparity Index (0.232 to 0.289)

In the 2011 census, the Dhadgaon (0.232), Akkalkuwa (0.246), Navapur (0.284), and Shirpur (0.289) showed a low disparity index in the western khandesh region.

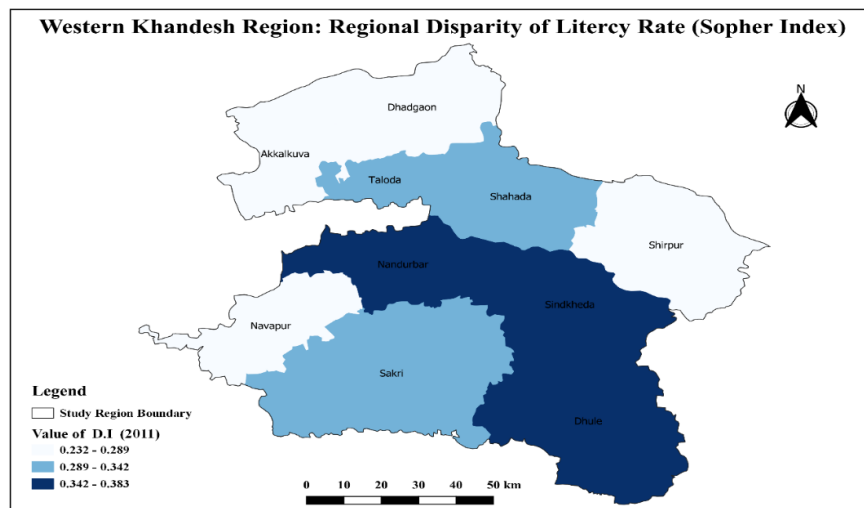
### 2) Moderate Disparity Index (0.289 to 0.342)

In the 2011 census, the Sakri (0.299), Taloda (0.309), Shahada (0.342), and have been shown a moderate disparity index in the study region.

### 3) High Disparity Index (0.342 to 0.383)

In the 2011 census, the Nandurbar (0.356) Dhule (0.361) and Sindkheda (0.383) have been shown a high disparity index in the western khandesh region. Because the female literacy population rate is found to be lower, which ultimately results in a higher disparity index.

**Map No: 04**



## Conclusion

The present research paper has attempted to analyse the spatial distribution of the tribal population in the Western khandesh region of Maharashtra state. The results reveal that the scheduled tribe's population is mainly concentrated in the tehsils situated along with the Northern and southern parts of the western khandesh region. Second, the concentration of scheduled tribe's population has been decreasing from the central part to the eastern in the study region. Third, the scheduled tribe's population mainly resides in the rural areas of the study region, and contrarily, the scheduled tribe's population is concentrated in the rural area. Hence, it may be concluded that the tribal population is a predominantly rural area in concentration characteristics. The researcher has found that the disparity rate is based on the literacy tribal population rate provided by the information of census 2011 for the past decades.



It is observed that if the male literacy rate increases, then the disparity index decreases. The distribution of tribal population is uneven in the western khandesh region.

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## Contents

<b>Author/s</b>	<b>Name of the Article</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
Dr. Nilesh A. Rote	RELATIVE MEASUREMENT OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN SBI AND HDFC BANK IN NASHIK CITY	1-6
Dr. Saranya Thaloer	GENDER EQUALITY AND MOVIES :A CONTENT ANALYSIS ON MALAYALAM MOVIES RELEASED IN OTT PLATFORMS DURING PANDEMIC	7-18
Mr. Badrinath Vishnu Katare	IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK ON TOURISM SECTOR	19-24
Dr Vishal R Tomar	A CORRELATIONAL STUDY OF JOB SATISFACTION AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EMPLOYEES WORKING IN BPO OF MUMBAI	25-30
Mr Khan Mujahed Afzal Dr. Pramod Hanmantrao Patil	A STUDY OF IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON MILK INDUSTRY	31-36
Dr. Gautam. M. Morey	A STUDY OF IMPACT OF E-BANKING SERVICES IN COVID-19 ON RURAL TRIBAL BANKING CUSTOMERS IN TALODA TALUKAS	37-43
Kawaljeet Kaur Sygal Dr. Eknath Zhrekar	A STUDY ON FACTORS DETERMINING ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR OF RETAIL INVESTORS	44-49
Ramkrishna Tukaram Thaware	AN ANALYSIS OF COVID-19 IMPACTS ON EDUCATION SYSTEM	50-54
Dr. Jayesh K. Rana	AN EFFECT OF PANDEMIC “COVID 19” ON SMALL VENDORS OF BANDRA, MUMBAI	55-57
Mr. Raju B. Gorule	AN OVERVIEW OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTING SERVICES	58-64
Mrs. Mohini Milind Deo	ANALYSIS OF THE MACRO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES OF INDIAN ECONOMY AND STUDY OF THE PERFORMANCE OF SERVICES SECTOR, IN PRE-COVID-19 PANDEMIC PHENOMENON AND DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC PHENOMENON	65-71
Miss. Mayuri Rajan Madhavi	CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON INDIAN EDUCATION SECTOR	72-77



**A STUDY OF IMPACT OF E-BANKING SERVICES IN COVID-19 ON  
RURAL TRIBAL BANKING CUSTOMERS IN TALODA TALUKAS**

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**Abstract**

Banking services is that the essential a part of life. within the India from the full population 80% populations have banking accounts and round the 90% of rural households in India are estimated to own a bank account PMJDY has been implemented by banks successfully. 11.58 Crore accounts are opened enter rural areas and that they are taken the advantages of banking services. there have been 624.0 million internet users in India in January 2021. the amount of internet users in India increased by 47 million between 2020 and 2021. With the continuing digital drive in India, the amount of users choosing online banking is predicted to double to succeed in 150 million marks by 2020, from this 45 million active urban online banking users in India and around 14 million rural online banking users in India. In the present studies we specialize in tribal banking customers whose are from geographical region form the study area. Within the Covid-19 offline banking facilities were restrictions. Therefore for thus many banking customers accept online banking facilities including rural customers. Within the present research paper tribal rural people accept online banking facilities. 63% respondents use the banking access centres (mini banking point) for windrow, deposits and transfer the money by using of Aadhar Numbers, 74% respondents use their revolving credit for windrow the money from ATM machine. 2.5% respondents use internet banking for Paying utility bills & funds, 2% respondents use internet banking service for purchasing of products and services, 39% respondents use mobile numbers to known their bank balance. 4% respondents use banking customer care number for solving their banking problems, only 3% respondents online apply for loan and banking facilities.

**Keywords:** Banking, Internet banking, Tribal Bank Customers.

**Introduction-**

Now every day Banking is that the essential a part of human life. Also banking is that the veins of supply of cash to the soul. Today the banking isn't just for the windrow and deposit the money; through banking provide the assorted forms of services to the bank customers. So banking has the basic institute for everybody. As per the govt policy banking reach at rural and backward area also. Labour, farmer, women, students and old men also use the banking facilities for multipurpose views. In the Covid-19, government declared lockdown so rural people can't travelling to city and nearest villages. Also banks implement the strict rules within the Covid-19 period. So common bank customers cannot goes to the closest bank branch. such a large amount of customers accepted internet banking. within the year 2019 to 2021 quite 37% new customer accept the net banking. It includes rural banking customers also. within the geographical region banking services use only Windrow and deposit the money but as per the govt. policy, to taken any benefits of state scheme and subsidy the checking account must be link with Aadhar numbers. Therefore someone uses the checking account and banking services within the last decade.

Bank is financial institute of collection of cash and distributes the cash to needy persons on interest. Bank is the fundamental definition of bank. Banking is that the process of banking activities. Internet banking is that the new method of banking activities. within the internet banking, banking activities completed through virtually. therefore the use of mobile, desktop, computer and the other devices which is use for banking activities is named internet banking. In internet banking banks permit the



banking activities through web- based services. within the internet banking bank customer login through bank website and complete their banking activities. Nandurbar is one amongst very cheap urbanized districts, having 16.7 percent of its population in geographic region and 83.29 percent Population lives in rural areas. within the Nandurbar district tribal population is (1141933) 69.28 Percent. The literacy rate of the district is 64.34 percent. This rate is not up to Maharashtra literacy rate (82.91). Female literacy rate within the Nandurbar district is 56.47 percent. the share of marginal and main workers within the district is 48.05 percent Tribal farmers are illiterate, hounding, shy and low- bellowing. in order that they are used the standard banking systems for banking activities. But within the Covid-19 period traditional industry collapse and tribal rural banking customer move towards the web banking industry and accept some methods of online banking. So considering this view within the present paper, try and showing impact of e-banking on rural tribal people in research area within the Covid-19 period.

### **Background –**

Rural and society is that the major a part of total populations and also the backbone of rural economy. But maximum rural and tribal peoples are economically and socially and educationally backward. they're facing various problems thanks to these causes. In Covid-19 manually and traditionally systems are breakdown of each sector. Banking is that the essential a part of every people but banking adopt and maximum specialize in online banking in Covid-19 period. Therefore, illiterate bank customer was facing the assorted problems at the entry level then they struggle to just accept internet banking industry.

### **Identified Problem-**

India is village's country. But maximum villagers are illiterate. Due the illiterate, they can't accept any kinds of computerised system. Internet banking is computerised systems. Due the actual method, users login systems, password, login ID, email Id, Pass code, mobile and computer with internet facilities these are are the essential content for using the web banking. these don't seem to be easy to tribal banking customers so that they face the varied problems . but as per the aphorism 'need is that the causes of research'. Tribal banking customers adopt the web banking systems. But they're confused and faced the issues about internet banking within the Covid-19 period. So considering this view the topic has chosen for the study.

### **Scope of the study –**

Aim of this study is to search out the issues and search the impact on tribal rural banking customers in Covid-19 of internet banking services. this research are going to be help to bankers to search out the issues of online banking services of tribal banking customers. Bankers are also adopted new techniques for rural banking customers and suggestions could also be useful for improving online banking facilities within the tribal geographical region.

### **Objectives of the research paper**

1. To review the impact of E-banking services in Covid-19 on rural tribal banking customers.
2. To review the issues and prospects of e-banking services of rural tribal banking customers.
3. To position few suggestion & recommendation for the identical.

### **Hypothesis**

1. There no any impact of e-banking services on rural tribal banking consumer during Covid-19.
2. Various problems faced by rural tribal banking customers of e-banking services.



### **Research Methodology-**

This research paper prepared base on primary data. Primary data collection from total 120 respondents those are banking customers. Primary data collected through questionnaires and private interview. Method conducting the respondents who are supported to had given the knowledge. the primary hand information was collected by having discussion with the bank officers by visiting the bank branches. The Secondary data collected through research papers, newspapers, articles and reports of presidency and nongovernment agencies and various website.

### **Study area-**

The current study limited only Taloda talukas in Nandurbar district.

### **Sampling Method –**

For this study to collection the sampling use the Convenient Sampling methods. The Researcher used questioner and interview techniques for the gathering of information from tribal rural banking customers. within the Taloda talukas are 4 nationalise banks and theirs 8 branches in various villages in Taloda talukas. These banks adopted different villages and providing the banking facilities and also available theirs e-banking services. So every banker, rural tribal bank customers are choosing as a respondent. Every bank's 10 customers have taken for the study.

### **Sampling size-**

The sample total size for the study is taken 120 respondents from the study area.

### **Type of data:**

Primary data has been used for the Study.

### **Limitation of study –**

The approach of this study is to seek out the impact of e-banking services on rural tribal people. The study area only 1 talukas and respondent's age are over 40 years so conclusion and suggestion are the limited up to district or state level or same region and quite 40 years age of respondents.

### **Literature Review-**

Dr. Nithya Ramachandran (2018), his research paper title is that, 'impact of e-banking in rural India with special regard to selected talukas in Eroda district in Tamil Nadu'. In his research paper explain that, technology advancement in banking sector reached the agricultural areas, in rural areas are maximum responsive to E banking services but don't seem to be willing to use thanks to fraud within the system. the purchasers may start to use the e-banking services if the bank made his login system user friendly and fraud free. The study reveals that knowledge of E banking, no regular banking activities and lack of high speed internet are the drawbacks of E banking in rural areas. Bhavesh J. Parma et al (2013), in his research article, title is that, 'rural banking through internet: A study on use of internet banking among rural consumers' explain that The concept & Technology are new to the rural consumer in recent year, mostly people are using nearer to one year. The different facilities of I-banking which are provided by the bank in this, balance inquiry are the mostly preferred out by its various facilities, the concept don't seem to be much developed so the other types of facilities are provided by the bank are not having much usage likes Term loan, online FD, Demand Draft facilities. Asma K. Bagwan , Dr. Sarang S. Bhola (2018) in his research papers explain that, within the geographic area because of poor internet connectivity, though bankers are able to provide the e-services it cannot be availed. the speed of adopting e-banking services isn't satisfactory in geographical area. This leaves scope for e-banking in country. Bank has got to take effort in making



### Data Analysis-

The info collected were analyzed for the whole sample.

### Result-

This is often a descriptive research which has studied of Impact of E-banking services in Covid-19 on rural tribal banking customers in Taloda Talukas. The relevant data was collected on E-banking services in Covid-19 on rural tribal banking customers. **Data Interpretation-** the information collected by questionnaires and private interview. Data tabulated and analyzed by MS Excel and scientific discipline statistical website. Consistent with analysis of the various variables the results obtained are as follows.

### Data Interpretation-

The data collected by questionnaires and Personal interview. Data tabulated and analyzed by MS Excel and social science statistical website. According to analysis of the different variables the results obtained are as follows.

Table No. 1 distribution of e-banking services users

Sr. No.	Name of banks	Female customers	Male customers	Total
1	Central bank of India	8	22	30
2	Bank of Baroda	11	19	30
3	State bank of India	9	21	30
4	Maharashtra rural bank	7	23	30
	Total	35 (29%)	65 (71%)	120

### (Primary data)

The above table no 1 show e-banking services users of various banks. It includes male and female-banking service users. from the total respondents 35 (29 %) were female bank customers and they ware use e-banking services. 65 (71%) were ware use e-banking services male rural tribal bank customers. From the above data we can say that the maximum e-banking service users are male rural tribal consumers

Table no. 2. Internet banking user before Covid-19 and Covid-19 period

	Yes	No
Before Covid-19	9%	
Covid-19 Period	34%	91%
Changes in %	25%	77%

### (Primary data)

From the above table we can say that before Covid-19, the internet banking users was only 9% and in the Covid-19 period the percentage of internet banking users increase up to 34 % means in the Covid-19 rural tribal banking customer accept internet banking services.

Table no. 3. Uses of e-banking services by rural tribal bank customers.

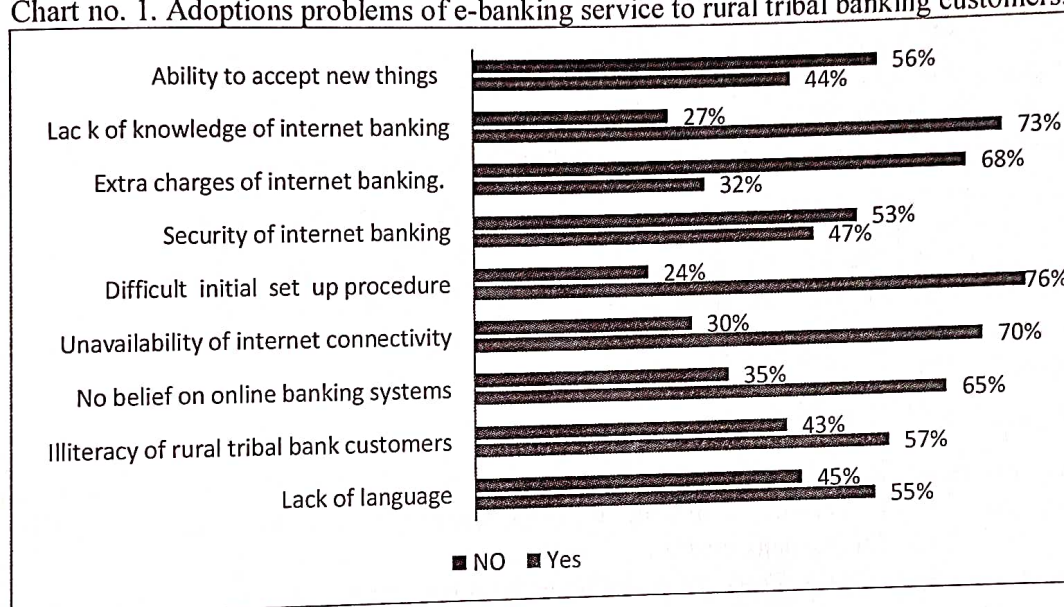
Sr. No	Services	respondents answers	
		Yes	No
1	Debit card uses	92	28

2	Customer care service number users	5	115
3	Using Paying utility bills & funds	3	117
4	Online application for loan & other facilities	04	116
5	Buying products & insurance	2	118
6	Mobile banking / UPI / internet banking	9	111
7	Aadhar Card uses for e-banking	76	44
8	Mobile number use for banking purpose	33	87
	<b>Total average awareness in %</b>	<b>224 (23.33%)</b>	<b>736 (76.67%)</b>

#### (Primary data)

From the above table shows that 76 % respondents use debit card for internet banking services purpose. 63% banking customers use their Aadhar Card for internet banking purpose. 39% respondents use their mobile number for internet banking purpose and another internet banking services use in very little percentage among rural tribal banking customers.

Chart no. 1. Adoptions problems of e-banking service to rural tribal banking customers.



#### Hypothesis testing

1. To find the impact of e-banking services during Covid-19 on on rural tribal banking customers (use 'chi- square' test.)

#### Hypothesis-

Ho- There is no any impact on internet banking during Covid-19 on rural tribal banking customers

( $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$ )

H1- There is impact on internet banking during Covid-19 on rural tribal banking customers

( $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$ )

Calculation of x2 test and result			
	Before Covid-19	Covid-19 period	Marginal Totals
yes	8 (18) [5.56]	28 (18) [5.56]	36
No	112 (102) [0.98]	92 (102) [0.98]	204



<i>Marginal Column Totals</i>	120	120	240 (Grand Total)
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	----------------------

$X^2$  (d.f= 0.5, N = 120) = chi-square statistic value= 13.0719,  $p = .0003$   
The chi-square statistic is 13.0719. The p-value is .0003. Significant at  $p < .05$ .  
The chi-square statistic with Yates correction is 11.7974. The p-value is .000593. Significant at  $p < .05$ .  
The above table shows the result of  $x^2$  test. The calculated value of  $x^2$  test (13.0719) is higher than table values (.0003) ( $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$ ). So here reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis Means, impact of internet banking realised on rural tribal banking customers during Covid-19.

### Findings of Percentage Analysis

1. Majority: (76%) of respondents use debit card for internet banking services.
2. Majority: (63%) of respondents use their Aadhar card number for internet banking.
3. Majority: (39% %) respondents use mobile numbers to known their bank balance.
4. Majority: (73%) of respondents haven't the knowledge of internet banking
5. Majority: (57%) of respondents are illiterate
6. Majority: (76%) of respondents opinion is difficult setup initial procedure of internet banking.

### Findings of Chi-Square Analysis-

1. Chi- square is used to analyses for the impact on internet banking during Covid-19 on rural tribal banking customers The level of significance is less than 5. Hence the alternate hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) is accepted. So here we can conclude that impact of internet banking during Covid-19 on rural tribal banking customers.

### Suggestions –

Internet banking services are very useful to bank customers and bankers also. Due to internet banking save time and time of customers., but some lacks finding out through this study so as per the study and discuss with rural tribal bank customers following some points are suggest.

1. Internet banking facilities should be available in local language to the rural & tribal customers.
2. Make easy procedure of internet banking.
3. Make the awareness of internet banking about his faithfulness and security.
4. Reduce the extra charges of internet banking services and provide easy assistance.
5. Provide the internet connectivity free internet banking services.
6. Conduct camps in village and Pada level about internet banking literacy.

### Conclusion –

Internet banking is the modern way of banking services. These tools will be useful for proving easy and 24×7 hours banking services. Due to this system bankers reach to every customer and provided qualitative services. Internet banking is safety and privacy for customers. Internet banking is useful for tribal and rural bank customers. but lack of knowledge, illiteracy of rural bank customers, hard process of login, internet connectivity and internet balance expenses, absence of handling banking study. But if want to uplift the live hood of tribal people internet banking will be play important role and it's the need of future.

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## CONTENTS

Name of Paper	Page No.
<b>Brain Stroke Prediction Portal Using Machine Learning</b> <i>Atharva Kshirsagar, Harsh Goyal, Shubham Loya, Anindita Khade</i>	262-268
<b>A Novel Survey: Current Trends in Database Management System and Their Impact on Security</b> <i>Anjali Yadav, Praveen Kumar, Lalit Kumar Saraswat, Manish Gupta</i>	269-286
<b>Service Quality analysis of Cinema Theatres in Vellore.</b> <i>Yaswanth Kumar. S, Goutam Kumar Kundu</i>	287-292
<b>Attribute and Instance Based Data Reduction</b> <i>Harshalkumar Ramdas Khairnar, Dr.Prashant M. Yawalkar</i>	293-302
<b>A study on the importance of effective grievance redressal mechanisms with a special reference to females in the private sector.</b> <i>Mihika A Vakharia</i>	303-306
<b>Machine Learning Framework To Detect Corona Virus - A Study With CT Scan Image Of Suspected Individuals</b> <i>Snehal R. Sambhe, Dr. Kamlesh A. Waghmare</i>	307-310
<b>Sign Language Recognition using CNN and ASL Dataset</b> <i>Krutika S. Kale, Prof. Milind B. Waghmare</i>	311-314
<b>Emotion Recognition System for Therapeutic cause through identification of Indian Music</b> <i>Parvita Das, Somsubhra Gupta, Biswarup Neogi</i>	315-319
<b>A study on the significance of succession planning in the VUCA</b> <i>Anubhav Singhal</i>	320-328
<b>"Adaptation of Private School Teachers to Online education whilst COVID - 19 A case study of Ranchi (Jharkhand, India)."</b> <i>Madhuri Kumari, Prof (Dr.) Somnath Roy Choudhury</i>	327-329
<b>A study on role of leaders in initiating change management in the organization</b> <i>Anubhav Singhal</i>	330-332
<b>Problems of Tribal Women's Self-Help Groups in Nandurbar district during Covid-19 Pandemic</b> <i>Dr. Gautam. M. Morey</i>	333-337



# Problems of Tribal Women's Self-Help Groups in Nandurbar district during Covid-19 Pandemic

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Nandurbar district is tribal district in Maharashtra. Nandurbar district have six tahsils. Akkalkuwa, Dhadagaon, Taloda, Shahada, Nandurbar and Nawapur. In the six tahsil have 9 towns and 943 villages. spread over Akkalkuwa(190), Dhadagaon (162), Taloda (93), Shahada (184), Nandurbar (153) and Nawapur(161). As per 2011 census. Nandurbar is one of the lowest urbanized districts, having 16.7 percent of its population in urban area and 83.29 percent Population lives in rural areas. In the Nandurbar district tribal population is(1141933) 69.28 Percent. The literacy rate of the district is 64.34 percent. This rate is lower than Maharashtra literacy rate (82.91). Female literacy rate in the Nandurbar district is 56.47 percent. The percentage of marginal and main workers in the district is 48.05 percent. Female workers percentages of Nandurbar district is 42.84 percentages. According to 2011 census, 55.32 percent workers are engaged in agriculture field in the district. The percentage of agricultural women worker is 66.91 percent. Only 9.13 percent female workers engaged in non agricultural sectors. From these mostly tribal women engages in agricultural sectors. In the Nandurbar districts has total 15842 self help groups and 155991 are total group members from this 130604 is tribal group members and more than 90 percent groups are tribal women's. (NIC 2021). In the Nandurbar district tribal women established SHGs related to farming activities, forest activities, household activities, government supported activities i.e. mid day meal, operation of Ration shops etc. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic has drastic changes in very sectors. Various sectors fall down and that impact has stopped the overall activities. SHG is an informal organization. A group member of SHGs are socio-economical backward and economically poor. So in the period of Covid-19 pandemic directly an effect on SHGs. Divers SHGs has stopped. Few SHGs stops their production and procedures. Government retainable some rules and restrictions of transaction, social distance policy and restrictions of meeting members, discontinuity of supervising team so SHGs are going to critical conditions. Thus problems are facing by tribal women SHGs in the Covid-19 pandemic period. So considering this view chooses this topic for the present studies.

**Background –** Women's is the part of society. Without development of women's society can't develop. Tribal women's in the Nandurbar district are shy and illiterate. Their main occupation is agricultural. But agricultural are not sufficient for development of tribal women's, so increasing the economical position and providing the employment, government support to standing SHGs in overall country. In the Nandurbar district tribal women established divers SHGs and support to each others on common goals. But during the Covid-19 pandemic SHGs system collapse and stopped their activities. Also government gave the burden of follow the strictly rules and regulations during the covid-19. Therefore create the restrictions for SHGs members, supporting staff and systems. Due to this causes SHGs are facing the various problems in the period of Covid-19 pandemic. So to understanding this theme this topic is choosing for the study.

**Identified Problem-** Corona virus pandemic rapidly spread overall the world and India also. To control this virus and his efficiency, government announce lockdown. In the lockdown period lock out all projects, sectors, companies, small and medium scale industries, government offices, educational institutes Bazaars, Markets, weekly bazaar, shopping mall and complex. So that total production and selling was stopped. It's directly effects on SHGs. All activities has stop during Covid-19 lockdown and after post lockdown period government declared the rules and regulations for industries, market places and social distance. These rules are not easy for implementations and work under their guideline. So that Burdon self help group face the various problems during post Covid-19 lockdown period.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

As per the international labour organization (ILO) 2020, Covid 19 pandemic has an unprecedented and growing world crisis with divesting health, economic and social impact in every country it is plunging the global economy into a recession on historic consequence. Global estimates indicate that working hours will be decline by 6.7 percent and 195 million full time job lost in 2020.

ILO (2020), The impact of Covid 19 pandemic on Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is low medium. But



more than 470 million workers are affected by Covid. The share of this sector to workers total employment is 55 percent.

Nita Kejarival, joint secretary ministry of rural development (October, 2020) explain that 6.8 crore women had joint to the fight against Covid-19. They have made face mask, delivering essential supplies, sanitizing for health and hygiene and countering misinformation. The SHG members had sewn 54 million masks and sanitizer produced 2.8 trillion litters in 13 states. More than 10000 community kitchens have been setup by SHGs across the country to feed stranded workers and other vulnerable people. SHGs are well suited to play a critical role in rebuilding the social economic order damaged by covid-19. They already serve as community resources in health, farming and nutrition programmes and they had generated enormous social capital which can be leveraged to design effective responses to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Times of India (2020, September 23) Women from rural villages managed to venture into business by taking microfinance and gradually become self-sustainable but due to Covid-19 crisis fear has gripped rural women how had become self-reliant about the sustainability of SHGs. most SHGs are not functioning and the chain system had disrupted. Because various problem are being faced by SHGs including lack of transportation and marketing facilities to sell their products, non availability of loans, not being able to clear bank loans. Also NGOs which were working for SHGs for the development of women and provide technical skill and managerial support are also facing the problems so they not able to visit villages and not guide to SHGs.

#### Objectives In the present research paper focused on the subsequent objectives

- i. To look at the impact of Covid-19 on SHGs
- ii. To identify the difficulties of tribal women's SHGs in Nandurbar district during Covid-19 pandemic.
- iii. to place few suggestion & recommendation for continuing tribal women's SHGs in Nandurbar district

#### Hypothesis

- i. There are problems regarding personal values to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 pandemic.
- ii. There are problems regarding Business Promotions to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 pandemic.

**Research Methodology-** This research paper prepared base on primary data. Primary data has been collection from 60 self-help groups in six Tehsil within the Nandurbar district. Every Tahasil collected 10 samples. Primary data collected

through transportable interview. Contact had been only leader of SHGs. Method conducting the people that are supported to have given the data. Secondary data collected from research papers, newspapers, articles and reports of state government and nongovernment agencies and various websites. Limitations- the information collected from only 60 SHGs in Nandurbar district. Therefore here is that the limitation for completely conclusion and proper suggestion on the state and national level.

**DISCUSSION- TRIBES** - a typical definition of tribe is group of individuals that each one have common ancestry or common ancestor, a typical cultural and board their own enclosed society. The definition of a tribe given by Majumdar (1961) is that, a tribe may be a collection of families or group of families bearing a typical name, members of which occupy the identical territory, speak the identical language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well-assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations. A Tribe could be a group of individuals in an exceedingly primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and typically regarding them as having a standard ancestor.

**Condition of Tribal women in Nandurbar district-** The status within the district of the tribal people is incredibly poor and majority of the agricultural areas are in so under-developed condition that it's difficult for the people living there, to create arrangements for even the bare necessities of life. Since the foyeys don't seem to be able to collect even the minimum possible money to fulfil the bare necessities of life, such a big amount of people migrates from district after rainy session to Gujarat and other district of Maharashtra. the full migrated people from geographic area it includes women also. The wages of labour isn't sufficient for fulfilment of his needs. Among the ladies wages rate is lower as compare to man therefore tribal women's are the poorest among the poor. Within the district tribal women are educationally backward. Therefore she doesn't have skill of contemporary occupation. So 90% tribal rural women are engaged in agricultural & allied sectors. Therefore, their present status is miserable. On the opposite side, they're losing the fundamental support of life and on the opposite side they're not being brought into the mainstream of recent Indian development process. Poverty, lack of data, sickness (ill health) and exploitation are some of the complex problems that occupy the lives of tribal women's in the Nandurbar district.

**Concept of SHGs** - In recent years the Self-Help Group (SHG) approach to poverty alleviation is getting recognition within the Asian countries. Mostly women are mobilized into groups for undertaking dependent social and economic activities. The group provides a base for self-employment and empowerment through social psychology. In India, these mutual help based groups are referred to as



Self Help Groups. The SHG it may be a registered or unregistered group. SHG has same social and economic and need of micro financed background; volunteered coming together to use the petty cash, mutually agreeing to contribute to a standard fund and to satisfy their emergency needs on the idea of mutual help. The group members use collective wisdom and peer pressure to make sure proper use of credit and timely repayment. (Muralee dharan, 2009) Self-help groups are formed voluntarily by the agricultural and concrete poor to avoid wasting and contribute to a typical fund to be lent to its members as per group member decision and for work together for social and economic improvements of their families and community.

#### Need of SHG for tribal women in Nandurbar Districts-

1. To uplift the living conditions of tribal women's within the Nandurbar districts.
2. To help the members financial at the time of need.
3. To mobilize the resources of the individual members for his or her collective economic development.
4. To make full time employment into tribal women's.
5. To form global marketplace for tribal products within the Nandurbar districts

**Table no. 1. Demographic Profile of Self help (SHGs) group members**

Sr. no	Types of problems	No. of the respondent	percentages
01	Age Wise		
	21 Years to 35 Years	12	20.00
	35 Years to 50 Years	32	53.33
	Above 50 Years	16	26.67
	Total	60	100.00
02	Member Wise		
	Less than 10	22	36.67
	More than 10	38	63.33
	Total	60	100.00
03	Education Wise		
	S.S.C.	29	48.33
	H.S.C.	25	41.67
	Graduate & Above	6	10.00
	Total	60	100.00

(Primary data)

The above table shows demographic profile of Self Help Groups members as Age Wise, member Wise and Education Wise. The study tried to collect true respondent representing all demographic factors.

**Table no. 2. Problems of Self help (SHGs) group members regarding personal values.**

Sr.no	Types of problems	No. of the respondent	percentages
01	Personal problems of group members	13	21.67
02	Family problems of group members	05	8.33
03	Employment problems of group members	16	26.67

04	Economical problems of group members	19	31.67
05	Medical / health problems of group members during covid-19	07	11.66
	Total	60	100

(Primary data)

Table no.2: the table no 2is show the problems of self help group members during the Covid-19 pandemic maximum problems of self help group members is economical problems. the percentage of economical problems is 31.67 percent. Then 26.67 members have employment problems during Covid -19 pandemic. 21.67 percent group members have personal problems. 11.66 percent members have medical or health problems and 8.33 percent group members have family problems.

**Table no. 3. Problems of Self help (SHGs) group regarding business Promotions.**

Sr. no	Types of problems	No. of the respondent	percentages
01	Managerial problems	04	6.67
02	Training problems	09	15.0
03	Raw material problems	06	10.0
04	Product selling problems	13	21.67
05	Loan availability / bank facilities problems	11	18.33
06	Social distanced / lack of weekly meeting	08	13.33
07	Transportation and marketing problems	09	15.00
	Total	60	100

(Primary data)

Table no.3: From above table represents the problems of self help groups regarding business promotion during Covid-19 pandemic. Among the respondent 21.67 percent have product selling problems during Covid-19 pandemic. 18.33 percent respondent has the problems of Loan availability / bank facilities. 15 percent respondents have the problems of training, transportation and marketing problems. 13.33 percent respondent has the problems of social distance and lack of weekly meeting. 10.0 percent respondent has the problems of raw material and only 6.67 percent respondent has managerial problems during Covid-19 pandemic.

#### Hypothesis Testing

**H0:** There are no problems regarding personal values to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 pandemic.

**H1:** There are problems regarding personal values to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 pandemic.

Description	Values
Chi-Square	355.445
Df	4
Asymp.Sig.	.000



Table 4 Chi-Square Test for Problem regarding Personal Values

The above table shows that the level of significance is less than 5, it means that there are problems regarding personal values to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 Pandemic.

**II0:** There are no problems regarding Business Promotions to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 pandemic.

**III:** There are problems regarding Business Promotions to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 pandemic.

Description	Values
Chi-Square	558.550
Df	6
Asymp. Sig.	.000

Table 5 Chi-Square Test for Problem regarding Business Promotions

The above table shows that the level of significance is less than 5, it means that there are problems regarding business promotions to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 Pandemic.

### III. FINDINGS

#### Findings of Percentage Analysis

1. Majority: (53.33%) of the self help group members belong to 35 to 50 Years age groups
2. Majority: (63.33%) of the SHG of more than 10 members
3. Majority: (63.33%) of the respondent of education up to S.S.C
4. Majority: (31.67%) of the SHG members were financial problems during Covid-19 pandemic
5. Majority: (26.67%) of SHG Members lack of employment during Covid-19 pandemic
6. Majority: (21.67%) of members were the personal problems during covid-19
7. Majority: (11.66%) of group members increase the health issue or medical problems during Covid-19 pandemic.
8. Majority: (21.67%) of respondents were problems of selling product in the market during Covid-19 pandemic.
9. Majority: (18.33%) of respondents were problems of loan availability and banking facilities.
10. Majority: (15.00%) of respondents were problems of training, transportation and marketing.

11. Majority: (13.33%) of respondents were problems of social distance and absence of weekly meeting.

#### Findings of Chi-Square Analysis-

1. Chi- square is used to analyses for the problems of respondents regarding personal values during covid-19. The level of significance is less than 5. Hence the alternate hypothesis (III) is accepted. so here we can conclude that problems regarding Business Promotions to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 pandemic.
2. Chi- square is used to analyses for the problems regarding Business Promotions to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 pandemic.

There is the level of significance is less than 5. Hence the alternate hypothesis (III) is accepted so here we can conclude that problems regarding business promotions to Self Help Group Members increased during Covid-19 Pandemic.

### IV. SUGGESTIONS

1. The Self Help Groups suffering from his sales of production during Covid-19 for this purpose government or NGOs support to his produce to sales and provide the subsidies if loss of the selling product.
2. Government, Banker and NGO has to inform the SHGs about the availability of loan, documentation and new scheme.
3. Bankers should be providing sufficient financial support to SHG in the minimum documentations and minimum period.
4. Provide the training, transportation and marketing support by government and NGO for modernization of SHGs and to reach the product at market place.
5. During the Covid-19 many women were jobless in the district so that women can't pay his group membership fees so government support to him and inspire to him to continuous the work of Self Help Groups.

### V. CONCLUSION

Self help groups is successful tools to uplift backward people of the society by social and economical. Tribal women are the socially and economically backward. So, self help group is the successful tool to uplift him. But during the Covid-19 pandemic maximum Self help groups were stopped. So group members lost his employment. Afraid of corona virus many members are not participant in SHG and remove his devotion from the activities. Due to this causes realize the personally impact on SHG Government restriction. Attitude of the customers, lack of transportation, and social distance at the working place has bad impact during the Covid-19 pandemic. So overall increase the problems of self Help Groups at personal level and business promotion levels.



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CLASSIC REPRINT SERIES

# BENGAL, PAST AND PRESENT

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# Contents

Sr. No.	Name of Topic	Page No.
41	INSIDER TRADING IN INDIA: A MAPPING THE CHANGING CONTOURS OF TECHNOLOGY DURING AND POST COVID	205-209
42	INTERNET ADDICTION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN RELATION TO AGGRESSION	210-213
43	SYNTHESIS AND SPECTRAL CHARACTERIZATION OF NOVELSCHIFF BASE COMPLEXES DERIVED FROM 4-HYDROXYBENZALDEHYDE DERIVATIVES OF BENZILMONOXIMETHIOCARBOHYDRAZIDE	214-219
44	IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON SELF-HELP GROUP	220-221
45	A STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF KISAN CREDIT CARD HOLDER TRIBAL FARMERS IN TALODA TALUKAS	222-228
46	COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES	229-232
47	LEFT MOVEMENT IN SOLAPUR AND INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE	233-235
48	MANKESHWAR SHIVA TEMPLE - HEMADPANTI TEMPLE STYLE	236-239
49	CONTRIBUTION OF DALIT WOMEN IN THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN THE CITY OF SOLAPUR (1990-2020)	240-242
50	NABARD AND SFAC INITIATIVE IN GROWTH OF FARMER PRODUCER COMPANIES IN INDIA	243-246
51	ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID-19: A MAGIC BULLET	247-250
52	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SELECTED INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES IN PRESENT ERA	251-256
53	MENTAL REMEDIES IN PALI BUDDHA VACHANA IN PANDEMIC SITUATION LIKE COVID-19	257-261
54	CAUSES OF DROPOUT AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A CASE STUDY OF SLUM AREAS IN CHANDIGARH	262-267
55	SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURAL AND SPECTRAL STUDIES OF NEW COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM ISOEUGENOL AND INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID	268-272
56	METALLATION OF TRIDENTATE $\alpha$ -BENZILMONOXIMETHIOCARBOHYDRAZIDE-p-DIMETHYELAMINO BENZALDEHYDE WITH Mn(II), Co(II), Fe(II), Cu(II), Cr(II) and Hg(II): PHYSICAL, MAGNETIC AND SPECTRAL STUDY	273-277
57	MAHARANI TARABAI AND MARATHA WAR OF INDEPENDENCE: A BRIEF STUDY	278-282
58	POSITIVE & NEGATIVE IMPACT OF COVID- 19 PANDEMIC ON ENVIRONMENT	283-286
59	PRARTHANA SAMAJ	287-289



## A STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF KISAN CREDIT CARD HOLDER TRIBAL FARMERS IN TALODA TALUKAS

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### Abstract

Kisan credit card is the card issues by bank to farmers for easy supply financial facility. The Indian farmers face the financial problems during the cultivation of farming. So reduce the problems and avail the easy loan amount in a short period and minimum rate it was the basic objective behind the concept of Kisan Credit Card. Nandurbar district is tribal and rural district. Tribal farmers are small and medium agricultural land holders so they unable to adequate finance for this agricultural. Kisan credit card is the easy instruments for getting the finance for the agricultural. But lack of various components the tribal farmers cannot take proper benefits their KCC cards. 'A study of problems and prospects of Kisan credit Card holder's tribal farmers in Taloda talukas' result found that 46.20% tribal farmers was the lack of awareness 68 % tribal farmers were unknown about the difference Interest rate on KCC loan amount. 80 % tribal farmers were unknown about the Validity period of Kisan Credit Cards. 53% tribal farmers were not the use of various purpose of KCC. 83 % tribal farmers are Illiteracy and they have lack of communication with bank officers. 93 % farmers have not any assets for mortgage to words banks without his agricultural land. 78% of respondents have the problems of 7/12 documents are two or more landholders name. 64 % tribal farmer's have the problem of Compound interest rate after end of allotted period by bank.

**Keyword:** Farmers, Tribal, Finance, KCC.

### Introduction

RV Gupta committee has suggested providing term loan to the farmers in chief rate and easy way so as per the recommendation Gupta committee NABARD prepare the model of Kisan credit card (KCC) and introduce in 1998 in overall India. The scheme was for short term credit and long term loan for crops, land development, drip irrigation and pump set. From 2019 it included fisheries and husbandries financial support. Through Kisan credit cards framers can windrow a loan for seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and also withdraw some cash for their crop production expenditures. These credit cards facilities provide through formal financial institutions such as commercial banks, state cooperative banks and regional and rural banks. Nandurbar is the rural and tribal district. From the total (1829608) population 1372821 (75%) population live in rural area and their main occupation is agricultural. In the Nandurbar district tribal population is (1141933) 69.28 Per cent and a maximums occupation is agricultural. According to 2011 census, 55.32 percent workers are engaged in agriculture field in the district. Cotton , Kharif Sorghum, Paddy Pearl millet, Maize , Soybean Rabi Sorghum - Wheat Chick pea Groundnut, chilly , bringal tomato , sugarcane are the main crops in the district .

In the Nandurbar district are six talukas. Taloda talukas is the historical and socially is well-known in the district. Maximum people's occupation is agricultural means they are farmers and tribal. Tribal farmers are illiterate, hounding, shy and low- bellowing. So they are scare to communicate officers and unknown persons and lost his opportunities from various scheme so considering this view this topic chosen for the study

**Background** – farmers are the backbone of country. But maximum farmers are economically and socially backward. They are facing the financial weakness so they can't improve their agricultural activities and cannot development in there agricultural also they cannot provide basic things for their agricultural product. So to reduce this problems government provide credit facilities to farmers through Kisan credit card. Through this scheme solved some problems but some difficulties ware continuous in front of farmers. So farmers can not use their Kisan credit cards in proper time.

**Identified Problem-** India is agricultural country but maximum farmer's hangout in India due to lack of financial position. So to adequate the smooth financial supply to farmers for his agricultural product, government implement Kisan Credit Card scheme. Through this scheme government has provide credit



## Bengal, Past and Present

facilities for agricultural production in very chief rate and minimum of documents. In the study area various Bank issues KCC to farmers as per rules and government pressures but farmers not escapes from the financial conditions. Many farmers after receiving the KCC cannot use properly and they again face the financial problems. Such as various problems farmers are facing after getting the KCC. So considering this view the subject has chosen for the study.

**Scope of the study** - aim of the present study is to search the problems of Kisan credit card holder's farmer. Tribal farmer's behaviour is different from non tribal farmers. If they know the details about KCC scheme then they can use the benefits of the scheme. As per the guidance and pressures of banks many farmers taken the Kisan credit cards but then they cannot use properly so in this study focus on Kisan credit card holders tribal farmers those are issuing KCC.

### Objectives of the research paper

1. To study the awareness of KCC among the tribal farmers in the study area.
2. To study the problems and prospects of Kisan Credit Cards holder tribal farmers in the study area.
- 3 To place few suggestion & recommendation for the same.

### Hypothesis

1. There is awareness among the tribal farmers about KCC.
2. Various problems faced by KCC holder tribal farmer.

### Research Methodology-

This research paper prepared base on primary data. Primary data collection from total 50 respondents those have Kisan Credit Card. Primary data collected through questionnaires and Personal interview. Method conducting the respondents who are supported to had given the information. The first hand information was collected by having discussion with the bank officers by visiting the bank branches. The Secondary data collected through research papers, newspapers, articles and reports of government and nongovernment agencies and various website.

**Study area-** The present study limited only Taloda talukas in Nandurbar district.

**Sampling Method** - for the present study to collection the sampling use the Convenient Sampling methods. The Researcher used questioner and interview techniques for the collection of data from KCC holder's tribal farmers. In the Taloda talukas are four nationalise banks. These banks adopted different villages among them for agricultural loan issuing purpose and given the first preference to issue the KCC for their adopted villager. So every banker KCC holder farmers choose as a respondent. and from every bank's 15 KCC holder framers taken for the study.

**Sampling size-** the sample total size for the study is taken 60 respondents from the study area.

**Type of data:** Primary data has been used up for the Study:

**Limitation of study** - the approach of the present study is to find the problems of Kisan credit card holder tribal famers from ground levels. The study area only the one talukas and respondent's only tribal farmers this are the limitation of present study so conclusion and suggestion will be the limited up to district or state level.

### Literature Review-

Dr. Sangeeta Gupta and others (2018) maintain in their research papers that farmers are facing many problems in using KCC, in the high crowed, lack of lack of the proper management for withdraws on KCC. Various documentation requirement and Bank manager should not provide the proper information about KCC scheme. So farmers are facing the problems.

Dr. M.Dhanabhakyaam and J. Malarvizhi (2012) has explain his research paper title is that a study on the awareness, utilization and problems of using kisan credit card of canara bank . Kisan credit card is useful to farmers and farmers are using the KCC for his credit purpose and banks also provide the KCC facilities very polite to the farmers.

Diwas Raj Bista, Pramod Kumar and V.C. Mathur (2012) have concluding about Progress and Performance of Kisan Credit Card Scheme in his research papers. He explained that the constraints faced by farmers in the use of KCCs have been ranked using Garrett's ranking technique. Most of the KCC beneficiary farmers have reported the lengthy and tedious paper work to be the major problem. The insufficient credit limit, higher interest rate, non-availability of loan on time, inflexibility in the number of withdrawals and use of bank branches were other major problems reported by the farmers.



Arvind Sharma, Sandhya Choudhary and V.K. Swarnakar (2013) has maintains their research paper that those farmers use credit facilities for crop production then they developed the agricultural and increase in his agricultural product but they can't paid credit amount in the particular period and bankers available credit facilities those was maximum income.

Gandhimathi and Sumaiya (2015) examine the role of Kisan credit card system in the distribution of agricultural credit in the country. They found that among the selected variables, rural branches of commercial banks, aggregate deposits, agriculture production, borrowing of commercial banks from Reserve Bank of India and the introduction of KCC scheme has significant to determine financial inclusion. Further, it has observed that the KCC improved the financial inclusion in the agriculture sector and helpful for the farmers.

**Data Analysis-** The data collected were analyzed for the entire sample.

**Result-** This is a descriptive research which has studied of problems and prospects of Kisan Credit Cards holder tribal Farmers in Taloda Talukas. The relevant data was collected on problems and prospects of Kisan Credit Cards holder tribal Farmers.

**Data Interpretation** The data collected by questionnaires and Personal interview. Data tabulated and analyzed by Window 10. MS Excel and social science statistical website. According to analysis of the different variables the results obtained are as follows.

Table No. 1 distribution of tribal farmers according banks KCC

Sr. No.	Name of banks	Female farmers	Male farmers	Total
1	Central bank of India	4	11	15
2	Bank of Baroda	3	12	15
3	State bank of India	3	12	15
4	Maharashtra rural bank	2	13	15
	Total	12 (20%)	48 (80%)	60

(Primary data)

The above table no 1 show that the KCC holders tribal farmers from various banks. It includes male and female farmers also. Among total respondents 12 (20 %) were female farmers and they were Kisan Credit Cards. 48 (80%) per cent were Kisan credit card holder male tribal framers. So we can say that the maximum KCC holder's tribal farmers are male in the study area. It means only 20 per cent tribal women's are the owner of agricultural land in the Taloda talukas.

Table no. 2 awareness of Kisan credit card scheme among tribal farmers

Sr. No	awareness	No. of respondents			
		known	unknown	% of known	% of unknown
1	Various purpose of KCC	28	32	47%	53%
2	Connected with PM Sanman yojana	49	11	82%	18%
3	Collateral limit of KCC	53	07	88%	12%
4	Annual charges of KCC	27	33	45%	55%
5	Interest rate on KCC loan amount	19	41	32%	68%
6	Validity period of Kisan Credit Cards	12	48	20%	80%
7	Limitation of amount withdrawal from ATM machine	38	22	63%	37%
	Total average awareness in %	53.80 %	46.20%		

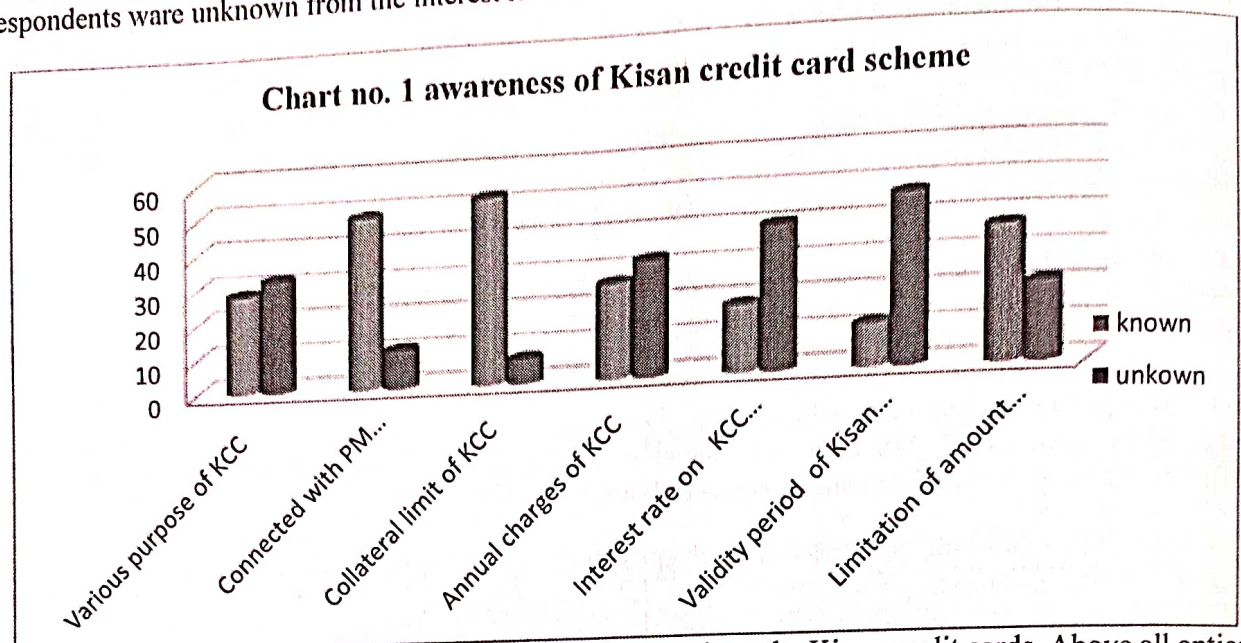
(Primary data)

Any scheme has successes through his awareness among the common people. KCC is wide scheme and implemented all over in India. KCC is the superior ship to the Indian farmers so points of this view search the awareness among the tribal people in the study area. So from the above table 53.80 % tribal framers have awareness about KCC Schemes. Another 46.20 % tribal framers have are unknown from some contents about Kisan Credit Card scheme. Maximum tribal farmers are known that it is connected to PM Kisan



## Bengal, Past and Present

Sanman Yojana. Maximum tribal farmers are unknown from validity period of Kisan credit cards. Another is tribal farmers are unknown from the slab of interest rate on KCC from the total respondents 41(68%) respondents were unknown from the interest rate.



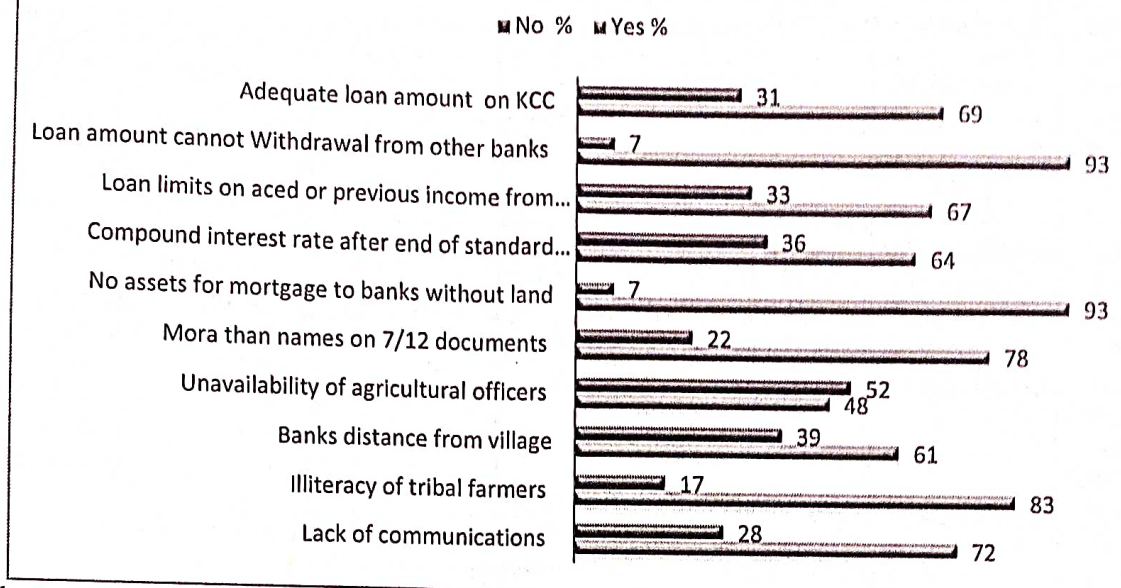
From the above chart clear that tribal farmers are how aware about the Kisan credit cards. Above all options will be much known to tribal people for the better use of Kisan credit cards but so many important points neglected from tribal farmers.

Table No. 3 problems of tribal farmers about KCC

Sr. No.	problems	No. of respondents			
		Yes	% yes	No	% No
1	Lack of communications	43	72	17	28
2	Illiteracy of tribal farmers	50	83	10	17
3	Banks distance from village	37	61	23	39
4	Unavailability of agricultural officers	29	48	31	52
5	Mora than names on 7/12 documents	47	78	13	22
6	No assets for mortgage to banks without land	56	93	04	07
7	Compound interest rate after end of standard period	38	64	27	36
8	Loan limits on aced or previous income from agricultural.	40	67	20	33
9	Loan amount cannot Withdrawal from other banks	56	93	04	07
10	Adequate loan amount on KCC	41	69	19	31

(Primary data)

Above table no. 3 shows the problems of tribal farmers about Kisan Credit Cards. To use of Kisan Credit Card and to taken the benefits tribal farmers are facing the above problems. As the questionnaires and discussion to farmers above problems find out to the researchers. The credited loan amount cannot maximum tribal farmers 56(94 %) among the respondents. Illiteracy of tribal farmers 50 (83%), Lack of farmers. 43(72%) Mora than names on 7/12 documents 47(48%) these are problems face by tribal

**Chart No. 2 Problems of tribal farmers about KCC**

Above chart no. 2 has shown the problems of tribal farmers about Kisan credit card in the Taloda talukas. The biggest problem is farmers cannot withdrawal amount from any other banks mean those banks adopted this village, only that bank provide the loan to the villager so other banks not interested to provide KCC and loan to the farmers, another big problem face by tribal farmers that there is no any assets to mortgage to the banks i.e. 93% per cent farmer cannot mortgage toward the bank without his land.

### 1. To find the awareness of Kisan credit card use 'chi-square' test.

Hypothesis-

Ho- There is no awareness among the tribal farmers about KCC.

(Ho:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$ )

H1- There is awareness among the tribal farmers about KCC.

(H1:  $\mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$ )

Calculation of x2 test and result						
	Various purpose of KCC	Interest rate on KCC loan amount	Connected with PM Sanman Yojana	Collateral limit of KCC	Annual charges of KCC	Row Totals
known	28 (35.20) [1.47]	19 (35.20) [7.46]	49 (35.20) [5.41]	53 (35.20) [9.00]	27 (35.20) [1.91]	176
unknown	32 (24.80) [2.09]	41 (24.80) [10.58]	11 (24.80) [7.68]	7 (24.80) [2.78]	33 (24.80) [2.71]	124
Column Totals	60	60	60	60	60	300 (Grand Total)

The chi-square statistic is 61.0887. The p-value is  $< 0.00001$ . The result is significant at  $p < .05$ .

From the above result calculated value of x2 test (61.0887) is higher than table values (9.49) so clear that accept the alternative hypothesis and reject the null hypothesis. Means There is awareness among the tribal farmers about KCC schemes and theirs various purpose.

### 2. To find the problems of Kisan credit card use 'chi-square' test.

Hypothesis-

Ho- no any problems problems faced by KCC holder tribal farmer. .

Vol. 117, Issue: (IV) October – December 2021



## Bengal, Past and Present

( $H_0: \mu_1 - \mu_2 = 0$ )

H1- Various problems faced by KCC holder tribal farmer.

( $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$ )

Calculation of x2 test and result						Row Totals
Interest rate on KCC loan amount	Lack of communications	Illiteracy of tribal farmers	Banks distance from village	Mora than names on 7/12 documents	No assets for mortgage to banks without land	
Yes	43 (46.60) [0.28]	50 (46.60) [0.25]	37 (46.60) [1.98]	47 (46.60) [0.00]	56 (46.60) [1.90]	233
No	17 (13.40) [0.97]	10 (13.40) [0.86]	23 (13.40) [6.88]	13 (13.40) [0.01]	4 (13.40) [6.59]	67
<b>Column Total</b>	60	60	60	60	60	<b>300 (Grand Total)</b>

The chi-square statistic is 19.7169. The p-value is .000568. The result is significant at  $p < .05$ . The above shows the result of x2 test. The calculated value of x2 test (19.7169) is higher than table values (9.49) ( $H_1: \mu_1 - \mu_2 \neq 0$ ). so here reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis Means, Kisan credit card holder tribal problems facing the various problems.

### Findings

#### Findings of Percentage Analysis

1. Majority: (80%) of respondents from male category.
2. Majority: (88%) of respondents has the awareness about Collateral limit of KCC.
3. Majority: (80%) of respondents haven't the awareness about Validity period of Kisan Credit Cards.
4. Majority: (68%) of respondents haven't the awareness about Interest rate on KCC loan amount.
5. Majority: (82%) of respondents has the awareness about KCC scheme Connected with PM Sanman yojana
6. Majority: (93%) of respondents have the have the problems of Loan amount cannot Withdrawal from other banks and No assets for mortgage toward banks other than land.
7. Majority: (83%) of respondents have the have the problems of Illiteracy therefore tribal farmers cannot read the others documents.
8. Majority: (78%) of respondents have the problems of on 7/12 documents are two or more landholders name.
9. Majority: (52%) of respondents have the problems of Unavailability of agricultural officers.
10. Majority: (64%) of respondents have the problems of Compound interest rate after end of allotted period.

#### Findings of Chi-Square Analysis-

1. Chi- square is used to analyses for the awareness of KCC scheme among tribal farmers. The level of significance is less than 5. Hence the alternate hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) is accepted. So here we can conclude that among the tribal farmers has the awareness about Kisan Credit Card and KCC scheme.
2. Chi- square is used to analyses for the problems regarding Kisan credit cards. There is the level of significance is less than 5. Hence the alternate hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) is accepted. So here we can conclude that Kisan credit card holder tribal farmers facing the various problems.

#### Suggestions

Kisan credit card scheme is the very useful schemes to the famers. Those financial schemes are available for farmers, from this Kisan credit card scheme is very easy and suitable to the farmers but some lacksense finding out through this study so as per the study and discuss with farmers following some points are suggest.

1. To spread the awareness among tribal farmers about KCC should be use local communication tools such



as "Dawndi" and communication through local persons.

2. Illiteracy is the basic obstacles of awareness. So should be tried to increase the literacy among tribal farmers and focus on increase the women literacy so it will be helpful to reach among them.
3. Provide the fulltime agricultural office in every bank and through this officer increase the awareness among farmers about KCC with details.
4. Cancelled the mortgage condition on Credit amount. If haven't assets.
5. Provide Kisan credit card if more than names on the 7/12, as per landholders agricultural land shares.
6. Cancelled the compound interest rates, if not paid the amount in provided time and fixed the only one interest rate as per simple interest rate only.
7. Provide agricultural loan as per the need of farmers and not previous income basis.
8. Implement SMS system for demanding the loan, sanction the loan, repayment loan on the basis farmers ID
9. Provide the facilities to apply the loan from any bank for Credit on Kisan Credit Card should be cancelled the restriction for apply the particular banks.
10. Available the banking facilities in village and pada for increase the trust on banking and to reach closing of tribal farmers.

### Conclusion

Kisan credit card is the very impressive scheme for the farmers. This tools will be uplift to backward farmers among the society. Their financial problems should be reduce through this scheme. So it is social and economical backup to the farmers. . Tribal farmers are the socially and economically backward. So through this scheme he will get the benefits from financial burden. No need to taken loan from lenders and he will be complete his agricultural expenses need in a right time so overall he will be get the benefits. Therefore Kisan credit card scheme is helpful to farmers as well as tribal farmers.

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## Dalit Literature : A Voice of Revolt

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### Abstract :

*Since the centuries dalits were irrationally treated by upper class of the Indian society. From the ancient period dalits are called by different terms. The term 'Dalit' means broken, oppressed, untouchable, downtrodden and exploited. The Indian dalit literature flourished during post independence period that is after 1960s. Dalit literature first found its voice in Marathi in the 1960s and 70s, and then soon appeared in other languages like Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. Using autobiography as a literary genre, writers could share personal experiences of caste discrimination, making its existence undeniable for the middle classes. Even genres like fiction, poetry and drama became largely autobiographical in the hands of Dalit writers. The present paper tries to highlight the dalit literature which raises the voice against the atrocities.*

**Key words :** Dalit literature... Human Rights... Untouchables... Dalit Writers...

### Introduction :

The term 'Dalit' means broken, oppressed, untouchable, downtrodden and exploited. It is not a new word. It was first used by Jyotiba Phule. Later on it was popularized by the great leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to reflect the situation of the millions of Dalits within south Asia. But the Dalits are now redefining the word and with it their identity - Dalits are those who practice equality, believe in equality and fight for equality. In 1970 the Dalit Panthers revived the term and expanded its meaning. It includes scheduled tribes, poor peasants, women and all those being exploited politically, economically and in the name of religion. So Dalit is not a caste now. It is a symbol of change and revolution.

### The Dalit literature : A voice of revolt :

In the 80s and 90s, a group of Hindi writers like Om Prakash Valmiki, Mohandas Naimishray and Kanwal Bharti had to fight a hostile literary establishment to carve out a unique space for Dalit literature. Attacked for their lack of "aesthetic sophistication", these writers argued that the Hindi literary intelligentsia's aesthetic standards were far from universal and concealed an upper caste bias.

The Dalit literature is a sort of an anti caste movement fighting for the construction of a modern secular and democratic Indian identity. Dalit literature has come to occupy its own place in the total body of literary expression. It is a voice of the oppressed class in the society. It represents the voices of the voiceless. The present paper tries to focus on the pains and anger of Dalits depicted by the Dalit writers in their literary work.

The history of Dalit literary movement goes back to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, vachana poet, madara chennai. He was a cobbler. Thus it has a long history. But in modern India, Dalit Literature emerged into prominence and as a collective voice after 1958. The first Dalit literary



conference was held in 1958. Dalit Literature came into limelight due to the legacy of Jyotiba Phule, Prof. S.M. Mate and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar inspired and filled a new breath in the creative minds of India to bring a socio-cultural change for the total liberation of the Dalits.

If you are born here  
You will have to become Ambedkar  
Epoch making Ambedkar  
Revolutionary Ambedkar  
The sworn enemy of manu

Thus the personality of Babasaheb influenced the downtrodden. Dalit literary movement therefore is a revolt and protest against traditional and orthodox Hindus. It aims at the liberation of Dalits. The primary motive of Dalit Literature is to give a voice to the voiceless, oppressed and downtrodden Dalits in India's caste hierarchy.

Babarao Bagul is the chief exponent of Dalit literature in Marathi. His first book of stories 'Jevha Mi Jat choralali hoti,' (When I Concealed a Caste) -1963, created a storm in Marathi literature. His another book 'Maran Swast Hot Aahe,' (Death is Becoming Cheap)-broke all the set norms of Marathi literature. His, 'Jevha Mi Jat Choralali Hoti' has become an epic of Dalit literature. Babarao Bagul's revolutionary literary works started the era of Dalit literature. Today a fresh crop of new writers and poets like Namdeo Dhasal, Shanlarrao kharat, Bandhu Madhav, Daya pawar, Arun Kamble, Sharankumar Limbale, Arun Dangle Laxman Guikwad, Laxman Mane and many others have strengthened the cause of Dalit Literature. They portrayed the anger and anguish of the lowest strata, exploited and deprived.

The Dalit litterateurs think that so long as the discriminative caste system exists there can never be complete freedom, brotherhood and justice established in the nation. In the following lines Daya Pawar expresses his anger and burning desire for revenge among the writers.

That some were high while others were low?  
Well, all right, then this city deserved burying  
Why did they call it the machine age?  
Seems like the Stone Age in the twentieth century

(You wrote form Los Angeles)

Dalit literature is shaped by the ideology of Buddhism and Karl Marx. Mass of literature is created in the light of Lord Buddh and Karl Marx's ideology. When Dalits themselves write about their situation it imparts to the literature a new strength. Kashav Meshram strongly challenges God in, 'One Day I cursed that -- God' in the following words.

Would you wipe the sweat from your bony body?  
With your mother's ragged sari?  
Would you work as a pimp?  
To keep her in booze  
O! father, Oh! God, The father  
You could never do such things  
One who gives and gives of her love.

The Dalits are treated worse than animals. Their presence is usually banned from upper-class localities. Arjun Dangle gives a horrible picture of their wretchedness in a poem entitled 'Chhavani Hilti Hai,' (The Cantonment Has begun to shake)

We fought with crows,  
Never even giving them the snot  
from our noses.



As we dragged out the Upper Lane's dead cattle,  
Skinned it neatly  
And shared the meat among ourselves  
They used to love us then.

The autobiographies like, Tarsal Antral (1981) by Shankar kharat and Akkarmashi (Bastard) by Sharankumar Limbalkar are considered the milestones in modern Dalit Literature. They tell us about the plight of Dalits and their quest for self-respect. Limbale's, *'Towards an Aesthetic of Dalit Literature: History, Controversies and Considerations,'* the first critical work by an eminent Dalit writer to appear in English. It is very provocative and thoughtful account of debates among Dalit writers on how Dalit Literature should be read.

The literary texts like Bama's 'Sangati' (2001) and Baby kambale's 'Jina Amucha' (2008) depict how Dalit women have been treated and what their roles have been in the social contexts. These books talk about the descrimation towards women in a patriarchal society.

Dalit writers, instead, shocked the readers with crude language and graphic descriptions. In Apne Apne Pinjare, Mohandas Naimishray talked about his experiences living in Delhi's red-light area GB Road. Surajpal Chauhan in Tiraskrit described the killing of a pig at a Dalit wedding. The idea was to confront the middle class readers with a reality they didn't wish to acknowledge.

In his autobiography Joothan (translated by Arun Prabha Mukherjee), Valmiki writes, "Many big-name Hindi writers wrinkled their noses and eyebrows when I had a character swear in my short story Bail ki Khal (The Ox Hide). Coincidentally, the character who swore was a Brahmin, that is, the knower of Brahma, of God. Was it possible? Would a Brahmin swear?" Mulk Raj Anand in his 'Untouchable' highlights the pitiable condition of downtrodden in Indian society and existing Brahmin's hypocrisy who live double standard, one for self, another for the people though his novels Anand demands freedom, equality and human dignity.

Thus Dalit literature presents shocking reality of life. Dalit literature is not structured and entertaining like the other literary works. Contemporary mainstream literature might not find it suitable, but this literature is a realistic reflection of these oppressed classes. It has been an integral and enlivening part of Indian literary traditions and today has got self-respect. The Jnanpith laureate U.R. Anantmurthy has rightly said, "For the depressed classes like tribal and those destined to live in the lower rungs of the social hierarchy, literature had always been a mean to achieve self respect." The Dalit writings may not be imaginative, but are able to make the world sit and think.

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इतिहासाचार्य वि. का.राजवाडे संशोधन मंडळ, धुळे





# Reflection of Society and Culture Trough Literature

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## Abstract

*We all know that literature mirrors society. Literature exhibits the society. It plays very important role in human life. Society and culture are the part of life. So they are also part of literature. Without society and culture literature is impossible. Literature exposes social realities and cultural aspects of society. Most of the literary pieces deal with the social problems and issues in details. It helps people to realize the truth. Literature carries the human traditions and customs which are there in the society. Literature indicates the broad spectrum of human life.*

It is often said that history is the biography of a nation while literature is its autobiography. Truly speaking an author is as much a product of his society as his art is product of his own reaction to life. Literature reflects the time-sprint. Everyman, according to Goethe's statement, is the citizen of his age as well as of his country. Literature as a whole grown and changes from generation to generation and obviously it is the rise, growth and decline of ideas, percepts and morals. Thus literature becomes a sort of sociological approach, a supplementary and commentary on history. As the pearl is the product of the oyster shell, literature is the product of the society.

Literature exhibits or in other words is the mirror of the society. It plays an exceptionally important role right from the history. Basically Literature reflects human activity in that particularly society. Literature helps to expose societal realities. Most of the works in literature deals with the social issues in detail which helps people to realize the truth and think it in a different

view than the people who don't show their face to literature. It have a unique function in shaping and teaching society at huge. Literature carries the real events in the society and presents it as a mirror of the society so that people can view it and atone wherever it is necessary. Understanding how literature persuades the person and how it is reflective of individual's society is something that should be given more consideration and thought. Shakespeare in Hamlet holds the view that the purpose of literature is "to hold the mirror up to nature". Here the word nature indicates the broad spectrum of human nature.

We all know that literature mirrors society. What happens in a society is reflected in literary works in one form or another. The literal meaning of literature is the art of written work in different forms, such as poetry, plays, stories, prose, fiction etc. It may also consist of texts based on information as well as imagination.





A society is a group of people related to each other through their continuous and uninterrupted relations. It is also a group of likeminded people largely governed by their own norms and values. Human society, it is observed, is characterized by the patterns of relationship between individuals who share cultures, traditions, beliefs and values etc.

Literature symbolizes society and culture with its all the aspects. It creates a large impact in development of society by changing the political system and a preview of human who experience this in their life.

Literature makes up to deeply analyse societal issues and sometimes it provides us a solution to solve the problem. The poet, the dramatist, the novelist, the essayist all of them reflects society in their works.

Literature portrays people engaging in social interaction. We can observe our society as it distilled and reflected in literature. Everybody wants to live in a world of imagination escaping from reality, because everybody in their daily round passes through the same world which tires or character either in him or in others.

To know this naturally we have language to connect with each other. With this power of language we are on the way of creating literature. For example if we take poems which is filled with poet's feelings. When we read it, we get interest in it and we feel with him as one. Society forms the bond of association between man and man through communicating that the poet or writers to pursue. Literature in all language

And all ages there had been a close relationship between literature and society. Literature cannot escape at any age from the influence of the social affairs and therefore it reflects the society of the age when it is created.

If one looks at the history of society, one will find that the nature of different societies has gone through changes from the Palaeolithic period to the present age of information Technology. The people's living style, faiths, beliefs, cultures etc. have never remained uniformly consistent. With the passage of time, owing

to changes taking place in environment and with emergence of new technologies, we observe that the societies have not remained stubborn with regards to their norms and values, the reflections of which can be found in different forms of literature. Kalidas, a great poet, ever born in Indian history, is first afraid of the uncertain attitude of the people, but then pleads his own points of views that provide us union of the old and the new.

Literature is not only a reflection of the society but also serves as a corrective mirror in which members of the society can look at themselves and find the need for positive change. It is necessary to take a close look at some works of literature, in order to understand how literature actually reflects the society. In *Death of a Salesman*, Arthur Miller raises the issue of victimization of workers by the capitalist employers. The Play reflects what happens in the American capitalist society. The tragic hero, Willy Loman, serves a company for thirty years; he helps the company to open new grounds in many places but in his old age, they take his salary away. The play exposes the inhumanity of some employers to their employees whom they use and dump without regard for their wellbeing. It is not only in companies that some employees suffer the fate of Willy Loman but also in the civil service. In Nigeria, for instance, an uncountable number of pensioners have died of hunger, owing to non-payment of their pensions. Some of them, like Willy Loman, have served the big establishment for thirty years or more, only to retire into penury. It should be noted, however, that some workers or employees suffer as victims of their own negative attitude and mediocrity. The pathetic experience of Willy Loman describes the situation of the common man in the society, whose dreams of successful life are shattered replaced with disillusionment and the agonizing sense of futility.

Arnold says that while poetry goes to serve as a criticism of life, it must abide by the principles of poetic





truth and poetic beauty philosophy is a criticism of life but it is not poetry because it has no allegiance to poetic beauty. Aristotle himself is a philosopher offering a steady criticism of life. But in no sense he is a poet. Poetics cannot be poetry through both have their root in life and both are in their own ways, critical. Poetic truth aims at the universal while poetic beauty insists on concreteness. In his Apology for poetry, Sidney distinguishes between 'poetry' and 'philosophy' is abstract and universal, more-over, philosophy is concerned with knowledge while poetry is pre-occupied with delight. Of course, poetry combines delight with knowledge.

Wordsworth in his To A skylark forecasts that true creative artist is 'true to kindred points of heaven and home'. In his Immortality Ode, he truly clarifies the philosophy of life and its significance on earth. Keats creates us such an eminent literature where he epitomizes the whole human life through the echoes of:

"Here men sit and hear each other's groan  
Where palsy shakes a few and last gray hair,  
Where youth goes pale and specter then and dies,  
And but to think is to full of sorrows and  
laden eyed despair,  
Where beauty can't keep her lustrous eyes  
And new love pines at the beyond tomorrow".

Shelley says "A poem is the very image of the life expressed it in its eternal truth". He comments, "Poets learn in sorrow what they teach in songs". He relates: "Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest through. In Victorian period, the artist like Tennyson, Browning, and Victorian Novelist stately reflects the life and habits through literature. Tennyson is the Victorian voice and he explores the criticism of life of Victorian society through his poetry. His Ulysses and Lotus eaters reveal the attitude of life of Victorian people.

T. s Eliot's The Waste land reveals the barrenness of England as it appears today and it is one of the most

important documents of his age. His poetry gives way to mood of terror in face of an outworn and disintegrating civilization, a terror deeply felt, even when hidden beneath the surface irony of his poems.

Further, in Sanskrit literature and in Indo Aryan literature, the evolution of the ancient societies in Indian is very well reflected. Besides these literary sources of the ancient Indian societies, the various Buddhist Pali works, mainly Jatakas, and Jain works also provide significant references to the ancient eras. Interestingly, the Rig Veda is considered as one of the most primitive written records of Indo-Europeans and their considerably high degree civilisation. In Vedic Samhitas too, the origin and other references of the ancient Indian societies can be found. It mainly includes the Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharva Veda. Not only these, numerous portical works, drames and prose disclose some significant information about the ancient Indian societies. They mainly comprise references about what was considered ideal and what basically happened in the societies of the past. In the ancient Indian world the poets were the articulate bearers of honor and blame. It was they who had the power to counsel, to sneer, to make peace and to point to the vanity of human endeavors.

Literature greatly influences younger generations and it would help them to understand where their ancestors has went wrong and how they could the errors, Literature also helped in shaping civilizations and changing political systems, So keeping all this in mind we should take a step to make sure that young children has to read literature work as they are the future of our country.

Literature record the real life events from the society and converts these mundane activities into fiction and presents them to the society as a mirror in which people may look at their own images and make amends wherever necessary. But at the same time we must keep in view Aristotle's concept of literary imitation when he says :





It is not the function of the poet to relate what has happened, but what may happen... The poet and the historian differ not by writing in verse or in prose... The true difference is that one relates what has happened, the other what may happen... The world of poetry, it is said, presents not facts but fiction: such things have never happened; such things have never lived... Not real but a higher reality, what ought to be not what is. (167-68) Thus literature is not only a reflection of the society but also serves a beacon light which guide people to find the right path. In order to understand well how literature reflects the society it is necessary to observe the relationship between literature and society. There are several examples of the attempts to describe and define the influence of society on literature is particularly cultivated and professed by those who had a specific social philosophy to advance. Generally the relationship between literature and society is discussed in the light of the statement given by De Bonold that "Literature is an expression of Society". If we assume that literature mirrors the prevailing social reality and at the time to say that literature mirrors life as it is, even more ambiguous. No doubt a writer inevitably expresses his perception, experience and conception of life. Even the most representative writer conveys the truth and necessarily the historical and the social truths. In fact literature is really not a reflection of the world as it is but an effort to transcend these facts to arrive at the real fact.

Sometime it is noticed that many charges are labelled against literature as well as society. A literary writing is banned because an opposite section of society finds it mirroring beliefs and norms against that society. The examples of Salman Rushdie's *The Satanic Verses* and Taslima Nasrin's *Lazza* provide testimony to such charges.

"Every old poem is not good because it is old; nor is every new poem to be blamed because it is new; sound critics, after critical examination, choose one or the other, the blockade must have his judgement, guided

by the knowledge of his neighbours." 1 In other word's everything old is not bad; nor is everything new bad. There may be something, which may not be of much use in the old, and the new may also be good. That what great men and wise people say and follow become good during all time.

### Conclusion :

Thus literature is simply a mirror of life. It is of course a reproduction of society and a cultural document. Literature is the progressive revelation, generation by generation, age b age, of a nation's mind and character. A writer is able to give abiding perennial and universal appeals to work of art. His feet are deeply rooted in his age, but he appears to remain above it.

It appears that society acts like back up for culture and tradition of the people it reflects upon and the inhabitants of a group of society share certain similarities with regard to, assumptions, beliefs, caste, creed, myths, religion etc. Literature, when combined with culture and other facets-both abstract and concrete—of society, not only presents impalpable subjects like alienation, assimilation and transformation in society but also reflects the palpable issues, such as, historical, political and social facts. Thus the relation of society culture and literature is inseparable.

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**Globalization and Indian English Literature****Dr.Rajendra D.More**(Assist.Proffesor)Department of English Arts, Commerce and Science College,  
Taloda,Dist.Nandurbar,Mail Id :rdm.taloda@gmail.com**Abstract :**

In its literal sense globalization can be viewed as process of metamorphosis of local or regional phenomena into global ones. It is an ongoing process for the integrity of regional economic, societies and cultures through worldwide networks of exchange. Literature has always been subject to socio-cultural political and s economic pressures. The most recent phenomenon has been the emergence of the powerful post-Colonial discourse writing. Writing in English and getting published by British publishers gave the writer an advantage over those writing in regional language. This is what happened in the case of Indian Diaspora writers.

Now, English has occupied the place of Indian language. Consequently, this language has become cultural language in current situation and if one writes in English, he/she becomes "Indian writer", at the same time, gets name and fame at the world wide (Eg: Salman Rushdie, Auranthathi Roy, etc). Whereas, one who writes in Modern Indian languages, he/she is to be considered as only 'regional writer. The value and power of English is very powerful than all Modern Indian languages. Speaking at the inaugural session of western and southern writers meet organised by the SahityaAkademi, Arun Sadhu, a Marathi writer advocated flexibility, stating that the people in remote villages are comfortable with a mixture of English and vernaculars. Therefore, English is the cultural capital in all the functional domains of the Indian Society.

**Key Words:** globalisation, reflection, culture, Indian English literature.

**Introduction :**

Shella L. Crouchar has rightly said that globalization can be described as a process by which the people of the world are unified into a single society and function together. This process is a combination of economic, technological, socio-cultural as a combination of economic, technological, socio-cultural and political forces. Globalization has been established as a key idea in the economics and became a buzzword field of academic field. Since 1990's, it has become one of the most hotly debated issues of the present century in the areas of human knowledge such as social, Political, cultural and literary studies.

**Globalization and Literature:**

Literature of post-colonial times reflected the increased flow of people from one country to the other mostly to the level of colonizer. Post-colonial literature dealt with the issues like migrancy, hybridity, loss of identity, multi-culturalism and disappearance of rigid national identities. Globalization hastened this process and resulted in the merging of cultural practices and increased marketing of culture with globalization English has acquired increased importance as a common lingua franca for global community, Prof. MichealZoolan of the university of Birmingham remarks, "Political and economic power and a facilitative technology are what cause a language to go international and even begin to have a global status."

**Globalization and Indian English Writing :**

The Diaspora writing from the west assume greater importance in the context of globalization. Many Indian English novelists like Raja rao, Kamala Markandaya, Anita Desai, Bharati Mukherjee, Salman Rushdie, AmitavGhosh, RohintonMistry. Vikram Seth etc. reside in the west. Even those who live in India like SashiTharoor and Arun Joshi are products of different cultures residing in one, educated in another, moving from one country to another, moving from one country to another, partaking of different cultures, presenting a multicultural citizenship in a globalized context. Globalization has given rise to inequalities between the non-resident Indian English writer and those from home. Quality is no longer the criterion by which literature is judged but the money and hype it generates. ArunadhtiRoys, 'God of Small Thing' and Vikram Seth's 'A Suitable Boy' won world popularity because of money and hype they received.





Indian life and Indian experiences give the raw material for non resident in their novels and receive much appreciation in the west (first world) because it caters to their cosmopolitan taste. None of these writers challenge the establishment of the first world. Rohinton Mistry who lives in Canada, never writes about Canada. In his such a long journey (1991) and A Fine Balance (1995) he talks about emergency and political corruption in India. In the novels of Salman Rushdie, the setting is in India or the characters are drawn from the migrant community and their negative taste representation pleases to the taste of west. Local writers can't compete with such products of this new class. This is the kind of cultural neo-imperialism heralded in by globalization.

Salman Rushdie's, 'Shalimar the Clown' (2005) is a novel that deals with the contemporary issues of a global culture, secularism, terrorism and so on. Arvind Adiga's 'The White Tiger' is the debut novel which won Man Booker prize. It provides a darkly humorous perspective of India's class struggle in a globalized world. In the context of globalization some recent Indian novels in English focus on a different aspect of east and west encounter and R. P. Jhabvala's 'Esmé in India and Heat and Dust', Bharati Mukherjee's 'The Tiger's Daughter', Victor Anant's 'The Revolving Man', Sashi Brata's 'She and He', Romen Basu's 'A Gift of Love, Candles and Roses', Portrait on the Roof, Anita Desai's 'Bye-Bye Black Bird' are some excellent works which present the life of the Indian who goes abroad and how adjusts or fails to adjust in alien culture. Jhumpa Lahiri's 'The Namesake' and 'The Interpreter of Maladies' tried to focus on universal dehumanization in the modern globalized world. All of the novelists of young generation deal with the modern problems like suppression, frustration, anger, ideality crisis, humiliation and moral dilemma.

Novelists such as Chetan Bhagat, Neelesh Mishra and Swati Kaushal talk about the complexities and doldrums of life within a globalized India of liberalized markets. Amitav Ghosh calls this literature as world bank literature. These contemporary texts articulate the concerns related to globalization, international finance and economic development. Chetan Bhagat's 'One Night at the Call Center' is the first novel of call center literature. Indian English poetry too projects themes of rootlessness, consciousness and internationalism. Younger generation of poets have no anxiety or guilt about the lack of center. Sudeep Sen's anthology, 'Lines Review' (1996) includes a number of young Indian English poets like Citra Deverukmani, Sudesh Mishra and Hoshang Merchant who had a diasporic existence or travel widely dividing their time between India and abroad. They are the cultural elite familiar with the best in art, literature and culture across the world.

#### **Conclusion :**

Thus being global means a change in one's attitude about life, language, values & culture. In India, there is a great deal of awareness that globalisation is a contradictory and heterogeneous factor. The impact of western culture through English Language on Indian life is unavoidable. In fact in the era of globalisation, no society can resist to the influence of alien cultures. That is, there will not be a country with monoculture in a decade. Indian culture has also influenced the world culture. In other words, there is the rise of global culture which has blurred the boundaries of traditional culture. With some positivity of having a generalised knowledge of the culture throughout the world and the happenings globally, still some negative impacts are quite alarming for our country. One can't simply dismiss or accept it. One has to negotiate with it and need to budge very cautiously with the globalisation process preserving our nation's pride and maintain our cultural prestige.

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## Human Rights and Role of Literature

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### Abstract :

*The study aims at examining how two disciplines such as literature and human rights can inform each other for the common purpose of bringing human rights into life of common people to ensure their basic rights. Human rights is essential for all round development of human personality. So it is important that they should be protected and made available to all individuals. Literature has surely contributed to the protection of human rights. Literature not only inspires us but also gives us the comfort, hope and passion. It also offers us strength to fight and to create a better new future for us. The various forms of literature such as novels, short-stories, poetry, drama etc. are mirror of society. They present the reflection of society. The present paper explores how we can create awareness among students and motivate them to be active members in society. It combines the theoretical and the practical taking literature from the pages of the novels, lines of poetry and drama into reality to make students active participants in society.*

**Key Words:** Human Rights, People, Literature, Poetry, Novel, Drama, Awareness, Civil rights

### Introduction :

'Human Rights' are Rights which belongs to an individual because of being a human being. 'Civil liberties' are 'the rights guaranteed to citizens or residents of a country or territory as a matter of fundamental law'. Human Rights are birth rights for all the individuals irrespective of their Sex, nationality, Caste, Creed, and religion. Human Rights are essential for all round development of the personality of the individual.

### What are Human Rights?

The concept of Human Rights is as old as Art. Being about life, Art takes its substance from life and, as such, it is an artistic manifestation of social and human significance. At one level, this artistic concern manifests itself through the exploration and postulation of Human Rights. And perhaps the art that is literature deals with life in its spectrum.

Literature in this process not only engages itself with human-right concepts, their vicarious possibilities, but also paves way for interdisciplinary readings of these two interrelated disciplines. These seemingly distinct subjects inform each other at the level of theory, praxis, and pedagogy. Literary works can, therefore, be seen as potent and rich resources to correlate and study the concepts of Human Rights as both literature and Human Rights become complementary to each other.

Since the mid-twentieth century the language of human rights has become the dominant tool in articulating claims against oppression or injustice. In the past three decades, human rights have provided a preferred language for statements about morality and claims about justice and injustice. This is so because of its universal nature, as Costas Douzinas notes, "[human rights] can be adopted by the right and the left, the north and the south, the state and the pulpit, the minister and the rebel." <sup>27</sup> The multidisciplinary attention to human rights in the humanities and social sciences today explores the



exchanges between political, legal, and ethical discourses on human rights and cultural texts including literature, the visual and performing arts, film, and popular culture.

### **Human Rights and Role of Literature:**

The goal of literatures is related to human rights is to combine the literary driving force with the motivation for action, what is a fundamental and integral element of the struggle for protection of human right. The literature which deals with the human right issues thus directly or indirectly, promote values of human rights. The literary creations in Indian Writing in English are the mirror of society. The novelists of Indian writing in English are keenly aware of the fundamental incongruities which life and world are confronting us in day-to-day life. They accept the reality as it is presented before them. They see the society and its development with an ironic detachment and accept reality ungrudgingly.

Literature gets victory in reaching those dark sides of human life, that sometimes-human rights sides get victory set patterns and literature by showing the gravest possibilities, consequently, act as both weapons for standing against oppression, pain, defeat, on one hand, and on the other hand, acts as thoughts, action, for documentation and future emancipation of human rights doctrines related to human perspectives.

Concepts fail to reach, because human behaviour and human mind cannot be judged according to lighthouse of veracity, highlighting the need for change and advancement in socio-cultural

We all know the power of literature as a source of transformation not only in the mind of the reader but also in society in general. Literature does have the power to change lives. Literature has a unique power to touch the hearts and minds and engage readers in a way that is distinctly different from other texts. It has the capacity to drive change and motivate people to act.

Literature has substantially contributed to the protection of human rights. The Jean Paul Sartre in his book *What is literature?* Expected that literature would serve to enable oppressed minority group to gain recognition and that member of the elite would be moved to action as result of influence of literature. The goal of literatures relating to human rights is to combine the literary driving force with the motivation for action, what are fundamental and integral elements of the struggle for protection of human right. The literature deals with the human right issues and thus directly or indirectly, promotes human rights.

Cohen Brazilay in her article "The Tremendous Power of Literature," states that literature can be as powerful as life itself. It inspires us as well as to our world and give us the comfort, hope passion and strength that we need to fight, to create a better future for us, as well as for all humanity.

"Literature allows the victim to become survivor and stand up to the post to ensure a better future. It is literature that carries the human experiences, reaches our hearts, and makes us feel the pain of those who have been treated unjustly. Without literature and narrative, we would lose our identity as human and dissolve the darkness of time and mistakes that lead us from one preventable devastation to the next. It is thus obvious that literature plays an important role in the field of protection of human rights.

Human rights refer to the basic rights and freedoms such as the right to life and liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equality before the law. Wikipedia defines human rights as are moral principles or norms which describe certain standards of human behavior and are regularly protected as legal rights in municipal and international law They are commonly understood as inalienable



fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled simply because she or he is a human being and which are "inherent in all human beings regardless of their nation, location, language, religion, ethnic origin or any other status.

Literature cultivates a better understanding of Human Rights through critical evaluation of characters, analysis of vivid scenes and scenario, and examination of various historical voices.

Through literature people can find their place in the world. They can feel where they belong and can discover their sense of responsibility. Today's understanding of human rights is created through various factors, and no one can deny the role played by certain forms of literature in forming this concept of human rights. Naturally, literature can be used to promote human rights in undeveloped countries and create awareness among the young generation.

All literary genres deal with human rights issues, and thus-directly or indirectly-promotes values of human rights. The role of human rights and literature is to combine the literary driving force with motivating students for action. Literature has enormous power to create awareness among people of their rights and the rights of others. Through studying poems, novels, drama and short stories that reflect on the atrocities of slavery, oppression of women, racial discrimination and inequality, the human rights literature aims to create awareness among students of the need for a new outlook.

Human rights and literature help students to become committed to their society and help them to believe that each one of them has moral duty and power to make a social change. It is based on the belief of the enormous power of literature to make a positive change and in the responsibility of every member toward society.

Of all the literary forms, novel is perhaps the most closely related to social and political reality. It is most useful in advocating human rights. As Rockwell Says, "the patterned connection between society and fiction is so discernible and so reliable that literature ought to be added to the regular tools of social investigation". Bradbury sees the novel as "a mode of inquiry into the knowable, analogous in its empirical modes, and methods to other forms of written inquiry" Balzac has defined the novel as "the private history of nations". This definition points out the relation between the novel as a literary genre and the national identity. Undoubtedly the scope, subject matter and structure of the novel makes it "more than other literary forms, exposed to the facts of a time, the articulable relationships of a time, the ways of knowing a time, [and] the ideological interpretation of a time". The relationship between the novelist and his age is stressed by Edward Said who believes that "Every novelist is of his time, however much his imagination may take him beyond it" In other words novelists cannot escape from the political, social and intellectual realities of their society." The writer has no choice", NgugiWaThiong'o wrote in his preface to *Writers in Politics*, whether or not he is aware of it, his works reflect one or more aspects of the intense economic, political, cultural and ideological struggles in society." The writer must meet of to the challenge of his time and strive to tell the people the truth of the time and reflect in his works the sense and spirit of the time that shaped his sensibility. He must give articulation to the consciousness of his time that he shares with the group of which historical circumstances, class, period, perspective makes him a part". Through analysis of a variety of human rights storytelling genres that reflect a range of contexts, this course will suggest that it is impossible to understand human rights without also thinking about the stories that create and sustain their idea.

Poetry is also a powerful means through which poets strive to make change in their society. In



the Asian countries, poetry was always associated with freedom movements against colonialism in the 20 centuries. It can, then, be used to spread awareness of human rights. There are many ways in which human rights issues can be successfully voiced through poetry. Poetry can deal with racial discrimination, social injustice, child rights, etc." Poets can work as reporters - capturing protests, taking testimony - but they can also work as historians by linking up the stories of the past with themes in our present. Therefore, poetry can be a powerful human rights education tool. In today's world, in general poetry is more powerful than other forms of literature in dealing with human rights issues. Poetry can also serve as a tool for students to voice their feelings on human rights issues and generate empathy for national and international struggles for human rights. Studying poetry by poets dealing with human rights concerns encourages students to explore different perspectives and aspects of human rights. It enhances critical thinking and encourages creative thought among students.

### Conclusion

Thus, it appears that society acts like back up for culture and tradition of the people it reflects upon and the inhabitants of a group of society share certain similarities regarding, assumptions, beliefs, caste, creed, myths, religion etc. Literature, when combined with culture and other facets-both abstract and concrete of society, not only presents palpable subjects like alienation, assimilation and transformation in society but also reflects the palpable issues such as historical, political, and social facts.

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## Human Values in Anita Desai's *Fire on the Mountain*

### ABSTRACT

*Anita Desai has enriched Indian Writing in English with variety of themes that she has introduced in her novels. Her fictional world is the epitome of human values which are necessary to be preserved and followed for the betterment of society. The present paper is an attempt to critically examine the human values as revealed in Anita Desai's famous novel Fire on the Mountain. The novel has elements of love, compassion and pathos out of the tragedy in the novel. The novel focuses on the need of strong human relationship and the bondage between friends and family members. It inculcates the values like human welfare and benevolence even at the cost of one's own life as exemplified by one of the characters.*

**Keywords--** Values, humanity, Compassion, benevolence, human welfare, human bondage

### Introduction:

Anita Desai has enriched Indian Writing in English with variety of themes that she has introduced in her novels. Her fictional world is the epitome of human values which are necessary to be preserved and followed for the betterment of society. The present paper is an attempt to critically examine the human values as revealed in Anita Desai's famous novel *Fire on the Mountain*.

The novel has elements of love, compassion and pathos out of the tragedy in the novel. The novel focuses on the need of strong human relationship and the bondage between friends and family members. It inculcates the values like human welfare and benevolence even at the cost of one's own life as exemplified by one of the characters. Before talking about her selected novel and the theme of human values in her novel, it is imperative to have a look at the life and works of the novelist.

### Anita Desai:

Anita Desai is one of the most celebrated and acclaimed women novelists of India. She is very much popular not only in India but in the entire diaspora. Anita Desai is not overtly didactic trying to preach certain things deliberately. She is a novelist who explores the inner workings of human mind by powerfully using stream of consciousness technique. The fictional world of Anita Desai created through her novels mainly focuses on the existential aspects of human life. Despite of this, like any great writer she has presented some values to be inculcated by her readers. Anita Desai has created a rich gallery of variegated characters and world of human relationships. She has been honoured with several awards including the prestigious Sahitya Academy





award and shortlisted for international awards as well. She is very much popular story teller and her appeal spans across generations.

### **Human Values reflected in *Fire on the Mountain*:**

*Fire on the Mountain* is a celebrated novel which teaches us the values of love, compassion, respect for each other, humanity, love for nature and doing good for others even at the cost of risking one's own life. It emphasizes that running away from one's own near and dear ones for one's own peace of mind is of no value. The absence of love and human relations creates a kind of spiritual vacuum in life. And man realises that loveless life is not worth living. Anita Desai inculcates these values indirectly but very powerfully through her novel, *Fire on the Mountain*.

The fictional world Anita Desai has created in her novel *Fire on the Mountain* is very much realistic and life-like and there are no elements of improbabilities and impossibilities. Anita Desai does not exaggerate anything in this novel and there is no scope for improbable coincidences in this novel. She creates her fictional world with great subtlety and accuracy giving a realistic touch to the world of her imagination. The characters portrayed in her novels are very much real and men and women of flesh and blood.

There is no element of exaggeration in her portrayal of her characters. They live a real life tensions, conflict, love, hatred, selfishness, inner conflicts and confusion. Any real human being of flesh and blood also undergoes psychic dilemma struggles, strains, tensions, deception, adultery and evil impact of various hostile forces in their lives. Women in Indian society are more vulnerable to the hostile and evil influences on their lives.

They have to undergo the undesirable experiences of male domination, patriarchy, hypocrisy unjust social norms and double standards of the society as well as infidelity of their husbands and callousness of the children. The life of Indian women is overburdened with household duties as they have to sacrifice their own pleasures for the happiness of others. And still they stand as epitomes

of love, compassion, care, sympathy, benevolence without nurturing any evil feelings for those who hurt them. Nanda Kaul and Illa Das are the paramount examples of these good human qualities.

*Fire on the Mountain* is story of a widowed woman Nanda Kaul who has lived her full life filled with glamour, pleasures, luxuries, prestige surrounded by the family, friends and relatives. She feels that she has done more than enough for others and now she wants to live for herself, in the community of nature, experiencing her tranquillity, away from the demanding crowd of selfish people.

She chooses to live in the Himalayan town of Kasauli in a serene bungalow built by the British officers for their pleasure and luxury. She doesn't want to accommodate anyone else in the sprawling bungalow, not even her daughters and grandchildren. But destiny has something else in store for her. And she has to accommodate her needy friend Illa Das and great granddaughter Raka. It is said: "Raka you really are a great grandchild of mind, aren't you? You are more like me than any of my children or grand children. You are exactly like me Raka" (64).

Once again life takes a different turn for her. She gives space to Illa Das and Raka out of her innate kindness and motherly feelings. The life and role Illa Das serves as the inseparable sub-plot of the novel. Little Raka's entry on the scene gives another dimension to the plot of the novel. "She could no more picture a child-a new additional child-in this perfected and natural setting than she could a pergola of roses, a marble faun or a foundation, she wished for none of these" (31).

Nanda Kaul's bungalow is again filled with human activity. Despite the unpleasant experience of the world and her own resolve to live alone, Nanda Kaul couldn't shut her doors for her great granddaughter Raka and old friend Illa. She provides them not only a shelter but also the much needed love, care and concern.

The feelings of love, care and concern for others overcome her unpleasant feeling for others. Human virtues of love, affection and compassion win at last. Illa Das is also a lady full of love, affection and compassion for the poor, starving villagers suffering from the poverty, illiteracy,



outdated customs and superstitions. Their lives are ridden with so many regressive beliefs and practices and they are not able to realize what is good for them and what not. Despite great risk to her life, Illa Das determines to fight against all these ills which keep the poor villagers backward for ages together.

Though ill treated and hated by the villagers, Illa Das fights to eradicate the social evils like child marriage which make the life of innocent girls absolutely hellish. This angers very much to the people of vested interests like priests, godmen and landlords. Illa Das knows very well the dangers to her own life involving in this enterprise but her motherly love and compassion for the poor illiterate villagers doesn't allow her to be a mute spectator of these things.

She tries to prevent the child marriages and as a consequence, is brutally raped and murdered by one Preet Singh. Her death is very much pathetic; it arouses our feelings of pity, fear and brings about a kind of catharsis though Illa Das is without any striking hamartia. The way she meets her death is very much heart wrenching. It makes one see Nanda Kaul and Raka with anger and frustration. She dies like a saint who dies for the sins of others. Her blood purifies the sins of others.

Many critics and Scholars think that *Fire on the Mountain* is a novel which reflects the feminine psyche in the most captivating way. It is considered that it is a story of Nanda Kaul and her great granddaughter Raka. However the character of Illa Das is equally important which arouses the feelings of pity, pathos, kindness, love, sympathy, compassion etc. Raka's anger and resentment over

the brutal murder of Illa Das is especially noteworthy.

She had lied to Raka, lied about everything. Nor had her husband loved and cherished her and kept her like a queen-he had only done enough to keep her quiet while he carried on a lifelong affair with Miss David, the mathematics mistress whom he had not married because she as a Christian but whom he had loved all his life... All those graces and glories which tried to captivate... were only a fabrication, they helped her sleep at night. (145) Nanda Kaul is mentally and psychologically devastated by the brutal murder. She goes into deep pondering over the human existence and thinks over life newly. She realises that it is of little value to escape from the familial bonds of love and affection. She goes into the retrospection.

## Conclusion:

The novel *Fire on the Mountain* is an excellent study of human psychology, human relationships and human behaviour. It strongly emphasises on the necessity of values in human life. Anita Desai has beautifully woven various themes in the single novel and has realistically handled the substantial issues which are necessary to preserve human values.

Though a novel is written for enlightenment, though *Fire on the Mountain* Anita Desai tries to inculcate human values. She tries to imbibe the much needed values like love, compassion etc which are more needed in the modernised world supposedly deprived of them.

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## INDEX

Sr. No.	Topic	Author	Page No.
1	The Irrational Fear in Harold Pinter's : "The Birthday Party"	Prin. Dr. A. P. Khairnar Mr. Mukesh S. Jaware	7
2	Divyang and Causes of Their Aggressive Behavior	Dr Naveen Kumar	12
3	The Role of Education in Women Empowerment	Bhimrao Mote	21
4	A Comparison of Agility Among Kho-Kho and Badminton Players of Senior College Students in tribal area	Mr. Prasad P. Bhoge	23
5	The Theory of Untouchability	Dr. Shailesh Raut	25
6	भगवानदास मोरवाल कृत 'रेत' उपन्यास में स्त्री चित्रण	डॉ. जाधव रविंद्र श्रीराम	२७
7	'गृह-अर्थशास्त्र विषय स्त्रियांच्या वैयक्तिक विकासाला गती देणारे-एक शास्त्र'	प्रा. डॉ. एन. पी. राऊत	३१
8	डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पत्रकारितेमधील राजकीय भूमिका	डॉ.मिलिंद आठवले	३८
९	घरकाम करणाऱ्या मोलकरीण स्त्रियांचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास	कु. प्रणाली अशोक धनेधर	४३
१०	धर्म आणि भारतीय स्त्री	सय्यद शाहीन शफी डॉ. नुजहत सुलताना एम.बी.	४८
११	शाकाहार-शुद्ध आहार	प्रा.सुधा नेमीचंद पाटणी	५२





✍ . . . **The Irrational Fear in Harold Pinter's : "The Birthday Party"**

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**Abstract :** *The present paper deals with Harold Pinter's one of the well recognized plays "The Birthday Party". The researcher attempts to focus at Pinter's use of anxiety and irrational fear as the dramatic technique to make the play distinct in the contemporary movement of absurd theatre. The play opens at the seaside beach where one isolated house and its owner Meg, a woman of sixties and a man Petey, of sixties are living. The centre character Stanley a man of thirties is also accompanying them in the boarding house. The title refers The Birthday Party, which is arranged for Stanley on his unknown birthday. The paper focuses at character's menacing nature, behaviour and an unknown fear. Meg was living under the fear that Stanley should not go away as she treats him as if he is a son to her. The calm nature of Petey displays unknown hidden sorrow. The centre character Stanley who keeps himself away from the world, work, hope and washing himself. Unexpectedly a man Goldberg in his fifties came to house along with a man McCann of his thirties. Goldberg feels guilty and missed his childhood. Other character like McCann and Lulu also suffer by their act to respond at situation. The writer has used certain symbols to communicate different levels of meaning. The Drum, van, house itself provided irrational fear and anxiety.*

**Key Words:** Irrational Fear, Celebration, Boardinghouse. Nervous, Drum, Transform, Intruders, Erratic, Uncontrolled, Betray, Uncommon and Unusual.

**Introduction:**

The Birthday Party is Pinter's first full-length play. It was performed first time at the Art Theatre, Cambridge, on 28<sup>th</sup> April 1978. It was unfortunate for the writer to receive unfavorable impressions from spectators and critics. The play focuses at irrational fear of the central character Stanley. He has taken shelter in a boarding house in a sea side town. The landlady Meg, who is much older than Stanley acts as kind mother and sometimes as flirting mistress. The man Petey, who seems to be husband and only attendant of the house, keeps silence. Two strangers, Goldberg and McCann, then arrive. Stanley feels nervous at the arrival of these two men, though Meg is glad that she

has got two more lodgers in her boarding house. At the suggestion of Goldberg Meg arranges a birthday Party in honors of Stanley. Though, Stanley denies that it is his birthday. At the time of evening celebration Meg has given Stanley birthday gift drum, a musical instrument. Lulu likes and also tries time to time to seduce Stanley. As he seems to be immature and do not prefer to become adult and also denies enjoying a sexual life. During the party all characters play a game, 'the blind man's buff' to recall their childhood. The party was an event to transform Stanley from man to an object to be in hand of intruders. The next day Goldberg and McCann dress him in stripped trouser, black

jacket and white collar and he went with them losing his own identity.

**Discussion:-**

The first act opens with the breakfast of Meg and Petey, Meg is about to awake Stanley with her motherly passion. Stanley enters unshaven in his payjama and wearing glasses. At the time of breakfast Stanley comes to know that somebody is going to hire the room in Meg's house, suddenly a sort fear arouses to him.

"Meg: Without your old Meg. I've got to get things in for the two gentlemen.

*(A pause. STANLEY slowly raises his head. He speaks without turning)*

Stanley: What two gentlemen?

Meg: I'm expecting visitors.

*He turns.*

Stanley: What?

Meg: You didn't know that, did you?

Stanley: What are you talking about?

Meg: Two gentlemen asked Petey if they could come and stay for a couple of nights. I'm expecting them. *(She Picks up the duster and begin to wipe the cloth on the table.)*

Stanley: I don't believe it.

Meg: it's true.

Stanley: *(moving to her)*. You are saying it on purpose.

Meg: Petey told me this morning.

Stanley: *(grinding his cigarette)* When was this? When did he see them?

Meg: last night.

Stanley: Who are they? *(Pinter 14)"*.

He likes to sleep and remain unclean and unshaved in order to enjoy his own world of isolation. The feeling to loss the isolated world is presented by Stanley's menace.

"Lulu: Why don't you have a wash? You look terrible.

Stanley: A wash wouldn't make any difference.

Lulu: *(rising)*. Come out and get a bit of air. You depress me. Looking like that.

Stanley: Air? Oh, I don't know about that *(Pinter 20)"*.

The menacing nature of Stanley does not allow him to go away in real world with Lulu. He does not like to live fresh and clean with shavings. The arrival of the guest with black van, troubles to Stanley, who without any reason afraid the guests. The play provides the menace through the character of Stanley. His attitude toward Meg as he come across the news of strangers to house is strange one.

"Stanley: They are looking for someone.

Meg: They're not.

Stanley: They are looking for someone. A certain person.

Meg: *(hoarsely)*. No they're not!

Stanley: Shall I tell you who they are looking for?

Meg: No!

Stanley: You don't want me to tell you? *(Pinter 18)"*.

The idea of the guest and forthcoming disaster they will bring to Stanley disturbs him therefore he is living in dilemma not to allow them to the house. The play provides that man can fear anything even it is not related to him. Stanley fears them of no reason. He does not want to keep Meg those intruders in Meg's house.

The safety and comfort in room were enjoyed by Stanley suddenly shatters as arrival of two guests. Stanley, who is leading a life to be apart from the rest of the world and keeping himself away from work and out of society, now seems disturbed. It is clear that the breakfast given by Meg is not fresh one. And also complains about the room that it needs cleaning. The happy childish world of Stanley was terribly shaken by the news that somebody will come and he may lose what he is having. The arrival of the both intruders at the room creates fear to Stanley. He hides himself at the kitchen and from there starts observing to the guests.



*"(She Lulu exits, Stanley stands. He then goes to the mirror and looks in it. He goes into the kitchen, takes off his glasses and begins to wash .His face. A pause. Enter by the back door, Goldberg and McCann. McCann carries two suitcases, Goldberg a briefcase. They halt inside the door, then walks downstage. Stanley wiping his face glimpses their backs through the hatch. Goldberg and McCann look round the room. Stanley slips on his glasses sidles through the kitchen door and out of the back door) (Pinter 20, 21)".*

Meg comes from the market she begins to talk to guests and their discussion creates fear in him.

"Goldberg: Of course and your guest? Is he a man?

Meg: A man?

Goldberg: Or a woman?

Meg: A man.

Goldberg: Been here long?

Meg: He is been here about the year no.

Goldberg: Oh yes. A resident. What's his name?

Meg: Stanley Webber (Pinter 25)".

While this conversation is going on Stanley ispathetically listening behind them. The guests are in search of him from long time ago. Stanley is habitual to keep himself away from society and the room is only comfort zone to him.

The development of the play enables Stanley to realize his mental weakness to face strangers. Meg comes back from Market. She brings a birthday present. That is a boy's drum.

*"(He stares at the parcel, slowly stands, and open it. He takes out a*

*a boy's drum.)*

Stanley:(flatly) it's a drum. A boy's drum.

Stanley: Shall I put it round my neck?

*(She watches him, uncertainly. He hangs the drum around his neck, taps it gently with the sticks, and then marches around the table, beating it regularly. Meg, pleased watches him. Still beating it regularly, he begins to go*

*around the table a second time. Halfway round the beat becomes erratic, uncontrolled. Meg expresses dismay. He arrives at her chair, banging the drum, his face and the drumbeat now savage and possessed) (Pinter30)".*

The second act opens in the same houseat evening. The guest, McCann is seen there all alone. He is having habit to tear news papers into vertical strips. Stanley meets him, shakes hands. He tries to start friendly conversation but he did not get same response from stranger. Then He tries to leave the room. McCann forces him to stay. At this scene he become nervous and feels insecure.

*"(Stanley walks round the table toward the door. McCann meets him.)*

Stanley: Excuse me.

McCann: Where are you going?

Stanley: I want to go out.

McCann: Why don't you stay here?

*(Stanley moves away, to the right of the table.)*

Stanley: So you are down here on holyday?

McCann: A short one. *(Stanley pick up a strip of paper. McCann moves in )* Mind that.

Stanley: What is it?

McCann: Mind it leave it (Pinter 33)".

The conversation is disturbed by arrival of other two characters, Meg and Goldberg. Stanley feels quite happy in front of Petey. Petey wishes to Goldberg that she likes playing chess. Stanley feels nervous on the departure of Petey who has left for playing chess. McCann brings drinks for upcoming party. He comes with bottles to drink liquor. But Stanley objects to his act saying that the house is unlicensed premises to drink. The brutal nature of both strangers, Goldberg and McCann takes advantage of him and forces him to sit down. And both are started asking questions like investigator.

"McCann: Why did you leave the organization?

Goldberg: What would your old mom say, Webber?

McCann: Why did you betray us?

Goldberg: you hurt me, Webber. You are playing a dirty game.

McCann: That's black and tan fact.

Goldberg: Who does he thinks he is?

McCann: Who do you think you are?

Goldberg: what you have done with your wife?

McCann: He killed his wife.

Goldberg: Why did you change your name?

McCann: you are the traitor to the cloth.

Goldberg: you vermin ate the sheet of your birth. Who watered the

Wicket in Melbourne? Why did the chicken cross the road?

McCann: Which came first: chicken or egg?

"The bastard sweat pig is sweating" (Pinter 42- 45)".

This cross examination scene in between strangers and Stanley shows unwillingness of his answering to the questions. When things are going out of Stanley's control; in response he tries to hit Goldberg. Stanley is unfortunate not committing any fault has been beaten by McCann.

The last act opens at the morning time at the same house of Meg. The breakfast prepared by lady has been finished by guests. She is about to go market to bring something to eat for Stanley. She did not remember happenings of last night. She has forgotten everything including the birthday present; drum which lying broken in front of her. At the ending Meg and Petey are not into the room. Strangers Goldberg and McCann seem tired, mentally as well as physically. The fear and anxiety can be seen on their faces.

*"(He exits. Goldberg rises goes to the windows and looks after him. McCann crosses to the table, left, sits, picks up the paper and begins to tear into strips.)"*

Goldberg: Is everything ready?

McCann: Sure.

*(Goldberg walks heavily, brooding, to table, He sits right of it noticing what McCann is doing.)*

Goldberg: Stop doing that!

McCann: What?

Goldberg: Why do you do that all the time? It's childish, it's pointless. It's without solitary point.

McCann: What the matter with you today?

Goldberg: Questions .questions. Stop asking me so many questions. What do you think I am? (Pinter 69)".

Now it is decided to take Stanley by strangers. The dominating figure Goldberg, orders to McCann to bring Stanley in. McCann who has been changed since last night denied and displayed his inability to go upstairs. The act of McCann is irritable to Goldberg. It is the first time for him, that his servant's behavior is uncommon and unusual. McCann along with Goldberg wants to get a ride out of it.

*"McCann: (rising swiftly and going behind Goldberg's chair hissing)*

*Let's finish and go. Let's get it over and go. Get the things done and go!*

Pause.

Will I go up?

Pause.

Nat! (Pinter 70)".

The end of the party transforms the man to a puppet like figure. He seems to loss his self and conscious to distinct anything.

"Goldberg: We're taking him to Monty.

Petey: He can stay here.

Goldberg: Don't be silly.

Petey: We can look after him here.

Goldberg: Why do you want to look after him?

Petey: He's my guest.

Goldberg: He needs special treatment.

Petey: We'll find someone (Pinter 79)".

It is surprise for the readers and spectators to see Stanley suddenly going with guest with whom he never wants the part. Petey is passive protector to Stanley. Who can dare orally; but fails to prevent Stanley going with the guest.



At the end of the play Meg does not know the party and things happens at last night. It is really uneasy for the spectators to bear the things like the act of Lulu and insufficiency of Petey and Stanley to protect themselves.

**Conclusion:**

The Birthday party of Stanley is the theme of the play. The title is ironical. The birthday boy does not know and not ready to celebrate it. The party itself is responsible for transformation of Stanley, from a young man to a helpless and mute baby. It is irrational fear in the mind of Stanley which does not have reason troubles him. The house is no safer at all. He wanders in the fear. Only to keeping away from it, he has made himself alienated. His attitude toward Meg and Lulu was not so cleared. Meg wants to keep him as a boy. At the night party he turn to be violent against Meg, shows his anger not keeping him safe from strangers. And his treatment of love toward Lulu suggests his inability to accept adult- sex of Lulu. The frighten nature of intruders totally shaken him and the black van waiting outside of house brought deathlike life to the birthday boy Stanley.

....✍

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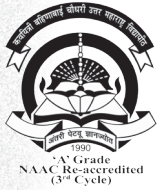
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## INDEX

No.	Title of the Paper's and Author's	Page No.
01	<b>Isolation of Antimicrobial Resistance Bacteria from The External Body Surface of Houseflies from Various Locations of Amalner City</b> - Ashok J. Patil	1
02	<b>A Study of Problems Faced by Non-Teaching Staff Performing Online Work in the Arts Commerce and Science Colleges in Jalgaon District</b> - Dr. Arvind K. Raut, Mr. Vinod B. Wagh	6
03	<b>Feature selection and Feature Extraction Algorithms Analysis</b> - Asha Patil	9
04	<b>Revisiting Jack London's The Scarlet Plague in the Context of Covid-19 Pandemic</b> - Dr. Amol Ukhardu Bavaskar	13
05	<b>Analysis of Competitive State / Trait Anxiety among Tribal Cross-Country Runners In Nandurbar District</b> - Dr. Arvind Rambhau Kamble	15
06	<b>Opium Trade and Linguistic Hybridity in River of Smoke</b> - Dr Avinash Y Badgujar	18
07	<b>A New Species of Genus Stilesia Railliet, 1893 (Cestoda: Thysanosomidae) from Capra Hircus at Pachora, M.S., India</b> - Avinash Bhangale, Ajit Kalse, Khushal Bhavsar	22
08	<b>The Relevance of Annabhau Sathe in The Global Context with Reference to Gold from The Grave</b> - Mr. Bhagwat C. Patil	25
09	<b>Impact of Pandemic on Language and Literature</b> - Dr. Bhavana Saxena	27
10	<b>New Trends in Commerce Education about E-learning</b> - Mrs Charusheela R Gayake, Dr. Atul N Barekar, Dr. Anil Dongre	29
11	<b>Fixed Point Theorems Satisfying <math>\Phi</math>- Maps in Gb-Metric Space</b> - D. R. Nhavi, C. T. Aage	32
12	<b>Woman's Image in Madhur Bhandarkar's Films Corporate and Fashion</b> - Dr. Dinesh Barku Deore	36
13	<b>An Analysis of Health Status of People in Jalgaon City</b> - Prof. Smita. B. Deshmukh, Manasi A. Wagh, Sayyed Anam Aatefa, Dr. P.B. Patil	38
14	<b>Sports and Health</b> - Dr. B. A. Sarpate, Dr. Bavikar Samir	44
15	<b>The Pathetic Condition of Migrants in Anita Desai's Novel, "Bye- Bye Blackbird"</b> - Dr. Ajay Shaligram Patil	47
16	<b>Mini Review Literature of Parenting Style and Parental Encouragement</b> - Gauri P. Pawar	50



17	<b>Impact of Pandemic on Language and Literature</b> - Prof. Dr. Indira S. Patil	52
18	<b>Cyber Insecurity Issues: Threat to National Security of India</b> - Dr. J.D. Lekuware	55
19	<b>English For Specific Purpose: Challenges and Strategies to Improve English Communication of Engineering Students</b> - Mr.K.R.Chaudhari, Dr. S.P. Zanke	58
20	<b>Reporting Status of Alieziashivajiraoae, Makne, 2010</b> - Khushal Bhavsar, Ajit Kalse, Avinash Bhangale	61
21	<b>The Power of Passing it on: A Leadership Skill</b> - Prin. Dr. A. P. Khairnar, Mr. Mukesh S. Jaware	67
22	<b>Narrating the Homeland in Ben Okri's 'The Famished Road'</b> - Mr. Krishna Rohidas Sandanshiv	70
23	<b>Ict Applications in College Libraries : Challenges , Uses</b> - Mr. Lalit J. Sonawane	72
24	<b>Impact of Anulom -Vilom Pranayama on Mental Health among Adolescent Girls in Menstrual Problems using Ayurveda Perspective</b> - Dr. Leena Chaudhary, Er. Rajesh Patil, Dr. Tabassum Sheikh	75
25	<b>Feminine Awareness in Burger's Daughter</b> - Mr. M. B. Wagh, Dr. Avinash Badgujar, Dr. Ajay Patil	80
26	<b>Exploration of Transnationalism in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines</b> - Dr.Mahadev K Waghmode	83
27	<b>Internet and its Impact on Society and Education</b> - Dr. Gajanan S. Mehkarkar	85
28	<b>Comparative Studies on Hydrological Features and Diversity of Fish Fauna of Nakane and Yashwant Lakes in Northwest Maharashtra</b> - Madhusudan V. Amrutsagar	88
29	<b>A Study of Impact of Covid-19 on Consumer Behavior in Jalgaon District</b> - Dr. Gaurav Ganesh Mahajan	89
30	<b>The Benefit of Sports and Health</b> - Dr.Mahesh Ramakant Patil	91
31	<b>Readers Advisory Services for Parents of Developmentally Disabled Children</b> - Mrs.Mangurkar Medha, Dr.Subhash Chavan	93
32	<b>Digital Humanity: An Expansion of the Literary Discourse</b> - Dr. Manisha Gaikwad	96
33	<b>Racial and Gender Discrimination in Their Eyes Were Watching God</b> - Mr.Milind Bedse, Dr.Avinash Badgujar	99
34	<b>Numerous Characteristics Mechanisms for Analyzing Single Crystal Synthesis, Formation and Optical Properties</b> - N. B. Baviskar, B. P. Nikam, S. J. Nandre	101
35	<b>Recent Trends in English Literature and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie</b> - Narendra Kashinath Mule, Assit. Prof. Dr. Pradip G. Sonawane	103



36	<b>Recent Trends in Indian English Poetry and Meena Kandasamy</b> - Nitin Kacharu Jadhav	106
37	<b>Sport Biopic Cinema: A Changing Scenario of Indian Hindi Cinema</b> - Dr. Pandharinath R. Rokade, Dr. Kailash Ankushrao Atkare	110
38	<b>Pragmatics: A New Trend to Study a Novel ‘Train to Pakistan’</b> - Dr. Chandrakant R. Patil	113
39	<b>Values and Literature: In the Context of Romantic Poets</b> - Dr. Pavan Chudaman Patil	116
40	<b>A Study of Banana Cultivation Practices in Jalgaon District During Covid 19 Lockdown</b> - Dr. Hitesh Gulab Pawar	119
41	<b>Phytochemical Analysis of Wild Wood Rotting Fungi of Fenus Phellinus from Gautala Wildlife Sanctuary of Jalgaon district.</b> - Pawar Vishwanath, Borse Kishor	121
42	<b>Pandemic and Mental Health</b> - Ms. Pooja R. Nichole, Prof. Dr. Indira S. Patil	125
43	<b>Female Characters in Ladies Coupe: The Representation of Indian Woman</b> - Dr. Pravin S. Borse, Jayant Pandit Ingale	129
44	<b>Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick films: Preparation and Characterization</b> - Rajendra. S. Khadayate, Chetna Vanarase, Priyanka Deshmukh, V.R. Khadase	131
45	<b>Psychosomatic exploration of women characters in Marsha Norman’s ‘Getting Out’ and ‘night, Mother’</b> - Rajendra Mahajan, Dr.D.D. Girase	136
46	<b>Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic on Online Marketing in India</b> - Prof. Rajendra Vasant Rao Deshmukh	139
47	<b>Dividend Policy Impact on Stock Price of Nationalised Banks Listed in Bse</b> - Dr. Rajalakshmi Shetty	144
48	<b>Recent Trends in GIS, GPS and RS: A Review</b> - S. A. Gaikwad	148





## **Isolation of Antimicrobial Resistance Bacteria from The External Body Surface of Houseflies from Various Locations of Amalner City**

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### **Abstract:**

**Background:** Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) bacteria is a serious public health threat globally that adversely affects both animals and humans. Houseflies act as common vectors for the spreading of these AMR bacteria.

**Objective:** The primary objective of this study was to isolate different AMR bacteria from the external body surface of the houseflies collected from different location of Amalner city and to assess susceptibility of these bacterial strains to various antibiotics.

**Materials and methods:** Houseflies were captured by simple sweep net method from different locations of Amalner city like residential areas, dumping yard, restaurants, animal and poultry farms and hospitals. Gram's staining methods were used for the identification of bacteria. Cultures were prepared in xylose lysine deoxycholate (XLD) agar, mannitol salt (MS) agar and eosin methylene blue (EMB) agar and antibiotic resistance was performed by Kirby–Bauer test.

**Results:** A total of 271 flies were captured and three bacterial species were isolated. Of these 173 (63.8%), 157 (57.9%) and 142 (52.4%) isolates of *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp., and *E. coli* were detected respectively. These bacterial strains showed antibiotic resistance for routinely used antibiotics like amoxicillin, azithromycin and erythromycin. *S. aureus* is resistance to more than 80% of antibiotics used in the present study. However, *Salmonella* spp. and *E. coli* showed sensitivity to some antibiotic.

**Conclusion:** Houseflies collected from different locations in the present study carries pathogenic multi-drug resistance bacteria which causes substantial increase in morbidity and mortality and socioeconomic burden. Utmost attention of health care policy maker is needed in this regard.

**Keywords:** Antimicrobial resistance (AMR), *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp., *E. coli*, amoxicillin

### **Introduction:**

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a worldwide public health problem that affects both animals and humans (Odonkor & Addo, 2011; Ansari et al., 2013). AMR bacterial infections cause roughly 700,000 fatalities worldwide each year (O'Neill, 2014). Approximately 126,000 people died from severely drug-resistant and multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis in 2016 alone (Dunachie, et al., 2020). AMR is a term that describes the ability of bacteria (typically pathogenic) to develop physical or biochemical mechanisms and processes that turn antimicrobial therapies, such as antibiotics, ineffective (Livermore, 2009). This creates new challenges for microbiologists and pharmacologists to find new antibacterial formulations (Coates et al., 2002; Thomson et al., 2004).

Houseflies have been found to be world's most common vectors for spreading these bacteria (Fotedar et al., 1992). They are frequently found in close proximity to humans. Their numbers are very high in and around garbage yards, restaurants, homes, hospitals, crowded areas and villages with inadequate sanitary facilities and unsanitary situations (Oothuman, et al., 1989). In addition, their feeding and breeding habits make them perfect hosts for pathogenic microorganisms. Furthermore, they have been discovered to carry multidrug-resistant bacteria in hospital environments and may have a role in the transmission of human diseases (Fotedar, et al., 1992; Khalil, et al., 1994).

Bacterial drug resistance is a global issue with the lack of new antimicrobial drugs in the queue. Due to the sheer rising number of resistant strains, the efficiency of available antibiotics is decreasing. Treatment options for antibiotic-resistant pathogens are also severely limited, since these organisms usually exhibit a multi-drug resistant (MDR) phenotype (Nkang et al., 2009).

Human, animal and insect vectors can all spread antimicrobial-resistant bacteria (Davies and Davies, 2010). AMR bacteria can be transmitted from animal waste and other decaying organic substrates to residential settings by pests that originate in decaying organic material (Macovei et al., 2006). Increase in population and a consistent rate of urbanisation leads to the creation of unsanitary and underdeveloped areas which ultimately provide suitable environmental and climatic conditions for the development of houseflies.

There has been no research on the susceptibility of human pathogenic bacteria that are carried by the *Musca domestica*, which are widespread in Amalner taluka of Jalgaon district. In the present study, *Musca domestica* were collected from different areas of Amalner city including hospitals, and human pathogenic bacteria were isolated from their external body surfaces. The susceptibility of the bacterial strains to various antibiotics was then determined.

### Materials and methods:

#### Study area and collection of insects

The study was conducted in different locations of Amalner city like residential areas, dumping yard, restaurants, animal and poultry farms and hospitals. Houseflies were caught by sweep net method for four months (June to November, 2020), from visiting places of houseflies such as leftover food, dirty water, decaying fruits and vegetables, decaying meat and fish, leftover sweets, and stagnant water in toilet settings. A total of 271 flies were captured and transported to the P.G. and Research Center, Department of Zoology laboratory Pratap College, Amalner in well-labelled specimen bottles.

#### Parasite isolation:

Collected houseflies were identified and transferred in a 10 mL vial half-filled with Phosphate buffered saline, sealed, and tagged, and left to stand for 10 minutes. To dislodge bacteria adhered externally to the body surface; the tube was rapidly shaken by hand for 2 minutes. The solution then transferred in a test tube containing nutrient broth and incubated for 6-8 hours at 37°C for culture (Fotedar et al., 2001).

#### Statistical analysis:

The data was analysed using SPSS software. Descriptive statistics were used for the analysis of the proportions of insects infested with pathogenic bacteria.

#### Isolation and identification of bacteria:

A sterile loop was used for inoculation of the culture using xylose lysine deoxycholate (XLD) agar, mannitol salt (MS) agar and eosin methylene blue (EMB) agar (HiMedia, Mumbai, India). Colonies that were black in the centre in XLD media, golden yellow in MS media and had a metallic sheen in EMB agar, were recognised as *Salmonella* spp., *S. aureus* and *E. coli* after 24-48 hours of incubation at 37°C (Bergey et al., 1974). Gram's staining method was used to confirm morphological identity (Cheesbrough, 1985).

Antimicrobial resistance was tested for all the three bacterial species isolated using Kirby-Bauer test (Bauer et al., 1966), which included amoxicillin (30 g), azithromycin (30 g), ciprofloxacin (5 g), ceftriaxone (30 g), chloramphenicol (30 g), gentamycin (10 g), streptomycin (10 g), erythromycin (5 g), tetracycline (HiMedia, Mumbai, India). To standardise microbial testing, McFarland standards (0.5) were used as a reference to equalize the turbidity of bacterial suspensions.

### Results:

#### Species diversity:

Identification of houseflies using a stereomicroscope was carefully carried out through identification key. Of the total 271 identified houseflies, 166 were *Musca domestica*, 41 *Musca autumnalis*, 21 *Musca sorbens*, and 43 *Chrysomya megacephala* (Table 1).

Table 1: Species distribution among different sampling site

Flies	Sampling site			
	Residential area (79)	Poultry and animal farm (123)	Hospitals (69)	Total
<i>Musca domestica</i>	49	72	45	166
<i>Musca autumnalis</i>	13	16	12	41
<i>Musca sorbens</i>	7	9	5	21
<i>Chrysomya megacephala</i>	10	26	7	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>271</b>

#### Prevalence of bacteria

Among 271 houseflies, 173 (63.8%) isolates of *S. aureus*, 157 (57.9%) isolates of *Salmonella* spp., and 142 (52.4%) isolates of *E. coli* were obtained (Table-2). The largest percentage of bacteria were isolated from houseflies collected from poultry and animal farm (>70%), whereas the lowest percentage were obtained from household flies (<40%). Antibiotic resistance patterns for various antibiotics of isolated *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp., and *E. coli* are indicated in Table 3, 4 & 5.



Table 2: Number of bacterial isolates from different locations of houseflies

Sampling site	Bacterial isolates identified		
	S. aureus	Salmonella spp.	E. coli
Residential area (79)	30 (38.0%)	23 (29.1%)	31 (39.2%)
Poultry and animal farm (123)	96 (78.0%)	88 (71.5%)	79 (64.2%)
Hospitals (69)	47 (68.1%)	46 (66.7%)	32 (46.4%)
<b>Total (271)</b>	<b>173 (63.8%)</b>	<b>157 (57.9%)</b>	<b>142 (52.4%)</b>

Resistance of amoxicillin in *S. aureus* was found to be 96%, whereas azithromycin and streptomycin resistance was 92%, erythromycin resistance was 89%, and tetracycline resistance was 84% in *S. aureus* (Table-3). The sensitivity to chloramphenicol was 79%, ceftriaxone was 76%, ciprofloxacin was 73%, and gentamycin sensitivity was 60%.

Table-3: Resistance pattern of *Staphylococcus aureus* to various antibiotics

Collection site	Amx	Azt	Cip	Cft	Gen	Ch	Str	Ery	Tet
<b>Residential area</b>	39	32	19	25	10	12	28	22	18
<b>Poultry and animal farm</b>	85	86	78	79	68	89	90	80	90
<b>Hospitals</b>	42	41	29	27	26	36	41	52	37
<b>Total (173)</b>	<b>166 (96%)</b>	<b>159 (92%)</b>	<b>126 (73%)</b>	<b>131 (76%)</b>	<b>104 (60%)</b>	<b>137 (79%)</b>	<b>159 (92%)</b>	<b>154 (89%)</b>	<b>145 (84%)</b>

Amx-amoxicillin, Azt-azithromycin, Cip-ciprofloxacin, Cft-ceftaxone, Ch-chloramphenicol, Gen-gentamycin, Str-streptomycin, Ery-erythromycin, Tet-tetracycline

*Salmonella* spp. isolates were 93% resistant to azithromycin, while 90% to streptomycin, 88% to erythromycin and tetracycline, 85% to amoxicillin and ciprofloxacin, however it is susceptible to chloramphenicol, gentamycin and ceftriaxone (Table 4).

Table-4: Resistance pattern of *Salmonella* spp. to various antibiotics

Collection site	Amx	Azt	Cip	Cft	Gen	Ch	Str	Ery	Tet
<b>Residential area</b>	23	21	18	4	2	6	23	15	25
<b>Poultry and animal farm</b>	74	82	77	13	16	23	77	79	71
<b>Hospitals</b>	36	43	38	11	13	10	41	44	42
<b>Total (157)</b>	<b>133 (85%)</b>	<b>146 (93%)</b>	<b>133 (85%)</b>	<b>28 (18%)</b>	<b>31 (20%)</b>	<b>39 (25%)</b>	<b>141 (90%)</b>	<b>138 (88%)</b>	<b>138 (88%)</b>

Lastly, *E. coli* isolates were 94% resistant to azithromycin and erythromycin, 93% to tetracycline, 87% to amoxicillin and streptomycin, and 73% to ciprofloxacin (Table-5). Whereas chloramphenicol (31%), gentamycin (28%) and ceftriaxone (25%) resistance were found in fewer isolates.

Table-5: Resistance pattern of E. colito various antibiotics

Collection site	Amx	Azt	Cip	Cft	Gen	Ch	Str	Ery	Tet
Residential area	19	29	16	3	-	5	17	21	28
Poultry and animal farm	75	65	66	13	22	25	78	72	69
Hospitals	29	39	22	19	18	14	28	40	35
<b>Total (142)</b>	<b>123</b> (87%)	<b>133</b> (94%)	<b>104</b> (73%)	<b>35</b> (25%)	<b>40</b> (28%)	<b>44</b> (31%)	<b>123</b> (87%)	<b>133</b> (94%)	<b>132</b> (93%)

### Discussion:

The eco-biology of the housefly makes it a possible mechanical vector for transmission of wide range animal and human bacteria, viruses, and fungus (Kassiri, et al., 2012). As a result, several bacterial species have been isolated from the external surface of housefly, as they pick up these bacteria through their mouths, legs, wings, and other body parts during the feeding process, and then transmit the pathogen back to the animal and humans, where they complete their life cycle (Khamesipour, et al., 2018).

Three bacterial species viz *S. aureus*, *Salmonella* spp., and *E. coli* were isolated in the present study. Furthermore, each fly was found to be carrier of at least one pathogen, likely as a result of inadequate hygiene and sanitation in the setting where they were taken. It is in line with the previous study reported *Salmonella* Typhimurium, *E. coli*, *S. aureus*, *Klebsiella*, and *Shigella* from the exterior surfaces of houseflies circulating at a University Canteen in Dhaka, Bangladesh (Parvez, et al., 2016).

In this study, houseflies were collected from three different locations viz, residential area, poultry and animal farm and hospitals. These locations are prone areas for acquiring mutations and resistance to different antibiotics especially hospitals and poultry and animal farms. Highest number of bacterial species recorded from poultry and animal farms. This is in line with the study of Almeida, et al., (2014) from Brazil, reported three species of bacteria viz. *Staphylococcus* spp., *Salmonella* spp., and *E. coli* from internal and external surfaces of houseflies collected from dairy farms. Moreover, hospital areas have also the highest number of microorganisms recovered among them. The current findings are also analogous to those of Nazari et al., (2017) who found that flies in hospital surroundings in Hamadan, Iran, contained larger numbers of bacterial strains. In a study, houseflies captured from canteen, restaurants, and indoor food preparation facilities varieties of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria were isolated (Ibrahim, et al., 2018). But the frequency of these isolated bacterial spp. were slightly lower than present study. All these studies clearly indicate houseflies as a potential vector for spreading these pathogenic microbes to humans and animals via their exterior body surfaces (De Jesús, et al., 2004).

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria are currently posing a global threat, with resistance to the majority of currently available antibiotics. Antimicrobial resistance is expected to kill roughly 10 million people per year by 2050 (O'Neill, 2016), posing a huge existential danger to humans and animals. Bacterial species isolated from houseflies were shown to be resistant to various antibiotics in this study, with the majority of isolates showing resistance to more than three antibiotics (amoxicillin, azithromycin, erythromycin, and streptomycin) that are routinely used in the present study area.

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria were most frequently reported from human hospital areas, because this area is normally filled with sick patients carrying antibiotic-resistant bacteria, and where most biological products used in the hospital are simply discarded into dustbins and open places without proper treatment. This is in line with the study conducted by Nazari et al., (2017) who isolated several bacterial species resistance to different antibiotics from human hospital. Similarly, in a study from Dhaka district of Bangladesh, researchers discovered all of the bacteria recovered from houseflies were resistant to amoxicillin and cefixime, but less resistance to chloramphenicol, gentamycin, or ciprofloxacin (Parvez, et al., 2017). Liu et al (2013) have reported amoxicillin, tetracycline, cefuroxime, and cephalothin resistance bacteria from houseflies collected from airport.

Poultry and animal farms are also major source of acquiring resistance among bacteria isolated from external body surface of houseflies to different antibiotics. Present study also found amoxicillin, erythromycin and azithromycin resistance bacteria from housefly collected from poultry and animal farms similar to the findings of Graham et al. (2009).

The frequent and haphazard use of antibiotics has almost resulted in a rise in the number of resistant bacterial strains on external surface of houseflies which dwell around human and animal habitation. The current findings add to the growing body of evidence that houseflies transmit several bacterial species resistance to several antibiotics, which could have adverse effect on human and animal health.

### Conclusion:

In the present study area AMR bacterial species were recovered from external body surface of houseflies collected from

various locations. Antibiotics are widely used in veterinary farms which lead to the emergence of AMR microorganisms in poultry as well as farm animals. As a result, a variety of domestic and culinary insects harbours and acts as reservoirs of these antimicrobial resistance pathogens. To properly comprehend the relevance of harmful pathogens carried by flies, continuous surveillance is required. Flies from hospital environments carry pathogenic organisms that must be controlled by a hospital authority following suitable administrative processes. To prevent flies from entering the kitchen, a fly net should be used to stop their entry. Proper disposal of animal and human waste, as well as other decomposing objects, is necessary to stop multiplication of filth flies. Understanding the epidemiology of AMR bacterial species in a certain area might help to build local empirical treatment methods.

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## **A Study of Problems Faced by Non-Teaching Staff Performing Online Work in the Arts Commerce and Science Colleges in Jalgaon District.**

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**Introduction:** In this paper researcher outline some of the main problems faced by the Non-Teaching staff in office of colleges while doing online work on the computer. The main problem is of the internet facility, e-mails, internet network, network provider modems, breakdown of electricity, lack of software, low network to the smart phones, lack of proper training to the staff, lack of communications, and computer awareness above the age of fifty onwards they were the main respondents and problems faced by the Nonteaching staff are more while doing online work in colleges who had done their service more than twenty years and scared to work on computer. The word ‘Non-Teaching’ is related to the office or administration of college or any educational institute. Non-Teaching staff in the office is important as well as very responsible for keeping the data or information of each and everything related to students, teaching staff, non-teaching, instruments and machines used in laboratory or in library, various department etc. non – teaching is the only person who can give you the proper information i.e. abstract or statistical or in tabular form. Person working in the office of colleges have to perform lot of work which is not of same kind but they have to handle multiple work at a time which is very difficult to manage. Lot of stress is there while working because most of the information is asked to provide within time limit. They have to collect all the related information or data to provide it within time correctly, competently which may be offline or Online. Most of the works in the college offices are done with the help of the computer because computer is the heart of non-teaching and non-teaching is the heart of office.

This study focuses the different online operating problems which are influence on the overall development of the colleges or educational institutions. There is lot of problems faced by the non-teaching staff relating the daily performance of offices. The common problems relating to the office work as under:

- 1) Availabilities of internet and other online facilities: The main problem is of slow internet access speed facility most of the time while working on computer there is no range of network or modem is not working properly and it takes lot of time to sort this problem which leads the wastage of time while taking online admission there is not sufficient time while taking online admission of students or filling any information from documents related to the students. The role of internet is very important because to exchange the data or information given to university or any other educational institute authority it requires internet updated software and updated computer or smart phones devices etc. In most of the case if there is no network on computer than with the help of smart phones and cell phones devices in which in-built modem that can connect to internet directly and can start and access the internet facility on the computer and also using Wi-Fi, hotspot and wireless features.
- 2) Infrastructural Facilities related Problems: Especially in rural areas colleges faced the infrastructural insufficiency. There is another problem which is faced by non-teaching is of breakdown of electricity or load shading while doing online work on computer if electricity is not there then most of the online work is done on another alternative backup, but that is for less time which is not sufficient for online work. Non-Teaching staff have to issue online Transfer Certificate, submission of online admission report of students, academic online teaching reports of Teacher, online attendance report of Teachers, non-teaching staff as well as students.
- 3) Lack of knowledge to the office employees: Many of the non-teaching staff do not having sufficient knowledge of online procedure. The software used in the office for operating work is not flexible as per the office work and the college demand. Teaching and non-teaching staff are conducting online exams in which role of internet is the most important, online salary, Pay slips, PF slips, DCPS slips, attendance, leave calculation, pay fixation, PF withdrawal, thumb impression reports of both the teaching and non-teaching staff, HTE-Sevarth, Arears, Increments, Promotion reports, online Management Information System (MIS), online Scholarships forms, scholarships fees, online checking scholarship form of students category wise, submission of scholarships form to government, fees uploading, disbursement report, online examination reports of students, etc.
- 4) Insufficient Staff: Due to the various restrictions and issues of government policies every college suffer the problems of insufficient staff. But the strength of students was increased in year by year. Therefore the workload is also become two times or three times. These above few work is done by non-teaching staff within the time limit with lot of stress, tension but skillfully adjust and manage multiple work at a time in any educational institute or organization.
- 5) Sufficient experience of online work and ethics: The employees should have the moral satisfaction about their institution. In online salary payment slip, sometime due to low connectivity salary may be delayed in the employees account. In some case while doing online scholarship work documents related to students may not be attached or upload due to old version of software and operating system it may not support the computer. If the above problems

of internet facilities, equipment's and devices used in colleges are sorted then it will be little convenience for Non-teaching staff.

- 6) Lack of discipline: It is the burning issues in the colleges in the recent period. many of the students are not performed and adopt the rules and regulations of the college or educational institutions. They do not aware about their future and sometimes they are creates the law and order issues in the premises. They are always hazardous for the non-teaching staff also.

**Objective of the study:** The main objective of the study as under:

- 1) To study the various online functions of the non-teaching staff of the Arts, Commerce and Science colleges in Jalgaon districts.
- 2) To analyze different problems faced by non-teaching staff related to the college offices work.
- 3) To study the effects of online office work on non-teaching staff and students.

**Hypothesis of the study:**

- 1) The non-teaching staff performed important role in the overall development of the colleges.
- 2) Non-teaching staff faced various difficulties relating to the online office work of colleges.
- 3) The overall development of the colleges are depends upon the sound performance of the non-teaching staff.

**Research Methodology:** This study is based on the Primary as well as Secondary data collected by the researcher from the research area. The following is the detail about the primary and secondary data collection of the above study.

Primary Data is collected by researcher for this study from the selected college non-teaching staff and students. The researcher had collected the primary data through well-structured questionnaire form the respondent of this study. Researcher had prepared and distributed questionnaire among non-teaching staff of selected colleges. The questionnaire was collected for this study from the respondent or office employees i. e. Clerks, Head Clerks, Office Superintendents and Office Registrar, etc.

Secondary data involved all types of related published data which included; published document, academic reports, reputed Journals, Magazines, Articles, Government & other publications, Newspapers, Books and annual reports Universities and colleges. The researcher used the methods for analysis of data such as percentage, average, Measure of Central tendency and Chi-square test and t-test. The use of classification, tabulation, graphs, bar charts, pie charts, etc. for proper and realistic conclusion.

**Sample size:** the sample size of the above research study is as under:

Table No. 1: List of selected samples and respondents.

Total Colleges in Jalgaon District	48
Total Non-teaching staff	576
Total No. of colleges selected as sample (25%)	12
Total No. of non-teaching staff selected as respondents (25%)	144

As per above table researcher selected 144 respondents means, non-teaching employees from 12 colleges out of 48 colleges and total 576 employees from the research area i.e. Jalgaon districts as sample and respondents. For getting the desire solutions researcher selected colleges from urban as well as rural area. The above 12 colleges near about 12 employees were selected from each college office. The selected respondent includes office superintendents, office registrar, head clerks and junior clerks. The primary data had collected from these respondents by well-structured questionnaire.

**Findings and conclusions:** following are the major findings and suggestions of the study

- 1) Many of the colleges non-teaching staff face the infrastructural facility problems they do not have sufficient computerization in their institution with well-connected network therefore they can't give their hundred percent for achieve some common goal.
- 2) Most of the Students, teaching and Non-Teaching staff make the use smart phones, wireless network provider modems, hotspot, Wi-Fi, etc. In non-teaching staff at the age above fifty onwards scared to do online work and trouble in operating computer. They have to face lot of problems in online work of colleges, and the staff that knows to operate and had experience of handling online work they should encourage the staff that had close to retirement.
- 3) Due to the lack of facilities and proper co-ordinations non-teaching staff cannot performed properly. And it directly effects on their efficiency and moral.
- 4) Financial satisfaction: Non-Teaching staff that had done service more than 25-30 years means above the age of fifty years face problems in online work they are main respondents, but their Salary is also one of the most considerable encouraging factors for any employee. Many of the non-teaching staff not satisfied with their salary.  
Suggestions:
- 5) Every college should arranged the proper training of online college office work and day to day working activities about the official work of students, teacher and other related beneficiaries.

- 6) The government should implements the students and teacher oriented policies in the colleges and provide the sufficient non-teaching staff to the colleges which will helpful for overall development of the colleges as well as the society.
- 7) The non-teaching staff play the important role to enhance the overall quality improvement of the educational institutions therefore the job satisfaction the community is very important because it directly effect on their performance and efficiency.
- 8) Colleges should improve the infrastructural facilities in their institution with update online software's.
- 9) Colleges should arrange some motivational programmes for their non-teaching staff of time to time it will help to improve the moral as well as efficiency of the employees.
- 10) Colleges should arranges the online awareness programmes for students it will help to reduces the queries of students and helpful to the non-teaching staff.
- 11) The co-ordination between the college students, teacher and other staff should improve it will help to overall development of the educational institution.
- 12) Colleges should maintain the discipline in the college premises some of the indiscipline students directly effects on the overall performance of the non-teaching staff.

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## Feature Selection and Feature Extraction Algorithms Analysis

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### Abstract :

*The techniques of feature extraction and feature selection are critical in image processing. Both techniques are used for dimensionality reduction, which is crucial for machine model complexity and overfitting. The feature selection process involves choosing a subset of the original features to reduce model complexity, improve computing efficiency, and reduce generalization error caused by the noise produced by irrelevant features. Feature extraction extracts features from an existing set to construct a new subset of features. The fundamental purpose of feature extraction is to condense the data while keeping the majority of the vital information. High stability of the feature selection and extraction algorithm is essential for high classification accuracy when evaluating the machine learning model's performance.*

**Keywords:** Feature Selection, Feature Extraction, Image Processing

### 1. Introduction:

Image analysis problems, particularly those with many features, have necessitated the development of approaches that successfully reduce the data dimensionality. Feature extraction and feature selection are the two basic techniques for tackling this challenge (Bolón-Canedo and Remeseiro). Throughout this paper, apply the analysis of feature extraction and selection approaches to obtain the best predictive machine learning model (Arif et al.). The key distinction between feature selection and feature extraction strategies for dimensionality reduction is that feature selection algorithms keep the original features while feature extraction algorithms transform the data into a new feature space. Selection and extraction of characteristics are difficult tasks.

#### 1.1 Feature Selection:

Feature selection is a fundamental notion in machine learning that has a big impact on the performance of machine learning models. The features used to train machine learning models have a significant impact on their performance. Model performance can be harmed by features that are irrelevant or only partially relevant. Irrelevant features don't supply any useful information, and redundant features don't provide any more than the ones it chosen. The selection of features should be the first and most important step in the model design process (Cai et al.) (Kumar). Feature selection is required in many domains, including image recognition, image retrieval, text mining, intrusion detection, bioinformatics data analysis, fault diagnosis, and so on. It has been a study subject in methodology and practise for decades. Feature selection can be classified into two categories: supervised and unsupervised. There are three further classes in the supervised method.

(i) Filter Methods: It uses statistical tests to find the correlation between the variables.

- Chi-Square:- Chi-square test is used for categorical features in a dataset. It calculate Chi-square between each feature and the target and select the desired number of features with the best Chi-square scores. It determines if the association between two categorical features of the sample would reflect their natural association in the population (Mahmood).
- Pearson:- A Pearson correlation is a number between -1 and 1 that indicates how two features are linearly related. The Pearson correlation is also known as the "product-moment correlation coefficient" (PMCC) or simply "correlation."
- ANOVA:- ANOVA is an acronym for "analysis of variance" and is a parametric statistical hypothesis test. Importantly, ANOVA is used when one variable is numeric and categorical, such as numerical input variables and a classification target variable in a classification task.

(ii) Wrapper Method: It uses the subset of features, then decides either to add or to remove the features, including-

- Forward selection: The forward feature selection procedure evaluates all feature subsets with only one input attribute. In other words, it starts by measuring the Leave-One-Out Cross-Validation (LOOCV) error of the one-component subsets,  $\{X_1\}$ ,  $\{X_2\}$ , ...,  $\{X_M\}$ , where M is the input dimensionality; so that it can find the best unique feature,  $X(1)$  (Deng).
- Backward elimination: A feature selection technique is used while building a machine learning model. It is used to remove features that do not significantly affect the dependent variable or prediction of output.

(iii) Embedded Methods: It has an in-built feature selection method. The Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator is a standard method in embedded methods (Venkatesh and Anuradha).

- **LASSO:** This method is significant in minimizing prediction errors that are common in statistical models. The accuracy increases since the method include shrinkage of coefficients, reducing variance and minimizing bias. It performs best when the number of observations is low and the number of features is high. Fig. 1 represents the Filter, Wrapper, and Embedded methods.

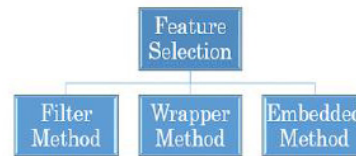


Fig1. Feature Selection Methods

The dataset may have hundreds to thousands of features, that doesn't mean that all of them are important or useful. Many more ways to perform feature selection are mentioned(Romero et al.). Feature selection is choosing variables to identify essential features when building predictive models(Pali et al.).

### 1.2 Feature Extraction:

Feature extraction involves reducing the number of features required to describe a large data set. Feature extraction uses to classify image, where an image segment is a group of pixels with similar spectral, spatial, and texture attributes. Traditional classification methods are pixel-based, in which each pixel is used to classify imagery(Yan and Gao). The feature extraction gives new features, which are a linear combination of the existing features.

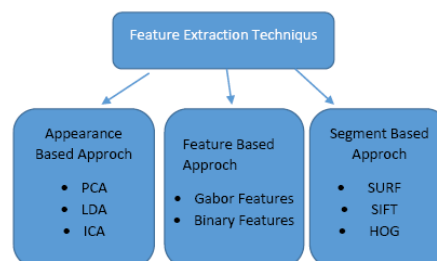


Fig. 2 Features extraction techniques

The feature extraction initializes with a set of measured data and builds a list of derived values that prove essential and informative(Pandian et al.). Many methods are used to extract features, which may depend on Appearance, features and segment base (Mutlag et al.)(Fan et al.). Features extraction techniques are divided into three approaches(Basir and Shantta).

#### (i) Appearance-based

- **PCA(Principal Component Analysis):** PCA for extracting important features from a list of given features. It helps visualize the data in light of the importance of explained data set variance. PCA extracts features using linear and nonlinear statistical transformation(Ali et al.).
- **LDA(Latent Dirichlet Allocation):** It is used as a pre-processing step in Machine Learning for image classification applications. The goal of LDA is to assign the features in higher dimensional space onto a lower-dimensional space to avoid the curse of dimensionality and reduce resources and dimensional costs.
- **LCA(Latent Class Analysis):** Latent class analysis (LCA) is a statistical procedure that identifies qualitatively different subgroups within populations who often extract certain outward features.

#### (ii) Features based

- **Gabor features:** Gabor filters are usual that variable filter parameter values are tried and the best ones are selected. They apply to binary and gray-scale images and are immune to image noise. Features are extracted directly from gray-scale images by Gabor filters specially designed from statistical information(Kamarainen). An adaptive sigmoid function is applied to the outputs of Gabor filters to achieve better performance on low-quality images.
- **Binary Features:** The LBP algorithm was applied to image classification. The image histograms are extracted from the Gabor map of images. These histograms are then concatenated into a single vector. The vector is considered a feature vector (Prakasa).

#### (iii) Segment based

- **SIFT(Scale-Invariant Feature Transform):** SIFT is a method that is invariant to scale, rotation, and illumination conditions. This method can extract local features that can describe the different types of images that have almost the same features (Azhar et al.).
- **SURF(Speeded Up Robust Features):** The SURF method is a fast and robust algorithm for local, similarity invariant representation and comparison of images. The main interest of the SURF approach lies in its fast computation of

operators using box filters, thus enabling real-time applications such as image classification, tracking and object recognition.

- HOG(Histogram of Oriented Gradients): The technique counts occurrences of gradient orientation in the localized portion of an image. This method is quite similar to Scale-Invariant Feature Transformation. The HOG descriptor focuses on the structure or the shape of an image. It is better than any edge descriptor because it uses the gradient's magnitude and angle to compute the features.

#### **Feature Reduction methods of Image Classification for Accuracy:**

The following example shows how to identify a good combination of features from a large data set with high classification accuracy. Different machine learning techniques are used to calculate the classification accuracy of digital images.

Year	Features Reduction Method	Image Classification Dataset	Accuracy (%)
2020(Murugesan et al.)	Feature Selection	Medical Image	95.22
2016(Mate et al.)	Feature Extraction	Agriculture Images	89.36
2016(Hamzeh et al.)	Feature Selection	Land suitability classification	82.0
2011(Ruiz et al.)	Feature Extraction	Agriculture Images	80.6
2020(Sahlol et al.)	Feature Selection	COVID-19 image classification	98.
2020(Liu et al.)	Feature Extraction	Military Aircraft Image	-
2021(Thiagarajan et al.)	Feature Selection	Satellite Image Classification	99.49
2007(Xiao et al.)	Feature Extraction	Military Vehicle Classification	69.48

Table: Summarization of Feature Reduction Method

This table accurately reflects the dataset, which includes many classification of images. The approaches to feature selection provide great accuracy. The top feature extraction/selection approaches for image classification are compared in this table.

#### **Conclusion:**

The ideas of feature selection and feature extraction for feature reduction were covered in this paper, as well as the methodologies used. Feature extraction and feature selection are critical to machine learning success. All of these studies show that feature selection for image classification is more accurate than feature extraction methods. Feature extraction provides a new feature set whereas feature selection preserves a subset of the original features. The finding has sparked the interest of a fresh researcher. In the future, the feature selection will be utilised to classify the image in a variety of study fields.

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## **Revisiting Jack London’s The Scarlet Plague in the Context of Covid-19 Pandemic**

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### **Abstract:**

*The year 2020 is marked by the emergence of Corona Virus Disease-19 (COVID-19). It stretched its wicked deadly wings throughout many countries and paralyzed the lives of mass and forced to stay at home in confinement. The thorough world witnessed the naked dance of death with wide open eyes. However, it was not the first case of pandemic in the history of human civilisation. Such phenomena have been reflected and presented through different perspectives since long times in world literature. The Scarlet Plague published almost more than a century back is one of such finest examples. The novel records the origin and spread of the Red Death, an uncontrollable epidemic that depopulated and almost destroyed the world in 2133. It also throws a flood of light on the social and political aspects of the epidemic.*

**Keywords:** Pandemic, Plague, Jack London, Covid-19, Red Death

The Scarlet Plague, by Jack London (1876–1916) published in 1912, is one of the finest examples of a post apocalyptic fiction novel in modern literature. The story takes place in 2133, sixty years after the spread of the Red Death, an uncontrollable epidemic that depopulated and nearly destroyed the world in 2133. James Howard Smith, alias “Granser,” is one of the fortunate survivors who narrates his grandsons how the pandemic spread in the world and the havoc it brought in. He records the reactions of the people to contagion and death. The novel was published more than a century ago, but it conveys the sense of contemporariness as reflects fear of pandemics on the minds of the modern readers.

In the novel, Smith comes across the first victim of the scarlet plague while teaching when a young woman’s face turns scarlet. She dies quickly leading to panic situation overtaking the campus. Smith returns home but his family refuses to join him as they fear that he is also infected and it will spread in the family soon. The epidemic overtakes the area and residents start rioting and killing one another. Smith meets his colleagues at his college building. They are optimistic to come out of the disaster. They soon realize that they must move elsewhere for safety and survival and therefore, begin to trek northward. Very soon Smith is left alone as all the members with him are no more. Thus, he is the sole survivor of the disaster. He lives for three years on his own with the company of a pony and two dogs. Finally, he is compelled of to return to the San Francisco area in search of other people out of the need of social interaction. He ultimately discovers a sort of new society which has been created with a few survivors broken into tribes. He is worried that he is the last to remember the times before the plague. He recollects the pleasant memories like his job, the quality food, social classes, and technology. He attempts to impart the value of knowledge and wisdom among his grandsons. Unfortunately, his efforts are futile as the children ridicule his recollections of the past, which sound totally incredible to them.

The story is set in 2133, sixty years after the outbreak of ghastly epidemic, the Red Death, that brought in the havoc leading to depopulation of the planet. James Smith is one of the survivors of the era and is still alive in the San Francisco area. He travels with his grandsons Edwin, Hoo-Hoo, and Hare-Lip. His grandsons are young and living as primeval hunter-gatherers in a densely depopulated world. Their intellect and linguistic abilities are limited. Smith recounts the story of his life before the plague, when he was an English professor. In 2133, the disease broke out and spread vastly. The victims would turn scarlet, particularly on the face, and become numb in their lower extremities which led to death within 30 minutes of first seeing symptoms. People believed in doctors and scientists but no cure is found, and those who attempted to do so were also became the fatal victim of the disease.

The fear towards infectious diseases is ancestral among human beings. A number of diseases have threatened the human civilisation many times since ancient period. There was no medicine on many of such diseases and even no one could stop the deaths. It was more horrible as people could not help one another as the only way to escape was to avoid contact with infected persons and contaminated objects. Out of ignorance and lack of scientific approach the epidemics are viewed as God’s punishments for sins committed by the human beings. However, with the advancement in the field of medicines the issue of supernatural origin of the diseases was discarded and we could find right solutions of these problems. The pandemic situations brought forward the good and evil aspects of human nature as the world witnessed the group of people who threw their life in risk to serve the society and another group of people who curbed ample wealth during the pandemic by taking disadvantages of helpless people. The world witnessed the death not only in physical form but also in moral sense. The vices like avarice, greed, malpractices and corruption increased drastically.

In the beginning of the novel, people appeared not to be alarmed because they “were sure that the bacteriologists would find a way to overcome this new germ, just as they had overcome other germs in the past”. (London 25) However, people were soon horrified by mass destruction they have to witness haplessly. London describes the disease in a frightening way

in details as: “The heart began to beat faster and the heat of the body to increase. Then came the scarlet rash, spreading like wildfire over the face and body. Most persons never noticed the increase in heat and heart-beat, and the first they knew was when the scarlet rash came out. Usually, they had convulsions at the time of the appearance of the rash. But these convulsions did not last long and were not very severe. ... The heels became numb first, then the legs, and hips, and when the numbness reached as high as his heart he died.” (London 26)

The description of each event in the novel continuously reminds us the havoc we are going through last couple of years. People were thoroughly helpless as their trust in science and medicine was defeated. It was replaced by fear in the mass. The author details the human reactions to the spread of the disease which is no different at all from that of we witnessed during Pandemic Covid-19. The main character in the novel, Granseer narrates his grandsons: “Thursday night the panic outrush for the country began. Imagine, my grandsons, people, thicker than the salmon-run you have seen on the Sacramento river, pouring out of the cities by millions, madly over the country, in vain attempt to escape the ubiquitous death. You see, they carried the germs with them. Even the airships of the rich, fleeing for mountain and desert fastnesses, carried the germs.” (London 30)

The social reaction to the pandemic was even worse. The disease was beyond control and spreading like a wild fire where we had hardly any strong protection against it. The thorough world was under panic situation which also led to unreasonable behaviour on the part of mass: “In the midst of our civilization, down in our slums and labor-ghettos, we had bred a race of barbarians, of savages; and now, in the time of our calamity, they turned upon us like the wild beasts they were and destroyed us. And they destroyed themselves as well.” (London 34)

The novelist criticises the selfish attitude present in human society. Everybody wants to survive in such epidemics. There is nothing wrong in it. But the survival should not be at the cost of lives of our fellows or the murder of moral values and humanity. We accept Darwin’s theory of ‘Survival of the Fittest’ but it should be with the survival of others as well.

The devastating situation is described in the novel very intensely. The human race is under the threat of ultimate extinction. The protagonist describes it to his grandsons as: “Truly, my grandsons, it was like the last days of the end of the world”. (London 29) The pandemic is perceived as “the end of the world”. People are afraid of their own death and also have the terrible feeling of being extinguished from the planet. People are running hysterically, fleeing away for safety and life. Due to the forced quarantine, people are excommunicated which added their psychological problems. The protagonist expresses his feelings of frustration as: “It was amazing, astounding, this loss of communication with the world. It was exactly as if the world had ceased, been blotted out. For sixty years that world has no longer existed for me. I know there must be such places as New York, Europe, Asia, and Africa; but not one word has been heard of them—not in sixty years. With the coming of the Scarlet Death the world fell apart, absolutely, irretrievably. Ten thousand years of culture and civilization passed in the twinkling of an eye, ‘lapsed like foam.’” (London 31)

London is not the first author to represent the brutalities of such mass disaster and the destruction it resulted into. He presents the situations with an enormous intensity compared to previous works. He highlights how the pandemics can bring forth deeply rooted feeling of worries and fears that modifies the human behaviour in a great way. The social attitude is criticised by the author in the novel which is still prevalent in human society at large. At the same time, the pandemic brought forth the bright side of human nature as people came forward to help one another forgetting all types of discriminations and barriers. London believes fathom in socialist values like humanity and brotherhood which will definitely help the world survive in all adversities.

The medical science has developed by leaps and bounds today. Still, such type of pandemics continue to haunt human race. London’s work also reflects on the role of media during pandemics. In the novel, newspapers, wires, and phone calls were the only tools for obtaining information on epidemic spread. Today, the main sources of information on pandemics as television, internet, and print media such as magazines and newspapers are widely available. Media and private corporations take the advantages of such situations where they are expected to raise the moral and courage of mass. On the other hand, they are found demoralising and looting our own fellow countrymen. In the novel, the role of media is seen as positive but in modern times, the media are generally accused of exaggerating the news of an epidemic leading to misunderstandings among mass. Media reporting appears to lower trust in scientific evidence, leading to public fear and spreading widely and almost false information and exaggerated feeling of terror in public. During the pandemic Covid-19 outbreak, the propagation of superfluous information was overloaded that led to panic reactions. However, as in London’s novel, the media may be a useful resource in controlling epidemic fear, enabling a bridge between government and public opinion.

**Conclusion:** Even though published a century ago, The Scarlet Plague presents the same concerns, uncertainties and worries human faces even today. The hard times which we have been facing since a couple of years has affected every arena of human civilisation. Such types of pandemics are much discussed in world literature in the past and will be continued to discuss in future. The wisdom lies in the fact that we have to learn from the actual situations and their descriptions in the literature. The ultimate remedy to extend the life of human civilisation on the earth is to nurture the universal values of humanity and brotherhood.

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## **Analysis of Competitive State / Trait Anxiety among Tribal Cross-Country Runners In Nandurbar District**

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### **Statement of the problem:**

The research scholar is in pursuit of knowing the competition state/ trait anxiety, which is a hindrance in the performance of cross-country runner though possessing enough physical abilities among the tribal cross-country runners, hence the problem entitled “Analysis of Competitive State / Trait Anxiety among Tribal Cross-Country Runners in Nandurbar District.” is selected for the study.

### **Objectives of the Study:**

1. To list out the tribal cross-country runners in Nandurbar District.
2. To test the competitive state/ trait anxiety among tribal cross-country runners in Nandurbar District.
3. To analyze the competitive state / trait anxiety among the tribal cross-country runners in Nandurbar District.

### **The Samples:**

Sampling is the key factor in getting the results in survey method. Purposive (Deliberate) Sampling Method was used to select the samples. The entire cross-country participating students, participating in the competitions in the academic year 2017-18 is considered for the present study.

- (1) Tribal Cross Country Runner – TCCR 101 to TCCR 121

### **Variables**

Independent Variable:

- Illinois Competition Test

Dependent Variable:

- Response of the students

Intervening Variable:

Age

### **Research methodology**

The main aim of research is to find out the truth which is hidden and which has not been discovered as yet. Though each research study has its own purpose but the study undertaken by the researcher is to analyze the Competitive State / Trait Anxiety among Tribal and Non Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

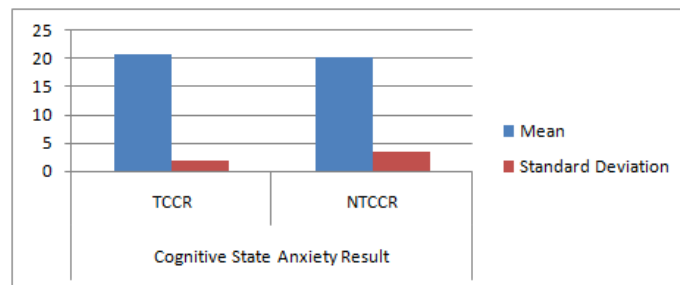
### **Results and discussions**

The results and discussions will be made on the collection, treatment and analysis of the data after the survey.

Table : Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Test of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: **Cognitive State Anxiety Result**

<b>Statistics</b>	<b>Cognitive State Anxiety Result</b>	
	<b>TCCR</b>	<b>NTCCR</b>
<b>Mean</b>	20.76	20.22
<b>Standard Deviation</b>	1.78	3.31
<b>t-Test</b>	0.52	Df = 37

Graph : Mean and Standard Deviation of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: Cognitive State Anxiety Result

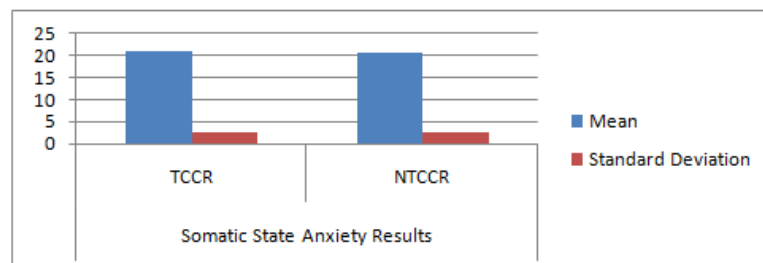


The mean score for the question about ‘Cognitive State Anxiety Result’ of the Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.76 and the standard deviation is 1.78 whereas the mean score for the question about I am concerned that ‘Cognitive State Anxiety Result’ of the Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.22 and the standard deviation is 3.31. The calculated t value is 0.52 and the table t-value is 1.645 at the significance level of .05 and the degree of freedom is 37. It shows that there is no significant difference found between ‘Cognitive State Anxiety Result’ among the Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

Table : Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Test of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: Somatic State Anxiety Results

Statistics	Somatic State Anxiety Results	
	TCCR	NTCCR
Mean	20.90	20.66
Standard Deviation	2.60	2.40
t-Test	0.76	Df = 37

Graph : Mean and Standard Deviation of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: Somatic State Anxiety Results

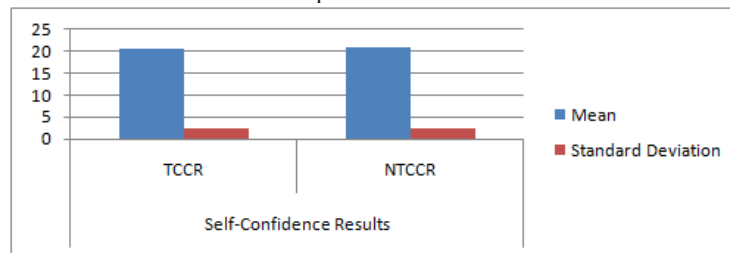


The mean score for the question about ‘Somatic State Anxiety Results’ of the Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.90 and the standard deviation is 2.60 whereas the mean score for the question about I am concerned that ‘Somatic State Anxiety Results’ of the Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.66 and the standard deviation is 2.40. The calculated t value is 0.76 and the table t-value is 1.645 at the significance level of .05 and the degree of freedom is 37. It shows that there is no significant difference found between ‘Somatic State Anxiety Results’ among the Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

Table : Mean, Standard Deviation and t-Test of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: Self-Confidence Results

Statistics	Self-Confidence Results	
	TCCR	NTCCR
Mean	20.47	20.94
Standard Deviation	2.462	2.50
t-Test	0.56	Df = 37

Graph : Mean and Standard Deviation of Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-country Runners for the question: **Self-Confidence Results**



The mean score for the question about ‘Self-Confidence Results’ of the Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.47 and the standard deviation is 2.462 whereas the mean score for the question about I am concerned that ‘Self-Confidence Results’ of the Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runner is 20.94 and the standard deviation is 2.50. The calculated t value is 0.56 and the table t-value is 1.645 at the significance level of .05 and the degree of freedom is 37. It shows that there is no significant difference found between ‘Self-Confidence Results’ among the Tribal and Non-Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

### CONCLUSIONS:

#### Tribal Cross-country Runners

1. The tribal cross-country runners show moderate Cognitive state anxiety during the competition as the mean score for this question is 20.76 and the standard deviation is 1.78 for the sample size of 21 Tribal Cross-Country Runners.
2. The tribal cross-country runners show moderate Somatic state anxiety during the competition as the mean score for this question is 20.9 and the standard deviation is 2.6 for the sample size of 21 Tribal Cross-Country Runners.
3. The tribal cross-country runners show moderate self-confidence during the competition as the mean score for this question is 20.47 and the standard deviation is 2.46 for the sample size of 21 Tribal Cross-Country Runners.

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## **Opium Trade and Linguistic Hybridity in River of Smoke**

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### **Introduction:**

River of Smoke (2011) is the second book in the Ibis Trilogy. Sea of Poppies ends amidst a raging storm, rocking the schooner, the Ibis, and the crew of seamen, convicts, lascars and girmityas sailing forward in the course of transforming their lives. River of Smoke begins with the Ibis caught in the storm with two other vessels the Anahita, a well built cargo vessel owned by the Bombay based Parsi merchant, Bahram Modi, carrying the raw opium for sale in Canton and the Redruth, a Cornish vessel on which the Cornish botanist looks for rare plants, especially the mythical golden camellia in China. Some characters from the previous volume reemerge, they are Raja Neel, who joins as Modi's munshi, and Paulette accompanies the botanist, Penrose. Sea of Poppies mainly deals with the opium trade, its production in India and export to China. In River of Smoke Ghosh shifts his attention to the opium trade with China, particularly the coastal port of Canton. Amitav Ghosh's projected Ibis trilogy grows out of his comprehensive historical research about the mid-nineteenth century opium wars between China and the Western powers led by Britain. The European powers, cloaking their greed under the rubrics of free trade and internationalization of commerce, attempted to open the Chinese markets to the vicious opium trade.

Sea of Poppies ends with the escape of the convicts from the Ibis which is in the grip of a fierce cyclone in the Bay of Bengal. River of Smoke begins in the wind-swept cliffs of Mauritius with "La Fami Colver," Deeti's clan, marching in ritual procession to her Memory Temple. Deeti's semi-mystical experience interweaves the beginning of both Sea of Poppies and River of Smoke. In the first novel, she has an instinctive knowledge that her vision of a tall-masted ship on the ocean is a "sign of destiny" (SP 3). In the sequel, she insists that it was not chance but destiny that leads her to the site of her hidden shrine in Mauritius. Deeti's prescient drawing of the Ibis on a green mango leaf amazes her daughter Kabutri, and she even puzzles herself with the "sureness of her intuition" (SP 9). Her sketch is so authentic that the narrator comments in an aside that "[L]ater, even seasoned sailors would admit that her drawing was an uncannily evocative rendition of its subject" (SP 10). Significantly Deeti's creation of her private universe takes place in the inner sanctum of her puja room. Her pursuit of art reaches its high point in Mauritius where she paints the walls of the cavern later known as "Deetiji's 'Memory-Temple'—Deetiji-ka-smriti-mandir" (RS 8). The repressed, exploited young woman from a remote Indian village establishes a matrilineal community in Mauritius after serving out her indenture along with eight of her shipmates. With the creation of an indentured community of "ship-siblings from the Ibis" (RS 11), culture flows between national boundaries undermining the modern narrative of a homogeneous nation. A product of this intercultural negotiation is the strange mixture of Bhojpuri and Creole that becomes Deeti's "personal idiom of expression" (RS 4). Hybridity and fluidity of movement thus lead to the rise of a global imaginary characterized by heterogeneity.

### **Opium trade:**

Bahram Modi, the Parsi opium trader provides the details of opium trade politics. The revenue generated in the opium trade helps the British Empire grow. So the British compel the Chinese mandarins to keep open their ports, in the name of free trade. In his interview with BBC News Ghosh points out that opium was essentially the commodity which financed the British Raj in India. It is not a coincidence that 20 years after the opium trade stopped, the Raj more or less packed up its bags and left. The novel reveals the power politics and diplomacy of the British Empire behind the opium trade with China. The failure of the opium trade with China results into the Opium War.

Ghosh offers the deepening alternative view of history, especially the Opium War and the commercial and diplomatic relations of Britain with China. Ghosh's sympathies are largely with Chinese as they become the real victims of opium trade and Opium War. The opium trade was one of the shoddiest and shocking episodes in the whole violent history of the British Empire that exposes the hypocrisy, diplomacy and politics of Britain. It is consequently powerful economic interests, not moral considerations that influenced the debate on opium trade and opium war.

With references from diaries and paintings Ghosh manages to bring out the color and vibrancy of the ancient trading port. Fanqui-Town in Canton was the place where foreigners thirteen factories called different 'hongs' mainly the British, the Dutch, the Danish, the French and the American. Also, it was where the characters of the novel 'planned to despoil an entire people in the pursuit of profit', as Robin Chinnery, a gay Eurasian painter, describes the Foreign Merchants' enclave in a letter to his friend Paulette:

"In a way, Fanqui-town is like a ship at sea, with hundreds - no, thousands- of men living crammed together in a little sliver of a space. I do believe there is no place like it on earth, so small and yet so varied, where people from the far corners of the earth must live, elbow to elbow, for six months of the year.... Everywhere you look there are khidmatgars, daftardars, khansamas, chuprassies, peons, durwans, khazanadars, khalasis and laskars." (RS, 185)

Ghosh seems clearly fascinated by the history of Canton and, within it, of Fanqui-town, a tiny foreign enclave on the

edge of a formidable but mysterious civilization that is beginning to resent the corruption of its people by opium. The second protagonist of the novel Bahram Modi, who serves as much of the novel's energy, owes his life to 'Canton'. Probably the most memorable character in all of Ghosh's fiction, Bahram is captured in every possible mood, from opium-- induced hallucination to boardroom bluster, romantic rapture to Zoroastrian-inflected philosophical rumination. If there is one thing that reveals all the elements of Bahram's life, it is his language, which is silted with the sediment of many tongues — Gujarati, Hindustani, English, Pidgin, Cantonese. When the foreigners weren't eating or drinking or dancing, they invoked the principles of free trade to fight the mandarins who try to keep opium out of China.

River of Smoke vividly captures the critical moment in the history of global trade, as the tensions between the Chinese monarchy and the British East India Company rise to a perilous crescendo that will culminate in the devastating violence of the Opium Wars. The novel ends just before the time when Britain's Opium War against China began. It was more than a trade war or globalization through Amitav Ghosh's River of Smoke - A Tribute to an Ex-Era of Globalization gunboats. It was a clash of civilizations with a racial undertone.

The huge cast of characters in River of Smoke and the narrative carried by a number of voices show Ghosh's sophisticated command of dialogue: Deeti's engaging Creole; Neel's English which is so good that it irritates Bahram; the naive, frivolous voice of Robin Chinnery, a gay artist who writes gossipy letters to Paulette that provide an artist's view of Canton; and an omniscient narrator. This novel is in fact 'a monumental tribute to the pain and glory of an earlier era of globalization — an era when people came into contact and collision, intermixing costumes, customs, convictions, consonants, couplings and cash'. The twisting of tongues energizes all of Ghosh's writing. It allows him to engage with quiet irony on the political counter to the commonalities forced on them by all of them being sub continentals in China. In the alien space of the Manchu Empire Bahram discovers his alter ego,

"In Canton, stripped of the multiple wrappings of home, family, community, obligation and decorum, Bahram had experienced the emergence of a new persona, one that had been previously dormant within him: he had become Barry Moddie" (RS 52).

While Barrie Moddie is "confident, forceful, gregarious, hospitable, boisterous and enormously successful" in Canton, when he returns to Bombay his "other" self would be shrouded and "Barry would become Bahram again, a quietly devoted husband, living uncomplainingly within the constraints of a large joint family" (RS 52). Bahram's successes as an opium merchant are balanced by his failures as the fruits of his labor prove to be elusive. He suffers a huge financial setback because the storm in the sea damages both his ship the Anahita and the massive cargo of opium. Arriving in Canton's Fanquittown or Foreign Enclave, the helpless Bahram fails to dispose of his cargo because of the stand-off between the adamant Chinese authority and the British enforcers of Free Trade. His situation becomes more complicated when an arrest warrant is issued against his name. Bahram is a helpless individual at the mercy of the broad sweeps of politics and history. His self-defense to Napoleon when asked about the ethics of opium-trade reveals how Bahram negotiates with his sense of self and evaluates his position in the wake of capitalist ideology:

"Opium is like the wind or the tides: it is outside my power to affect its course. A man is neither good nor evil because he sails his ship upon the wind. It is his conduct towards those around him—his friends, his family, his servants—by which he must be judged. This is the creed I live by" (RS 175).

By focusing on the trials and tribulations of a character caught against the whirlwinds of forces beyond his control, the narrative portrays a broad and many-sided picture of the everyday life of the people.

#### **Indian tongues and arena languages:**

Following from the earlier forays into laskari and pidgin language, the Anglo-Hindoosthani that peppers this chronicle once again shows a union of various cultures for the 'other' to be truly allowed a space in the politics of representation. The broken-down languages also bring forth the crisis that plagues not only the sensibilities of the characters, but also in the process of creation of historical knowledge, one that is constantly caught up in a state of flux. In this crisis of ideas, Neel ponders over the role of the intellectual. Neel's character from the first novel onwards takes on an interesting trajectory, from being the indifferent Raja, to being convict at sea, taking up the role of Munshi to Bahram and finally, in this, molding himself into the role of an advisor to the Chinese on Indian matters. While Neel's love for words and languages as well as cultures makes him an excellent narrator of the crisis of the opium war, he is also the frustrated intellectual who helplessly watches the destruction of not only a civilization, but also its future. His words, "Thoughts, books, ideas, words—if anything they make you more alone, because they destroy whatever instinctive loyalties you may once have possessed" (RS 83), bring out the inherent loneliness and angst of the intellectual in times of ideological emergency.

The text in River of Smoke is marked by a general and pervasive awareness of language issues and by a sense of the complexities of multilingualism and the interaction of languages: Indian tongues – Hindustani in general, Neel's Bengali, Bahram's Gujarati, also Tamil, Telugu, Oriya, Marathi, Kachhi and Konkani; Cantonese Chinese; Portuguese, French, English; Mauritian Creole; and the hybrid that is pidgin. The word 'pidgin' is said to have originated from the word businesses. There is a dialogue between the Chinese boy Allow and Bahram where the boy says, 'this time cannot do-pidgin in Canton. Mister Barry savvy, no-savvy ah?' (RS, 244) Here, it is clear that pidgin 'means business' not the language. And 'savvy', from the Portuguese verb 'saber', means 'know'.

After the reading of several more passages – including a witty sex scene which expertly drew on elaborate 19th century Hindustani phrases to communicate the intimacy of the two characters – the floor was opened to questions. One of the

questions that sprang from the amusing wordplay showcased in the readings was how he managed to use the vernacular so effectively in his books. Ghosh answered that it is impossible to describe life in India without it. He explained that a lot of Hindustani words like ‘namaz’ and ‘masjid’ made their way into the Oxford English dictionary and that there was extensive intermingling of Hindustani with English during the colonial period. Young British children looked after by Indian ayahs often spoke more Hindi than English in their early years – for example, Rudyard Kipling supposedly did not speak English until the age of six. In fact, a lot of Asian and African words that were removed from Webster and Oxford English dictionaries when they were standardized have lived on in English as slang. Ghosh described how he likes to annoy his children when he call him “dude”, by asking them, “Why are you using this 18th century African word?”

The dialogue passages in pidgin stretch the readers’ linguistic abilities with an alien syntax allbut unrecognizable to native English sensibilities, as in conversations in that idiom. For example, in the scene where young Bahram takes the torn turban cloth of his senior Seth to the Chinesewasher woman who later becomes his beloved; the dialogue in pidgin has every reader laughing, wondering, as they gradually understand how languages melt into each other: ‘Mister Barry, chin-chin. What thing wanchi?’ ‘Li Shiu-je have done too much bad thing.’ ‘Hai-ah! What thing have done ah?’ ‘Have cuttee cloth.’ ‘What-place cloth have cuttee ah? Mister Barry can show?’ (RS, 70) Immediately after this, profanities begin to pour from angry Bahram’s mouth for his senior in Hindusthani, Bahn. .od! Mada...od!’ Amitav Ghosh’s linguistic virtuosity takes a kaleidoscopic dimension in *River of Smoke*. The narrative opens in Mauritius and its first few pages are peppered with words from Mauritian creoles and the Bhojpuri dialect of the Indian settler girmityas: “pus-pus,” “palki,” “bonoys,” “belsers,” “bowjis,” “salas,” “sakubays,” “bandobast,” “gardmanzes,” etc.

By investing his narrative with native unfamiliar words and expressions, Ghosh imparts a sense of time and place to the multilingual universe of the Indian Ocean where one is always surrounded by languages. In a world where drug-peddlers become heroes, women disguise themselves as men, an ex-convict Indian landlord becomes a munshi, identities are endlessly reshaped, and European, Indian and East Asian languages continuously interact with each other.

There is a shift in focus from the indentured Indian laborers in Mauritius to the Indian mercantile community huddled in the “Achha Hong” complex in Canton. The phrase “Achha Hong” itself is a hybrid coinage. “Achha” is the Cantonese term for Indians; “Hong” is the Chinese word for trading house. The International Standard English of the third-person narrative voice is sprinkled with words and phrases from the non-English linguistic world. The “Achhas,” themselves a “motley gathering” from distinct parts of the Indian subcontinent, ‘spoke between them more than a dozen different languages” (RS 192). Bahram hears voices of the Chulia boatmen “talking, shouting and singing in Tamil, Telugu and Oriya” (RS 63), Neel experiences employees hailing from disparate communities from the Bombay hinterlands conversing in “Gujarati, Marathi, Kachhi and Konkani” (RS, 313).

#### **Hybrid pidgin:**

Cantonese, Chinese, Portuguese, French, English, Mauritian creole languages seep into one another to create the hybrid pidgin language of the business community. Words like “chai” come from Cantonese, while the Portuguese word “falso” meaning fraudulent or false spoken by Bahram’s efficient Portuguese manager Vico becomes phaltu on Achha tongues (RS 192). A language with a peculiar syntax, pidgin has a peculiar sensibility of its own. While the grammar was that of the Cantonese, the words were mainly English, Portuguese and Hindusthani. The charming musical rhythm of Chi-mei’s “sing-song” pidgin is noticeable when she expresses her sympathy for Bahram: “‘Mister Barry trouble have got? Blongi sad inside”” (RS 70). The poetic and direct nature of this mode of communication is quite evident in Punhyqua’s warnings to Bahram about the new governor Lin: “Mr. Moddie, Lin Zexu, he savvy allo ... Allo, allo. He have got too much spy. He sabbi how cargo come, who bringee, where it go. Allo he savvy. If he come Governor Canton too much bad day for trade” (RS 291).

Expressions such as these can only be understood by deducting the sense from the context. For the British pidgin is an uncomfortable domain and they depend on “linkisters” that is three-way interpreters between Chinese hosts, pidgin and the English community. While discussing grave issues such as the Letters of the High Commissioner Lin the musical lilt of pidgin is supplanted by official English where translators play a key role. Exhilarated by this carnival linguistic “chutney” Neel plans a book on the multi-lingual commercial world of southern China, whose proposed title is “The Celestial Chrestomathy, Comprising, A Complete Guide To and Glossary Of The Language Of Commerce in Southern China” (RS 272). Neel’s Chrestomathy, a lexicon of English, Cantonese and pidgin, is inspired by his “providential” meeting with his “kindred spirit” (RS 271) Liang-Kuei-Ch’uan, a printer and translator also known as Compton. As the compiler of this multilingual glossary, Neel acts as the novelist’s fictional double because *The Ibis Chrestomathy* was published on Ghosh’s website in 2008 when *Sea of Poppies* was also published. The assertion that “words ... no less than people, are endowed with lives and destinies of their own” is as much Neel’s as his creator’s.

**Conclusion:** This linguistic hybridization is, no doubt, a corollary of multiculturalism. But to celebrate this multilingualism as a product of inter meshing of cultures is to overlook the strategies of resistance of South Asian colonized countries. By seizing the language of the centre that is English and re-positioning it in a discourse suited to the colonized space, post-colonial literature writes back by the dual processes of abrogation and appropriation. The abrogation or denial of the privilege of English involves a rejection of the metropolitan power over the means of communication while the appropriation and reconstitution of the language of the centre, the process of capturing and remolding the language to new usages, marks a separation from the site of colonial privilege. By dislocating British English and introducing new cultural patterns into it, a postcolonial writer Ghosh localizes it for creative use thereby producing a variety of “englishes.” By



employing the strategies of code-switching and vernacular transcription, Ghosh abrogates the Standard English thereby strengthening his anti colonial stance.

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**A New Species of Genus *Stilesia* Railliet, 1893 (Cestoda: Thysanosomidae)  
from *Capra Hircus* at Pachora, M.S., India**

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**Abstract:**

The genus *Stilesia* was erected by Railliet in 1893 with its type species *Stilesia globipunctata* (Revoluta 1874) from Ovisaries. The present communication deals with a new species *Stilesia kalsae* is collected from Goat *Capra hircus* at Pachora, M.S., India. It differs from all known species, having quadrangular scolex with four suckers, neck is medium, mature proglottids are medium in size, genital pore regularly alternate, unilateral; testes 3-5 in number, unevenly distributed; cirrus pouch medium, oval; cirrus thin, armed; vas deference coiled; ovary small, single mass, near posterior margin, with acini; vagina posterior to cirrus pouch.

**Keywords:** *Stilesia shindei*.sp. *Capra hircus*, Pachora.

**Introduction:**

The genus *Stilesia* was erected from Ovisaries in Europe, Africa and Asia as *Stilesia globipunctata* (Rivolta, 1874) by Railliet in 1893. Later on *Stilesia hepatica* was added to this genus by Woffhugel (1903) from sheep and goat in east Africa. *Stilesia vittata* was reported by Railliet in 1896 from Camelus dromedaries from Africa and India. *Stilesia okapi* was erected as a new species of this genus by Leiper (1936) from Okapi in Africa. It is regarded by Baer (1950) as a variety of *Stilesia globipunctata*. The present article deals with description of *Stilesia shindei*.sp. collected from intestine of goat *Capra hircus* from Pachora (M.S.) India.

**Materials and Methods:**

The goat, *Capra hircus* intestines were purchased from slaughter house, dissected and cestodes were obtained. Twenty specimens of tapeworm were collected at Pachora, Dist.: Jalgaon (M.S.). All cestodes were flattened and preserved in 4% Formalin, stained in Harris hematoxylin, passed through various alcoholic grades, cleared in xylol, mounted in DPX. Whole mount slides were prepared for anatomical studies. Drawings are made with the help of camera lucida and microphotographs were taken with Olympus camera. All measurements are in millimeters. Slides are deposited in research laboratory.

**Description:**

Worms were small to medium, thin musculature, with scolex, immature and mature segments. The scolex is medium, almost quadrangular in shape, measures 0.657 to 0.714 in length and 0.714 to 0.757 in breadth. It bears 4 unarmed suckers, which are oval in shape, arranged in two pairs, one pair in each half of the scolex, and measure 0.285 to 0.314 in length and 0.250 to 0.285 in breadth. The neck is medium, broad anteriorly, narrows posteriorly and measures 0.442 to 0.460 in length and 0.307 to 0.342 in breadth.

The mature proglottids are medium, very thin, broader than long, almost 30 times broader than long, with distinct segmentation and convex lateral margin; one set of reproductive organ in each segment and measure 0.010 to 0.013 in length and 0.156 to 0.166 in breadth. The tests are spherical in shape, 3 to 5 in number, on each lateral side, lateral to ovary and measure 0.013 to 0.016 in diameter.

The cirrus pouch is medium, oval, transversely placed, present at anterior margin of the segment, opens marginally and measures 0.023 to 0.030 in length and 0.016 to 0.020 in breadth. The cirrus is thin, contained within the cirrus pouch while in some segment it is armed. It measures 0.023 to 0.030 in length and 0.003 to 0.006 in breadth. The vas deferens is thin, long and wavy and measures 0.066 to 0.073 in length and 0.003 to 0.006 in breadth.

The ovary is medium in size, a single mass, spherical in shape, placed at the posterior margin of the segment and measures 0.040 to 0.046 in length and 0.020 to 0.023 in breadth. The vagina is thin, straight tube, posterior to cirrus pouch and measures 0.133 to 0.140 in length and 0.003 to 0.006 in breadth. The genital pores are small in size, opens marginally, regularly alternate and measure 0.003 to 0.006 in length and 0.006 in breadth. The longitudinal excretory canals are narrow and measures 0.006 to 0.008 in breadth.

**Discussion:**

The present worm comes closer to *S. globipunctata*, Railliet 1893; *Stilesia vittata*, Railliet, 1896; *S. hepatica*, Woffhugel 1903; *S. leiperi*, Kadam, Shinde and Jadhav, 1980; *S. marathwadensis*, Shinde, Jadhav and Phad, 1985; *S. jadhavae*, Jadhav, 1999; *S. kapadnensis*, Kalse and Patil, 2008; *S. indiana* Pawar, 2016; and *S. bhadgaonesis* Bhangale and Kalse, 2021.

- 1) The present species differs from *S. globipunctata* in the number of testis (3-5 vs. 4-7, in the vas deferens (wavy vs. not closely coiled), in the cirrus pouch (oval vs. pyriform), in position of vagina (posterior to cirrus pouch vs. dorsal to cirrus pouch), in the genital pore (regularly alternate vs. irregularly alternate) and in the host (*Capra hircus* vs. Ovisaries).

- 2) The present parasite, differ from *S. vittata* in the number of testis (3-5 vs. 5-9), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. closely coiled), in cirrus pouch (oval vs. cylindrical) and in the host (*Capra hircus* vs. *Camelus dromedarius*).
- 3) The present cestode, differ from *S. hepatica* in number of testis (3-5 vs. 6-7), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. not closely coiled), ovary (spherical vs. oval), vagina (posterior to cirrus pouch vs. anterior to cirrus pouch) and in host (*Capra hircus* vs. *Buffelus caffer*).
- 4) The present worm, differ from *S. leiperi* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. circular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 5-6), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. not closely coiled), cirrus pouch (oval vs. cylindrical) and in the host (*Capra hircus* vs. *Ovis bharal*).
- 5) The present parasite, differ from *S. marathwadensis* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. circular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 5-7), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. straight) and in the ovary (spherical vs. oval).
- 6) The present species, differ from *S. jadhavae* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. globular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 5-7), in the vagina (posterior to cirrus pouch vs. anterior to cirrus pouch) and in the host (*Capra hircus* vs. *Ovis bharal*).
- 7) The present parasite, differ from *S. kapadnaensis* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. globular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 4-6), in vas deferens (wavy vs. coiled), in vagina (posterior to cirrus pouch vs. dorsal to cirrus pouch) and in genital pore (regularly alternate vs. irregularly alternate).
- 8) The present parasite, differ from *S. indiana* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. globular), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 4-5), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. curved), and in the ovary (spherical vs. U shaped).
- 9) The present cestode, differ from *S. bhadgaonensis* in having the scolex (quadrangular vs. dome shaped), in the matured segments (30 times broader than long vs. 13 times broader than long), in number of testes (3-5 vs. 3-4), in the vas deferens (wavy vs. coiled) and in genital pore (regularly alternate vs. irregularly alternate).

The above noted characters are valid enough to accommodate these worms, into a new species and hence the name *Stilesia shindei* sp. is proposed, in honor of Late Prof. G. B. Shinde, Ex-Registrar Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad, who has contributed so much to our knowledge of Helminthology.

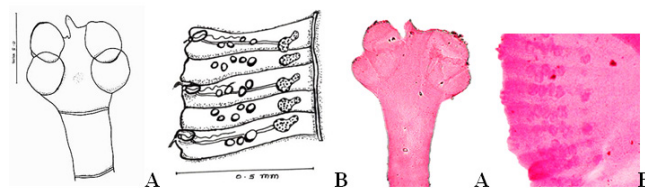


Fig:1- Camers Lucida and Microphotograph of *Stilesia shindei* sp.  
 Scolex; B- Mature segments

#### Taxonomic summary:

Genus : *Stilesia* Railliet, 1893  
 Species : *Stilesia shindei* n. sp.  
 Host : *Capra hircus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
 Habitat : Intestine  
 Locality : At. Pachora, Dist. Jalgaon, (M.S), India.

Date of collection : 30th

November, 2016.

Etymology : The name is proposed to the species after

the name of great Helminthologist.

Holotype&paratype: Deposited in the Helminth research laboratory, PG

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## The Relevance of Annabhau Sathe in The Global Context with Reference to Gold from The Grave

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### Abstract:

*A lot of literary creations have been appeared in literature with the reflection of Dalit consciousness. Primarily, in India, the post-independent era witnessed the movement of Dalit Literature in the English and other regional languages. Being an element of the society, the Dalit writers gave the exposure to their individual experience regarding the sufferings of the subjugated strata, which was universal. The writers like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Shankarao Kharat,, Shivram Kamble, Annabhau Sathe etc. desired to restore the morality and the dignity of the 'untouchables'. Dalit Bhima's dream, humiliation, struggle, fight and daring is representation of the subalterns in India. As a result, Bhima's life is microcosm of subaltern's life. Annabhau Sathe's Smashanatil Sone later translated into English as Gold From The Grave convey such themes.*

**Key Words:** Dalit, sufferings, social consciousness, Subaltern, marginal, microcosm, extreme poverty.

### Introduction

Dalit literature have conceptualized humiliation not merely personal but also as informing social and political process at national level focusing to struggle for personal and political dignity. Literature is mirror of the society so as society affects literature. The literature, which fulfill such criteria, becomes humanist and realistic literature than mere romantic description. Subaltern and mainstream literature differ on the basis of such romance of fictional people, while previous literature points out the harsh and bitter reality of Indian society.

Subaltern authors from pointing their own individual and collective struggles and activist backgrounds; offers and analysis of human dignity. Hence there writing presents microcosm of Dalit's life. Rawat and Satyanarayan critically referred Babasaheb Ambedkar's remark, "Ambedkar pointed out that this study have been of greater value if it had been a comparative study contrasting the social condition of the Untouchables with that of Caste Hindus" (25). The study has been fruitful which compare social condition between the untouchables and Caste Hindus. Hence the basic purpose of writing Dalit literature is to defining the place of Dalits in Indian Hindu society.

Anna Bhau Sathe was born on 1st August 1920 in the small village of Wategaon near Sangli in a Dalit Matang community. Poverty affects his schooling. Draught and extreme poverty pushed his family towards Mumbai. Despite lack of education, Anna Bhau wrote almost twenty five novels. Besides novels, there are fifteen collections of short stories, a travelogue on Russia, twelve screenplays and twenty ballads are his accountable collections.

Unlike other dalit writers, Annabhau Sathe was a communist at heart is writing educates the masses but the peasants also. By using abrupt language dramatic sequence mysterious setting he depicted the horrible condition of dalits and peasants. The short story Gold From The Grave, is taken from the anthology Homeless in My Land translations from modern Marathi Dalit short stories edited by Arjun Dangle. The story is translated by H. V. Shintre from Marathi into English. The story focuses on man-made social, economical differences that existed in India and offers the scenario about the lives of the entire neglected or marginalised people. Hunger and unemployment among these people create their world hungry in human guilty and paradoxically unnatural. Bheema being a dalit man was developed muscular body not by exercising but breaking the granite rocks. He appears in the story like a giant. He represent Dalit of 1960 those wear dhoti, shirt, keep moustache and fearless about anything. Physically, he was muscled powerful but economically and socially he was deprived than any other muscle less caste Hindu man.

He was not much literate and migrated to Bombay from his village, hence he has to work as stone query worker Bombay was metropolitan city at that time still he hats that because according to Bhima "The city of Bombay offers you everything except work and shelter" (Impressions 54). Bhima settled in jungle happily and create impact on his supervisor; but unfortunately query closed down and again Bhima becomes unemployed his fear about further starvation of family is everyday fair of dalit family.

In such anxiety and fear he was crossing the river and he found there a gold in the remaining ashes of funeral pyre. Alive people leave him hungry but today dead body of someone have given him relief. He found he's new way of life to corpses at night collect few gold from the grave and earn the living. His anxiety frustration and fear lead same to believe that "only the rich should die to help the poor to live and survive in this world and that a poor man has no right to die" (Impressions 54). His life and living was encircled around of dead bodies only. His wife being careful warn him about his new profession but he answers her "who's told you that ghost only hands graveyards? This city of Bombay itself is a Colony of ghosts the real specters live in houses and the dead once rots the graves. Monsters breed in the city not in the jungles" (Impressions 56).

Through Bhima, Annabhau Sathe being a Dalit have faced discrimination from his childhood depicted the degree of

oppression faced by dalits in their day today life. The writer Annabhau Sathe himself comment, “I write only what I live, see and experience in life” (Shelke 68). They are so much humiliated that they start believing that ghosts leaves in form of human and deads can be seen as human because for poor money is important and Bhima’s life was fulfilled by the corpses and not by the human. Annabhau Sathe created last scene of graveyard in abrupt mysterious and microcosm of Bheema to macrocosm of nature. Bhima’s searching for dead body in the rain, the jackals attack and his fighting with them recalls as the memories of P. E. Sonkamble’s “Athawanie Pakshi”. Bhima’s searching of corpses in the rain stands for Dalits searching for identity. To this fighting between Bhima and the jackals Anna Bhau assert that, being a Dalit, the fight is surely not recorded in our countries mythology because Bheema is Dalit. The situation of Dalits in India is similar to Bhima whose fingers placed in the tightened jaw bones. As Bhima’s finger is captured by the dead jaw, Dalits are also capture by caste identity. Dalit try to get away from caste system but it’s grip is tightened more and more in India and because of such a grip and social psychological and political system as like Bheema, Dalits have to cut their finger to save themselves from casteist ideology. Being reformist, they have to sacrifices benefits for the sake of ideology. Bhima’s life and his deeds stands for the whole Dalit life, those faced routine segregation as being poor and Dalit Bhima’s dream, humiliation, struggle, fight and daring is representation of the Dalits in India. Hence Bhima’s life is microcosm of Dalit’s life.

In this way, the short story Gold From The Grave communicate the predicament of the downtrodden in the contemporary society and simultaneously, ridicule the fact that man and animals equally struggle for livelihood. AnnabhauSathe’s writing not only dealt as if shown in main stream media relevant to communist ideology it consciously focuses on subaltern life through the depiction of characters belonging to subaltern society. Being a Tamasha artist he wrote many piece of writing for a common people but at the base of his writing plight of subaltern much focused. Marginal and peasants are all over the world so his writing also becomes mouthpiece for workers and peasants of the world. Because of it, Bhima becomes global context of subalterns plight in mainstream and marginal writing.

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## **Impact of Pandemic on Language and Literature**

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The world encountered a new era with a start of New Year 2020. Entire Mankind experienced that they have never expected in their most dreadful nightmare. It was Noble Corona Virus. The first case of Noble Corona Virus was actually witnessed in Wuhan, China in December, 2019. A tiny virus, invisible to naked eyes pushed the entire human clan behind the bar of their windows, walls and doors. They turned the captives of their own home by Nature. None could escape the terror to get infected. It blew the minds of scholars, politicians, capitalists to rethink over their vision to look at life, to value the aspects of life that they ignored before and to reconsider over the things that they used to think are their sole goal of their life to achieve-- money, property, fame and many others, the materialistic list goes on and on....

Pandemic dragged attention towards the maintenance of health and happiness. Pandemic caught People to spend time with their family, to understand their difficulties, feeling, emotions, sentiments, views and how do they actually feel for one another. It made us to understand that health is the ultimate entity where all should pay attention instead of focusing to earn money, buy property and desire to become richer and richer. In race to earn more and more luxury we had forgotten that the best luxury to our soul, heart and mind is our own body only. We should focus on it. Pandemic taught us that we should preserve software of our life and relations, and hardware of our physical body. Accumulation of objects by purchasing, or compiling heaps of money in bank accounts is not something that we can call ultimate goal of life to prove our success or ability.

Language and literature is also not an exception to be affected by pandemic. Language and Literature is the mirror to society. Through it we see how we are?...what we are?...actually. Through literature, we see, in which direction society is going. Authors are writing over the change in mind set, the new need of the day--need to express, need to talk, need to interact in isolation with others. We need to pay attention over inner engineering, not the outer one, work on relations, not on overflowing bank accounts.

### **Impact of pandemic on Language:**

Language has its own life span. It evolves gradually or sometimes suddenly. Language is always ready to adopt new realities and circumstance fearlessly, impartially. Language grows, develops its dialects, and enhances its literature and expressions. Pandemic introduced new words, brought into light new terms and words that were in less use before or belonged to a certain profession or group. Adding new words and expressions to spoken language is called Neologisms. Words like ‘Online Teaching-learning, Webinar, Social Distancing, Quarantine, Isolation, Pandemic, WFH (work from home), Lockdown, Covid-19 Protocol, PPE, New Normal, Confinements etc.’ According to Oxford Dictionary the term idiolect means “the speech habits peculiar to a particular person”. People are using new terms in everyday life coined during pandemic. There were multiple ways to spread the use of all the new words and terms such as social media, television, radio, blogs etc. These all medium of communication lead all other people also to use the same words. Some already existing words and expressions became commonplace than ever before. This is how new terminology evolves in language and enhances the language of the era. Before pandemic we were already on the ride of Globalization, with outbreak of Covid-19 neologisms accelerated in recent time with technology more rapidly than ever.

The other fact is that words die also. All these new coined words in Pandemic may have their expiry date. With vaccine, effective treatments the pandemic will be over. After which these neologisms may fade into oblivion or may stay with us. Time will tell...

### **Impact of Pandemic on Literature:**

Literature has power to showcase the fierce reality to incredible fantasy of the world to the world. It shows trends, changes, desires, longings prevailed in society. It has strength to oppose the wrong, to raise voice against the tyranny, unnecessary trends, suppression of weaker section by ruling powers. Pandemic is also not an exception. It changed the area of interest to read and write about. Pandemic made us to write about which we ignored before or paid less attention.

Pandemic brought the fear, fear of infection, fear of survival in danger, fear of death. Till now since the ages all were having the preaching to embrace all without any discrimination, they all were told now to make minimum two to six feet distance, not to meet friends or relatives, not to have get together parties, not to talk without mask and proper distance. Suddenly, untouchability became the rule of the day. All that changed the trends in literature. Thousands of daily wages workers were immigrating to their natives. The reason was not alone that they lost their jobs and bread, but they wished that if we are supposed to die either by the virus or hunger, we should die in home. This very thought forced them to walk miles and miles without any fear of law and order, curfew, lockdown, hunger or distance. This all had a great influence over literature. Authors to common bloggers all are writing about the fierce realities of life.

Another impact on literature is to write about human mental faculties both negative and positive like the chance in mindset, psychology, phobia, courage, struggle, determination, hope, depression, sorrow, grief, unity, desire limitation

etc. Rapid hike in social media use is witnessed like never before. This led people to rediscover facts related to life and spirituality, information and knowledge, technology and skills. People were scared of physical contact with others during pandemic that is the reason why people started using social media more to interact like never before to get connected with the world. In fact social media came as a rescue for business organizations as well as to common people to get in touch with the world without contacting physically. In future these few years of Covid-19 will be considered for literature as ‘Pandemic Literature Era’ which revolted against established trends of revolution to achieve “vikas” into the need of survival in safe and protective environment and society that value the longevity of human life and their relations.

#### **Literature and Language after Pandemic:**

Vaccines are introduced. People are following more or less covid-19 protocols. Few countries declared that they have overcome pandemic. India undoubtedly proved herself as the winner far better in comparison to many other so called world power developed countries in thrashing away the virus by its systematic vaccination for second largest population of the world. The question arises how it will affect language and literature? Will it even affect? Or it will continue for how long? Noble Corona virus is not the first one. The world has seen a history of epidemics. Spanish Flu, Scarlet virus, Pox, Plague are few deadliest that changed the world in all arena geographically, economically, socially, politically, emotionally, psychologically and what not. Plague has proved itself the most dreadful to swap away many generations at a time. Power of Medicine and science is vain in encounter with these epidemics or pandemics as testified by the heroic death of bacteriologists, scientists who “were killed in their laboratories.....As fast as they perished, others stepped forth and took their places.” Literature observes and writes about the changes in human behavior and psychology. People behave unreasonably out of fear and a state of hallucination where they don’t have the surety of their survival to the very next hour. “We did not act in this way when ordinary diseases smote us. We were always calm over such things, and sent for the doctors and nurses who knew just what to do.” Generally people reacts in two ways in response to the outbreak is pandemic: one they isolate themselves and fled away to avoid the contagion, whereas few indulges themselves into wrong practices like drinking, robbing or sometimes even killing. Millions of blogs are written over the mass migration of poor labor, their struggle to earn their bread and living.

#### **Technology, Language and Literature:**

Online teaching, learning, educating students, online training all these literary terms are the inventions of Covid-19. It is not so that these terms were not the part of language before but these terms were only for the use of few elite groups or certain profession. Technology incarnated itself as a savior to rescue all sectors Education to business, entertainment to medical treatments, social groups to banking solutions. Physical distancing was maintained but social distancing gap was filled by technology. What’s App, Google, OTT platform, Zoom meeting, Microsoft Teams meeting app, Tik-Tok, Moj App, and Koo App all these gave a platform to share ideas, thought, plans, views, knowledge, information, and skills to all. Technology saved us from the severe gap of ignorance during pandemic. In fact it enhanced creativity of our authors, writers, painters, artists. They had enough time to relax and concentrate on their area of interests.

#### **Conclusion:**

It is inevitable that society, Language and Literature walk together. They are the complements to one another. Pandemic proved a tech savvy teacher that taught and trained us drastically all the lessons of life in all possible walks of life. People had time to emerge their creativity, to reevaluate their priorities of set by them. Pandemic gave us enough time to meditate over futuristic plans. We need to decide what kind of world we want to live in? What kind of planet we wish to handover our coming generation? What are the areas to work on? What are the demands of life to live it at fullest without harming nature? How can we do so? The answer of all these questions will trace its way in Literature through Language.

Thank you with love!

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## **New Trends in Commerce Education about E-learning**

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### **Abstract**

*Commerce is a versatile education, each & every business activity is associated with commerce education. Each subject of commerce namely Economics, Accountancy, Costing, Secretarial practices helps in gaining advanced & complex knowledge of today's business. Now a day's trade & industry across the world is increasing so far with the help of complex knowledge & practical working of commerce education. Many big business schools are set to give knowledge current trend in commerce & make students competitive, educative, more responsible, sensible, ready to accept challenges, find solution in each critical situation, fighting against tough competitions. Recent Covid – 19 teaches us various ways of survival in this crucial period which gives birth to e-learning also. Due to lock down, limitation on travel we were force to educate ourselves by seating at home. E-learning helps us to make our time useful & fruitful without going anywhere. It is very useful & affordable to each student as e-learning courses such as online & distance education courses are very informative, business oriented & are available in very less fees as compared to offline courses. This is good technological development & very important mode of education. In India it is the most important requirement as student from remote area of a country can study this using internet at his/ her own home. Earlier due to limitations of money & distance, most of the students were unable to study the subjects of their own choice. But now a days there are various options available on internet so that each student can study it & become techno savvy. Most of the unemployed also get source of income by uploading their courses on internet. Due to Internet & E-learning now the world is becoming very close. One can easily talk or have a discussion with other over internet & solve the problems within a fraction of minute.*

### **Rationale & Objective of the Study**

#### **Rationale of the study**

E-Learning facility gathered people of common interest together. It helps to share ideas, system, technology, new simplified method of doing any activity, subject knowledge, yoga, social activities such as Facebook, tweeter, what sup etc. Senior Citizens who are now retired from services can spend their valuable time on social sites & became socially connected with their friends, peer groups or business groups. Around 90% of population is becoming more productive than earlier by exploring & using these technological ideas. Physically everyone is away from each other but through internet they are connected with each other.

#### **Objective of the research are as under:**

1. To improve the knowledge & vocabulary of E- Learning.
2. To make E-learning interesting, educative, employable & do the value addition.
3. To make everyone literate & to provide education to each remote location of a country.
4. Each student should try to become scientist, astronaut, engineer, doctor, researcher etc.
5. To meet the demand & requirement of learning according to need of student.
6. Try to improve the Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Production & Productivity.
7. Learning process should be easily accessible, flexible timing so that each one can attend it.
8. For each learning process some outcomes/ goal should be define so that each one come to know about the usefulness of doing it.
9. The learning process should be simple, realistic, time specific & user friendly, complex nature should be avoided.

#### **Theoretical Framework**

Theoretically this pandemic encourages E-learning facility in each area of business namely Trade, Commerce, Management, and Engineering & Social Sciences. Each Activity is interdependent on each other. This E learning is based upon some set of activities such as user, technology & services related to it. E Learning system is combination of various set of activities such as writing technology, communicating the same, visualising the concept & mind storage & interpreted the same as an output. E.g. Game Designers, founder of new medicines, new teaching ways, practical approach of doing certain things etc. Now a days E learning is becoming very vast as on each day some new technology, new methods are added & becoming it more useful, competitive than earlier.

#### **Positive impacts were as under:**

1. E-Commerce helps to close the distance of the business internationally. Modern communicating instruments like



- bank transfer, emails, e payment, Google pay makes the business very flexible.
2. One of the important advantage of E learning is remote access, you can access your interested studies by seating at home or at any place at any time, No need to wake up early in the morning & get ready for the same. We can attend those classes which are of our interest only.
  3. E Learning helps us to access huge types of teaching material, ideas & technology.
  4. With E learning module of teaching, Video & Audio material can be hear & seen as many times as we can understand it better. There is no shy & awkward room for clearing the doubts which students facing in offline classes.
  5. E Learning helps student to become independent & active, can develop their mind themselves & got support from online available material, teachers and classmates & through online discussions.
  6. Sometimes we feel that one to one education is better than online e learning facility that time also we can use video learning facility to become comfortable for that type of learning also.
  7. Now a days there is lot of competition in E Learning courses also & with the facility of rating to each type of course it becomes very competitive for those who are providing the courses. Due to this each & every E Learning courses is designed as per need of student/ user so that maximum student can use it. In our offline mode teachers use to teach us only those things which are comfortable to teach them but now we can understand things in various ways.
  8. E Learning is Creative , reduce cost, flexible in time, can access from any place, need base , effective, improve efficiency, productivity , immediate education can be added in resume, employee can become well versed with latest technology without spending so much money on it.
  9. Most of the people get habituated for use of alternation resources, optimising, economising use of available resources. There is a trend to reuse available resources with minimum possible cost.
  10. Due to recent addition of online trading in E Commerce business, various apps are available for online purchase of goods & services, It facilitates immediate delivery of goods & more employability to illiterate population also.
  11. Most of the time there was a scarcity of availability of specific teacher to teach specific subject, E Learning helps to minimise this risk & helps to give best education at any time any place consistently.

**Negative impact were as under:**

1. E Learning is somewhat responsible for physical activity of student. Each person seating whole day before computer & doing every other activity other than study.
2. Security of E Learning software sometimes gives way to hackers, who can easily hack our confidential information. Online money laundering is also one of the fraud.
3. Student's capacity, knowledge & authenticity cannot be checked as he may copy the work.
4. Sometimes E Learning creates people indisciplined, lazy, lack of own ideas, no physical activity, increases medical issues by seating whole day before computer.
5. Unfair ways of giving examination or assessments, most of the student try to cheat the examiners, like our offline examination, students can't be assessed.
6. Practical education is also not possible, unless & until you do the practical work you will become more comfortable about the findings of any activity.
7. Studying at home is not always possible as many students may have small houses with heavy noise pollution. Student can't concentrate on their studies with such a disturbance. Most of the time 3-4 students are studying in a single room which affect their study.
8. E Learning creates stress & anxiety in some students as there is no one to one communication. Most of the time face to face communication helps to minimise stress level instead of listening video.

**Findings & Conclusions:**

1. E Learning technique helps a lot to world during this Covid-19 pandemic. This technique teaches us for the use various software, E Marketing, Internet, various ways of payment, curtail cash expenses. Economy is somewhat become stable by the use of E Learning facility during this pandemic.
2. E Learning helps to attend seminar & conference by seating at our own houses by accessing to E Learning access such as Zoom, Google meet, go to meeting etc.
3. Due to E Learning, we can easily trade in share market, access the information about particular company, live telecast, live prices of shares etc.
4. E Learning is continuously improving activity so that each process can be productive & accurate. Most of the Educational Institutes are now created educational apps to attract large number of student.
5. E Learning also create easy transfer of payment within a company, state, country & whole world.
6. Most of the important decision are taken in online meeting without face to face meeting.
7. Various new employment opportunities are available due to E Learning. Every one try to keep themselves updated with latest technology.



This trend in commerce education in E learning is very innovative, adaptable, accessible & successful in increasing business, knowledge to student, remove gap of distance , time management , cost effective, quality of life, new techniques of medicines etc. Traditional teaching of commerce has various limitations which is now overcome by this E learning techniques. Due to this modern day technology which is daily improving, the opportunities are unlimited. E Learning is the important ways for providing higher education in efficient & effective way. It continuously gives way for development & improvement of people with a very easy technology around the world. E Learning helps people to fulfil their dreams without guilt of age & what they have studied earlier. There are various types of E Learning techniques available in a market namely Adaptive, Collaborative, Synchronous, Asynchronous, computer manager, linear, fixed, interactive, individual etc. Some of the good features of E Learning techniques are Easy accessibility, Data Analysis, quality content, Artificial Intelligence, Optimised learning platforms, online admission, online communication, easy payment method etc.

## Fixed Point Theorems Satisfying $\Phi$ - Maps in Gb-Metric Space

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### ABSTRACT

In this paper, we prove fixed point theorems for self mapping  $T: X \rightarrow X$  in a complete Gb-metric space for a  $\Phi$ -maps as  $\varphi: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$  be a non-decreasing map with  $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^n(t) = 0$  for all  $t \in (0, +\infty)$  and also prove uniqueness for such fixed points in respective contractions. Our results are supported by an example.

### INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARIES

The fixed point theory which plays very important role in applied mathematics and sciences. So the metric spaces are generalized by many authors by various ways. Czerwik [6] introduced b-metric space. Zead Mustafa and Brailey Sims [11] coined the concept of G-metric space. A. Aghajani, M. Abbas and J. R. Roshan [2] extended the G-metric space with b-metric space and develop the new structure of metric space, which is generalized metric space called Gb-metric space. In this paper for a self mapping in a Gb metric space we study some fixed point theorems under some contractions [15], [10]-[9] related to a non-decreasing map [4]  $\varphi: [0, +\infty] \rightarrow [0, +\infty]$  with  $\lim_{n, m \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi^n(t)) = 0$  for all  $t \in (0, +\infty)$ .

### BASIC CONCEPTS

A b-metric space is defined by Czerwik [6] as follows.

**Definition 2.1.** [6] Let  $X$  be a non empty set and the mapping  $d: X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ . The mapping  $d$  satisfies

- i)  $d(x, y) = 0$  if and only if  $x = y$  for all  $x, y \in X$ ,
- ii)  $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$  for all  $x, y \in X$ ,
- iii) there exists a real number  $s \geq 1$  such that  $d(x, y) \leq s[d(x, z) + d(z, y)]$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$ . Then  $d$  is called a b-metric on  $X$ . The ordered pair  $(X, d)$  is called b-metric space with coefficient  $s$ .

**Definition 2.2.** [11] Let  $X$  be a non empty set and the mapping  $G: X \times X \times X \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ .

The mapping  $G$  satisfies

- i)  $G(x, y, z) = 0$  if and only if  $x = y = z$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$ ,
- ii)  $0 < G(x, x, y)$  for all  $x, y \in X$ ,
- iii)  $G(x, x, y) \leq G(x, y, z)$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$  with  $z \neq y$ ,

**Key words and phrases.** G-metric spaces; b-metric spaces; Gb-metric spaces; contraction mappings.

iv)  $G(x, y, z) = G(x, z, y) = G(y, z, x)$  (symmetry in all three variables),

v)  $G(x, y, z) \leq G(x, a, a) + G(a, y, z)$  for all  $x, y, z, a \in X$  (rectangle inequality). Then  $G$  is called a G-metric on  $X$  and  $(X, G)$  is called G-metric space.

Aghajani and et.al [2] defined Gb-metric space as follows

**Definition 2.3.** [2] Let  $X$  be a nonempty set and  $s \geq 1$  be a given real number. Suppose that a mapping  $G_b: X \times X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$  satisfies:

- i)  $G_b(x, y, z) = 0$  if  $x = y = z$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$ ,
- ii)  $0 < G_b(x, x, y)$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$  with  $x \neq y$ ,
- iii)  $G_b(x, x, y) \leq G_b(x, y, z)$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$  with  $y \neq z$
- iv)  $G_b(x, y, z) = G_b(p(x, y, z))$ , where  $p$  is a permutation of  $x, y, z$  (symmetry),
- v)  $G_b(x, y, z) \leq s[G_b(x, a, a) + G_b(a, y, z)]$ .

Then  $G_b$  is called a generalized b-metric or Gb-metric on  $X$ . The ordered pair  $(X, G_b)$  is called generalized b-metric or Gb-metric space.

Following example shows that a Gb-metric on  $X$  need not be a G-metric on  $X$ .

**Example 2.4.** [2] Let  $(X, G)$  be a G-metric space and  $G^*(x, y, z) = [G(x, y, z)]^p$ ; where  $p > 1$  is a real number. Note that  $G^*$  is a Gb-metric with  $s = 2^{p-1}$ . Obviously,  $G^*$  satisfies conditions to (iv) of the Gb-metric space, so it suffices to show that condition (v) of Gb-metric space is hold. If  $1 < p < \infty$ , then the convexity of the function  $f(x) = x^p$  ( $x > 0$ ) implies that  $[(a+b)]^p \leq 2^{p-1}(a^p + b^p)$ . Thus for each  $x, y, z, a \in X$  we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} G^*(x, y, z) &= [G(x, y, z)]^p \leq [(G(x, a, a) + G(a, y, z))]^p \\ &\leq 2^{p-1} ([G(x, a, a)]^p + [G(a, y, z)]^p) \\ &= 2^{p-1} (G^*(x, a, a) + G^*(a, y, z)). \end{aligned}$$

So  $G^*$  is a Gb-metric with  $s = 2^{p-1}$ .

Also in the above example,  $(X, G^*)$  is not necessarily a G-metric space.

**Example 2.5.** Let  $X = \mathbb{R}$  and let  $G_b(x, y, z) = \max\{|x-y|^2, |y-z|^2, |z-x|^2\}$ .

Then  $(X, G_b)$  is a Gb-metric space with the coefficient  $s = 2$ .



**Definition 2.6.** [2] Let  $X$  be a Gb-metric space. A sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in  $X$  is said to be:

i) Gb-Cauchy sequence if, for each  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists a positive integer  $n_0$  such that for all  $m, n, l \geq n_0$ ,  $G(x_n, x_m, x_l) < \epsilon$ ;

ii) Gb-convergent to a point  $x \in X$  if, for each  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists a positive integer  $n_0$  such that for all  $m, n \geq n_0$ ,  $G(x_n, x_m, x) < \epsilon$ .

**Proposition 2.7.** [2] Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a Gb-metric space. Then the following are equivalents:

i)  $\{x_n\}$  is Gb-convergent to  $x$ .

ii)  $G(x_n, x_n, x) \rightarrow 0$ , as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

iii)  $G(x_n, x, x) \rightarrow 0$ , as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

**Proposition 2.8.** [2] Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a Gb-metric space. Then the following are equivalents:

i) The sequence  $\{x_n\}$  is Gb-Cauchy.

ii) For every  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $G(x_n, x_m, x_m) < \epsilon$ , for all  $n, m \geq n_0$ .

**Definition 2.9.** [2] A Gb-metric space  $X$  is called Gb-complete if every Gb-Cauchy sequence is Gb-convergent in  $X$ .

## MAIN RESULTS

Our first main result is

**Definition 3.1.** [4] Let  $\Phi$  be the set all functions  $\varphi$  such that  $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  be a non-decreasing function with

i)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi^n(t)) = 0$  for all  $t \in (0, +\infty)$ ,

ii)  $\varphi(t) \leq t$  for all  $t \in (0, +\infty)$ ,

iii)  $\varphi(0) = 0$ .

Then  $\varphi \in \Phi$ ,  $\varphi$  is called  $\Phi$ -maps.

**Theorem 3.2.** Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a complete Gb-metric space with and let  $T: X \rightarrow X$  be a mapping satisfying

$$Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq k\varphi(Gb(x, y, z)) \quad (3.1)$$

for all  $x, y, z \in X, \varphi \in \Phi, sk \in [0, 1)$ . Then  $T$  has a unique fixed point (say  $p$ , i.e.,  $Tp = p$ ), and

$T$  is Gb-continuous at  $p$ .

**Proof:** Let  $x_0 \in X$  and the mapping  $T: X \rightarrow X$  be a self map. Then, we get a sequence

$\{x_n\}$  in  $X$  such that  $x_n = Tx_{n-1} = T^n x_0$ . If  $x_n = x_{n-1}$  for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then clearly

$\{x_n\}$  is Gb-Cauchy sequence. Suppose  $x_n \neq x_{n-1}$  for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . We claim that  $\{x_n\}$  is a Gb-Cauchy sequence in  $X$ , for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Consider for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) = Gb([Tx]_{n-1}, [Tx]_n, [Tx]_n)$$

$$\leq k\varphi(Gb(x_{n-1}, x_n, x_n))$$

$$\leq kGb(x_{n-1}, x_n, x_n)$$

$$\leq k^2 Gb(x_{n-2}, x_{n-1}, x_{n-1})$$

$$\leq \dots \leq k^n \varphi(Gb(x_0, x_1, x_1))$$

$$\leq k^n Gb(x_0, x_1, x_1)$$

For given  $\epsilon > 0, \varphi(\epsilon) \leq \epsilon$  there is an integer  $n_0$  such that

$$Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) < \epsilon/s, sk \in [0, 1), n \geq n_0 \quad (3.2)$$

For  $n, m \in \mathbb{N}, n < m$ , we claim that  $Gb(x_n, x_m, x_m) < \epsilon$ , (3.3)

for all  $m, n \geq n_0$ . We prove inequality (3.3) by induction on  $m$ , by equation (3.2) the inequality (3.3) hold for  $m = n+1$ . Assume that inequality (3.3) hold for  $m = k$ , therefore  $Gb(x_n, x_k, x_k) < \epsilon$ . Consider  $m = k+1$ ,

$$Gb(x_n, x_m, x_m) = Gb(x_n, x_{k+1}, x_{k+1})$$

$$\leq s[Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + Gb(x_{n+1}, x_{k+1}, x_{k+1})]$$

$$= s[Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + Gb(Tx_n, [Tx]_k, [Tx]_k)]$$

$$\leq s[Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + k\varphi(Gb(x_n, x_k, x_k))]$$

$$< s[\epsilon/s + k\varphi(\epsilon) + k\varphi(\epsilon)]$$

$$= \epsilon$$

Therefore, by induction on  $m$  the inequality (3.3) hold for all  $n \geq m \geq n_0$ . Hence  $\{x_n\}$  is a Gb-Cauchy sequence in  $X$ . By Gb-completeness of  $X$ , there exists  $p \in X$  such that  $\{x_n\}$  is Gb-converges to  $p$ . Now we show that  $p$  is fixed point of  $T$ . Suppose that  $T(p) \neq p$ .

$$Gb(x_n, Tp, Tp) \leq s[Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + Gb(x_{n+1}, Tp, Tp)]$$

$$\leq s[Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + k\varphi(Gb(x_n, p, p))]$$

$$\leq s[Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + k(Gb(x_n, p, p))].$$

As  $n \rightarrow +\infty, x_n \rightarrow p, Gb(p, Tp, Tp) \leq 0$  and since  $Gb(p, Tp, Tp) \geq 0$ . Then  $Tp = p$ .

This is contradiction to  $Tp \neq p$ . Therefore  $p$  is a fixed point of  $T$ . For uniqueness suppose

$q \neq p$  and  $q$  is another fixed point of  $T$ ,  $Tq = q$ .

$$Gb(x_n, Tq, Tq) \leq s[Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + Gb(x_{n+1}, Tq, Tq)]$$

$$\leq s[Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + k\varphi(Gb(x_n, q, q))]$$

$$\leq s[Gb(x_n, x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}) + k(Gb(x_n, q, q))].$$

As  $n \rightarrow \infty, x_n \rightarrow p$  and  $Tq = q$ , we get,

$$\begin{aligned} Gb(p,q,q) &\leq s[Gb(p,p,p) + kGb(p,q,q)] \\ &= skGb(p,q,q). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that,  $(1-sk)Gb(p,q,q) < 0 \Rightarrow Gb(p,q,q) = 0$ ; since  $sk \in [0,1)$ . To show that  $T$  is  $Gb$ -continuous at  $p$ , let  $\{y_n\}$  be a sequence in  $X$  such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = p$ . Consider

$$\begin{aligned} Gb(p, Ty_n, Ty_n) &\leq Gb(Tp, Ty_n, Ty_n) \\ &\leq k\varphi(Gb(p, y_n, y_n)) \\ &\leq kGb(p, y_n, y_n). \end{aligned}$$

As  $n \rightarrow \infty, y_n \rightarrow p$ , we get,

$$Gb(p, Ty_n, Ty_n) \leq kGb(p, p, p) = 0.$$

Thus  $Ty_n = p = Tp$ . It is proved that  $T$  is  $Gb$ -continuous at  $p$ .

**Corollary 3.3.** Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a complete  $Gb$ -metric space and let  $T: X \rightarrow X$  be a mapping satisfying for some  $m \in \mathbb{N}$   $Gb(T^m x, T^m y, T^m z) \leq k\varphi(Gb(x, y, z))$ ; (3.4)

for all  $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$ . Then  $T$  has a unique fixed point (say  $u$ , i.e.,  $Tu = u$ ), and  $T^m$  is  $Gb$ -continuous at  $p$ .

**Proof:** Here  $T(u) = T(T^m u) = T^{m+1} u = T^m(Tu)$ . Therefore by Theorem (3.2) we conclude that  $T^m$  has a fixed point say  $p$ . Also we have  $Tu$  a fixed point to  $T^m$ . So  $Tu = u$ , and  $T$  has unique fixed point.

**Corollary 3.4.** Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a complete  $Gb$ -metric space and let  $T: X \rightarrow X$  be a mapping satisfying for some  $m \in \mathbb{N}$   $Gb(Tx, Ty, Ty) \leq k\varphi(Gb(x, y, y))$ ; (3.5)

for all  $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$ . Then  $T$  has a unique fixed point (say  $u$ , i.e.,  $Tu = u$ ), and  $T$  is  $Gb$ -continuous at  $p$ .

**Proof:** Taking  $z = y$  in Theorem (3.2).

**Corollary 3.5.** Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a complete  $Gb$ -metric space and let  $T: X \rightarrow X$  be a mapping satisfying for some  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq kGb(x, y, z)$ ; (3.6)

for all  $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$ . Then  $T$  has a unique fixed point (say  $u$ , i.e.,  $Tu = u$ ), and  $T$  is  $Gb$ -continuous at  $p$ .

**Proof:** To prove this corollary we define the  $\varphi$  function as  $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  be a nondecreasing function with  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi^n(t)) = 0$  for all  $t \in (0, +\infty)$  and  $\varphi(\omega) = \omega$ . Clearly  $\varphi$  is non-decreasing function with  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi^n(t)) = 0$  for all  $t \in (0, +\infty)$ .

Since  $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq k\varphi(Gb(x, y, z))$ ; for all  $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$ . Therefore by Theorem (3.2) we get required result.

**Corollary 3.6.** Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a complete  $Gb$ -metric space and let  $T: X \rightarrow X$  be a mapping satisfying for some  $m \in \mathbb{N}$   $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq (Gb(x, y, z)) / (1 + Gb(x, y, z))$ , (3.7)

for all  $x, y, z \in X$ . Then  $T$  has a unique fixed point (say  $u$ , i.e.,  $Tu = u$ ), and  $T$  is  $Gb$ -continuous at  $p$ .

**Proof:** To prove this corollary we define the  $\varphi$  function as  $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  be a non-decreasing function with  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi^n(t)) = 0$  for all  $t \in (0, +\infty)$  and  $\varphi(w) = kw / (1 + kw)$ . Clearly  $\varphi$  be a non-decreasing function with  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi^n(t)) = 0$  for all  $t \in (0, +\infty)$ .

**Theorem 3.7.** Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a complete  $Gb$ -metric space and let  $T: X \rightarrow X$  be a mapping satisfying

$$Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq k\varphi \max\{Gb(x, y, z), Gb(x, Tx, Tx), Gb(y, Ty, Ty), Gb(z, Tz, Tz)\} \quad (3.8)$$

for all  $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$ . Then  $T$  has a unique fixed point (say  $p$ , i.e.,  $Tp = p$ ), and  $T$  is  $Gb$ -continuous at  $p$ .

**Proof:** Similar as theorem 3.2

**Corollary 3.8.** Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a complete  $Gb$ -metric space and let  $T: X \rightarrow X$  be a mapping satisfying for some  $m \in \mathbb{N}$   $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq k \max\{Gb(x, y, z), Gb(x, Tx, Tx), Gb(y, Ty, Ty), Gb(z, Tz, Tz)\}$  (3.9)

for all  $x, y, z \in X, sk \in [0,1)$ . Then  $T$  has a unique fixed point (say  $u$ , i.e.,  $Tu = u$ ), and  $T$  is  $Gb$ -continuous at  $p$ .

**Corollary 3.9.** Let  $(X, Gb)$  be a complete  $Gb$ -metric space and let  $T: X \rightarrow X$  be a mapping satisfying for some  $m \in \mathbb{N}$   $Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) \leq (Gb(x, y, z)) / (1 + Gb(x, y, z))$ , (3.10)

where  $M(x, y, z) = k \max\{Gb(x, y, z), Gb(x, Tx, Tx), Gb(y, Ty, Ty)\}$  for all  $x, y, z \in X$ . Then  $T$  has a unique fixed point (say  $u$ , i.e.,  $Tu = u$ ), and  $T$  is  $Gb$ -continuous at  $p$ .

**Proof:** To prove this corollary we define the  $\varphi$  function as  $\varphi: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$  be a non-decreasing function with  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\varphi^n(t)) = 0$  for all  $t \in (0, +\infty)$  and  $\varphi(w) = w / (1 + w)$ . Clearly  $\varphi$  be a non-decreasing function.

**Example 3.10.** Let us define  $Gb(x, y, z) = |x - y| + |y - z| + |x - z|$  and let  $x \in X$ . Then  $(X, Gb)$  be a complete  $Gb$ -metric space. Let  $T(x) = x/3$ . Without loss of generality, we assume  $x > y > z$  and  $\varphi(t) = t$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then (i)} \quad Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) &= |x/3 - y/3| + |y/3 - z/3| + |x/3 - z/3| \\ &= 1/3 \{|x - y| + |y - z| + |x - z|\} \\ &\leq 1/2 \{|x - y| + |y - z| + |x - z|\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq k(Gb(x, y, z)) \\ &= k\varphi(Gb(x, y, z)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad Gb(Tx, Ty, Tz) = |x/3 - y/3| + |y/3 - z/3| + |x/3 - z/3| \leq 2k|x - x/3|$$

$$\leq k\varphi \max\{Gb(x, y, z), Gb(x, Tx, Tx), Gb(y, Ty, Ty), Gb(z, Tz, Tz)\}$$

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## Woman's Image in Madhur Bhandarkar's Films Corporate and Fashion

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### Abstract:

*Film and literature affect human life extensively. There is an inextricable relationship between the both; rather one can say both are the art forms to express ideas, thoughts and feelings. Literature is available on the canvas of human experience from the ages, whereas the film has made its entry almost at the end of the 19th century. The film, also known as cinema or movie, is sometimes an adaptation of literature from print media to electronic media. Many novels have been adapted for movies. These two artistic forms hold a mirror to society and have a didactic performance to reflect contemporary social issues. It has been an attempt of both to bring positive changes in society. Literature brings out the burning issues to the notice of its readers whereas cinema to its vast range of audience. The suffering of women or injustice to women has been a burning issue in society. Under the head of contemporary theories, Feminism discusses women's issues. Feminism is an approach to analyse a woman's image reflected in literature and films. The theory has been spreading and making impressions on the minds of film critics too. This research paper is an attempt to show how Madhur Bhandarkar's two well-received movies 'Fashion' and 'Corporate' discuss feminism.*

**Key Words:** Films, Literature, Feminism Women, Suffering, Compromise, Patriarchy

In addition to literature, films have been appealing to the waking minds of literary scholars. Many universities have established separate departments and introduced courses on 'Film Studies'. This shows the importance of this new era of study in academics. The film is another form of literature. Human life is extensively influenced by films and at the same time, it is said that the films receive their very first input from society itself. Films play an important role to shift the human mind; many revolutions in society or paradigm shifts in the human psyche were possible only because of films. Films can create feelings of oneness and that leads towards national integrity. In short, along with literature, films possess the capacity to lead human society towards perfection.

As the widely said and accepted statement of William Shakespeare that literature holds a mirror to society, the same can be said about the film too. Films discuss social issues to bring positive changes in society. The pathetic life of women in the patriarchal system of society has been a widely discussed issue. In literature, Feminism, one of the leading contemporary theories, advocates justice for women. The theory left its everlasting influence on other disciplines too. Plain Gill and Sellers Susan noticed the wide-spreading influence of the theory. They write, "A host of related disciplines has been affected by feminist literary inquiry, including linguistics, philosophy, history, religious studies, sociology, anthropology, film and media studies, cultural studies, musicology, geography, economics and law" (21).

Many films reflect a woman's image and underline the malpractices of patriarchal ideology against them. "In film criticism and theory, making gender the axis of analysis has entailed a thoroughgoing reconsideration of films for, by, and about women, and a consequent transformation of the canons of film studies (White 117). The film attempts to make the audience aware of secondary treatment given to women. The director intends to bring a positive change in women's lives. Madhur Bhandarkar is a film director who uses film as a medium to discuss women's issues.

Unlike professional Bollywood, Madhur Bhandarkar's films focus on the contemporary issues of society. His films are rooted in ground-level reality. For his outstanding contribution to Bollywood, he has been awarded the National Film Award for films. Many of his films have a woman in the leading role. This approach of Bhandarkar underlines his concern towards the women of society. According to the patriarchy, women must be in the second position. Opposing the traditional thoughts of putting a man in the main role, Bhandarkar paved a path to treat heroine as the central character of his films. Out of his many films, 'Corporate' (2006) and 'Fashion' (2008) have special places. These two films deal with the trapping of a woman in the postmodern patriarchal society. The films left the audience to think about the unequal opportunities given to women, their level of compromise for the families and how they are trapped into the cage of patriarchy.

'Corporate' talks about the trapping of an innocent woman into a male-oriented society. The movie describes the story of a woman who tries to settle her career in the field of corporate. Indeed, it is a difficult task for a woman to make her career in the field where men are outnumbered. Bipasha Basu, in the role of Nishigandha Das, plays a role of a typical wife. To save her husband Ritesh (Kay Kay Menon) and his family, she accepts a severe crime (the crime that she has not done actually) in court. It is the nature of women to compromise for the family. "While Nishigandha Dasgupta, is a successful corporate executive with the 'Sehgal Group of Companies', she is also a dutiful lover to Ritesh Sahani (Mishra 138). She wants her lover to look successful in front of everybody in the company. For this, she prepares a report which is presented by him and for which he receives the credit. The family assures her that they will make her free as early as possible but the family fails and

her life rots in jail. In this movie, Bhandarkar correctly underlines a woman's nature to sacrifice her life for the sake of others.

In the eye of Bhandarkar, a woman makes several compromises for her family. She prefers her family and then considers herself. However, at the last, the family does not keep the promise and she is punished. This shows that women have been the soft target of the patriarchal society to use for personal benefits. She has been treated as a toy. This is the mentality of the patriarchal society. Nishigandha from the movie makes remembrance of Vijay Tendulkar's Miss Leela Benare from Silence the Court is in Session. Miss Benare also gets trapped by the group of men.

'Fashion' shows a woman's attempt to settle her career in the field of the film industry. In addition, the film asserts how the ambitious girl discards the traditional image of a woman set by the typical middle class. Priyanka Chopra in the role of Meghna Mathur is an aspiring and promising girl from a typical middle-class family. She attempts to create her place in the field of the film industry. She wants to come to Mumbai and finds success as becoming a celebrated model. Initially, her parents oppose her idea. Generally, ambitious girls face this type of typical scene in the Indian middle-class society. Many of the time, girls are not allowed to think beyond the established limits. They are simply disallowed to create their own identity. Parents are over cautious about their daughters. In many families, girls are not allowed to go out of the city to make their careers. Meghna has to be through this tough male-oriented ideology to set her career. It is the functioning of the patriarchal system that Bhandarkar shows in the movie.

Facing strong opposition from her parents, Meghna comes to Mumbai to become a model. She comes into contact with her old friend Rohit who is gay. Meghna finds many difficulties at first. This is a common part of a girl's life to settle in the new fields. A girl is targeted initially if she crosses societal borders. Here, Bhandarkar acutely shows the struggling zone of a girl's life. It underlines that nothing comes easy in a girl's life. A girl has to struggle against the patriarchal system to make her own identity.

Later, Meghna comes into contact with Manav. With the help of Manav, she reaches out to Anisha Roy who is an executive in a well know modelling firm. Anisha Roy introduces Meghna to Abhijit, a senior executive from the same firm. Through this break, Meghna becomes a successful model overnight. She films her position in modelling. Meghna develops an affair with Abhijit and later becomes pregnant. This is a hindrance in her life. There is a man's role to create hindrance in Meghna's success path. Again, Bhandarkar shows the struggle that happened in a girl's life. The struggle is not only outward but inward also. A woman has to be in a profession and compete with her male counterpart and at the same time, she must be a mother, a wife and a daughter-in-law. "An ambitious woman wouldn't jeopardize her whole life for the sake of family and honour but then she wouldn't be known as a good wife" (Basu <https://sanjukta.wordpress.com/>). She aborts the child to get golden success in the field of modelling. In the end, Meghna falls into unwanted crises and lose her position in the field of modelling.

Thus, apart from the print media, electronic media especially cinema is also the emerging artistic expression to discuss social issues. Madhur Bhandarkar's two movies 'Corporate' and 'Fashion' show the struggle in women's lives. He shows a girl faces opposition from her family, she finds difficulties in settling her career and she is a soft target of the patriarchal society. So far, films, in their true sense, reflect the pathetic and undervalued image of a woman.

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### **An Analysis of Health Status of People in Jalgaon City**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

*Health issues occurs when normal metabolism of the body failed or altered due to pollutant, pathogen or other means that cause health problems which cause diseases. Today we are facing with the host of health problem. The main purpose of this project is to study health issues of people in Jalgaon city which is held during the period of 19 March to 28 March 2022. In this survey we get the summary of the people facing health issues in Jalgaon city. The result shows that numbers of people are suffering from dust allergy; some are facing knee pain, eye problem, backbone problem, other allergies, neck pain, stress, blood pressure, blood sugar, muscle pain, posture problem. This is the challenge to the profession of health education.*

**Key word:** Health issues, Stress, Dust, Postures. **INTRODUCTION**

A sound body has a sound mind, a person is said physically fit when he is physically and mentally fit. The people who make exercise as essentials part of their routine are more happy and efficient than others. Exercise do not mean to go to some club for daily activity, it only means to do some physical activity no matter how and where. The benefits of exercise not only improve physical health but also enhance environmental wellbeing. Environment is changing day by day and there are many changes occurring from past three years. Due to pandemic situation, people started working from home which increases their sitting time. Increasing the time of table work leads to many muscle problem, posture problem. Sitting duration is likely a risk of barometer of worsened work performance under uncertain working situation. Dr. Megan Teychenne, lecturer in physical activity and health at Deakin University The institute for physical activity and nutrition says “Spending long periods of the day sitting was linked to an increased risk of anxiety”. Stress is a natural, physical and mental reaction to life experiences. Everyone expresses stress from time to time anything from everyday responsibilities like a work, and family to serious life events. Regular physical activity remains an essential behavior for endorsing help postponing or preventing predominant musculoskeletal disorders such as mechanical low back pain, neck and shoulder pain. Decreasing the risk of increasing coronary heart disease hypertension, diabetes, osteoporosis, obesity.

Increasing the amount of dust in the environment is the serious issue in Jalgaon city and many people are suffering from allergy. Increasing the numbers of pits on the roads leads to the increasing backbone problem in the people. Considering this problem the project held to analyze the health status of people in Jalgaon city.

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

With changing times, increasing health problem is important concern.

According to studies Long sitting times were associated with exhaustion during the working day, decreased job satisfaction, hypertension, and musculoskeletal disorder symptoms in the shoulders, lower back, thighs, and knees of office workers.[1] Muscular spasm is mostly secondary to a painful lesion in another muscle or joint. The pain of fibromyalgia is assumed to relate to a dysfunction of central nociceptive processing. Psychosocial factors also contribute to pain.[2]

The factors might put you at greater risk of developing back pain are age, lack of exercise, excess weight, diseases, improper lifting, psychological conditions, smoking. The analysis of the questionnaire data showed that, when compared with people without back pain, those who did experience back pain were more than twice as likely to experience one of five mental health conditions – anxiety, depression, psychosis, stress, and sleep deprivation. (Medical News Today, Dec 5, 2016).

Muscle pain is a major medical problem: in, the majority (60% to 85%) of the population has had (nonspecific) back pain of muscular origin at some time or other (lifetime prevalence). Pain evoked by myofascial trigger points has a point prevalence of approximately 30%.[18]

Postural control refers to building up posture against gravity and to ensuring that balance is maintained. It enables postural stabilization during voluntary movements and recovery of balance after disturbance[5] Self-reported postural awareness is associated with clinical symptoms in chronic pain patients; improvements in postural awareness are longitudinally associated with reduced pain in patients with spinal/shoulder pain.[6]

According to OWAS results, 83% of the analysed work postures require immediate corrective measures for worker safety. The most harmful posture was carrying a heavy load overhead. Carrying more than 120 kg increased the odds of low back and neck pain by 4.527 and 4.555, respectively.[7]

Postural instability, in many cases, leads to falls, which can result in emergency department visits. Understanding the causes and diagnosis of postural instability can help in optimizing the management of this debilitating condition.[8][9]

About two thirds of the population have neck pain at some time in their lives, and prevalence is highest in middle age. After back pain, neck pain is the most frequent musculoskeletal cause of consultation in primary care worldwide.



According to the “Glossary of Atmospheric Chemistry Terms”, “Dust: Small, dry, solid particles projected into the air by natural forces, such as wind, volcanic eruption, and by mechanical or man-made processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolition, shovelling, conveying, screening, bagging, and sweeping. Dust particles are usually in the size range from about 1 to 100 µm in diameter, and they settle slowly under the influence of gravity.” Wherever the particles are deposited, either in the head or in the lung, they have the potential to cause harm either locally or subsequently elsewhere in the body. Particles that remain for a long time have increased potential to cause disease.

Exercise has been shown to improve your mood and decrease feelings of depression, anxiety, and stress. Walking and yoga yielded similar improvements in overall acute mood symptoms, and walking improved feelings of vigor. These effects should be further investigated in long term exercise-training studies.[10]

It produces changes in the parts of the brain that regulate stress and anxiety. It can also increase brain sensitivity to the hormones serotonin and norepinephrine, which relieve feelings of depression. Additionally, exercise can increase the production of endorphins, which are known to help produce positive feelings and reduce the perception of pain. Interestingly, it doesn’t matter how intense your workout is. It seems that exercise can benefit your mood no matter the intensity of the physical activity.[11]

#### **METHODOLOGY**

A Google survey form was generated and circulated among peoples through socialmedia. Responses of participants were collected.

Survey includes following questions such as

1. Age
2. Do you wake up early in the morning?
3. Do you sleep late at night?
4. Do you use mobile?
5. What kind of health issues you have?

Allergy, Backbone problem, Blood pressure, Diabetes, Knee pain, Posture problem, Dust allergy, Stress, Neck pain, Muscle pain, Thyroid, Eye problem.

6. Do you sleep well?

7. Do you exercise regularly?

8. Which exercise do you do?

Yoga and meditation, Zumba, Cycling, Running, Ground exercise Walking, Gym

9. Do you use vehicle in daily life?

10. Do you face any physical problem during or after?

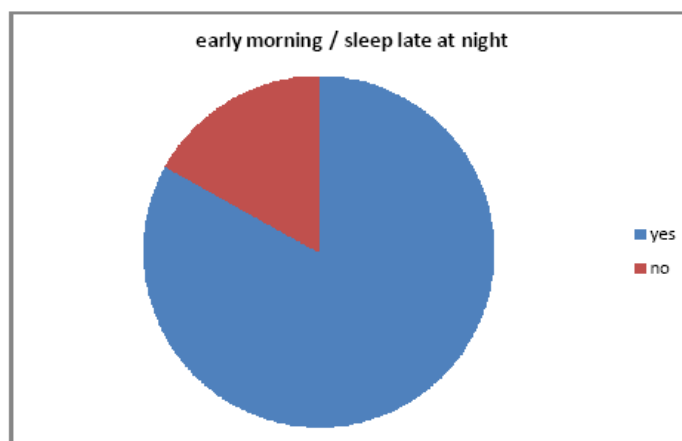
11. What kind of work you do?

Table work Field work Farmer, Business Students.

#### **OBSERVATION TABLE**

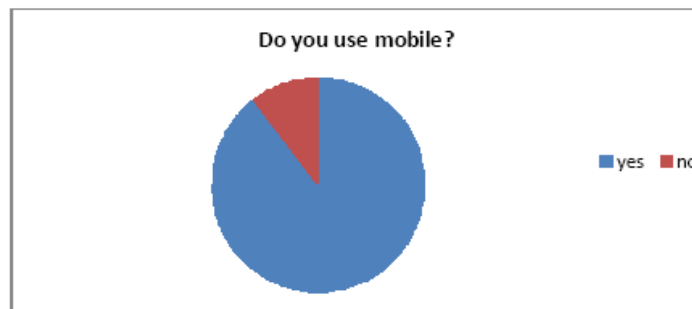
2. Do you wake up early in the morning? 3. Do you sleep late at night?

Response	%
yes	83.1
no	16.9



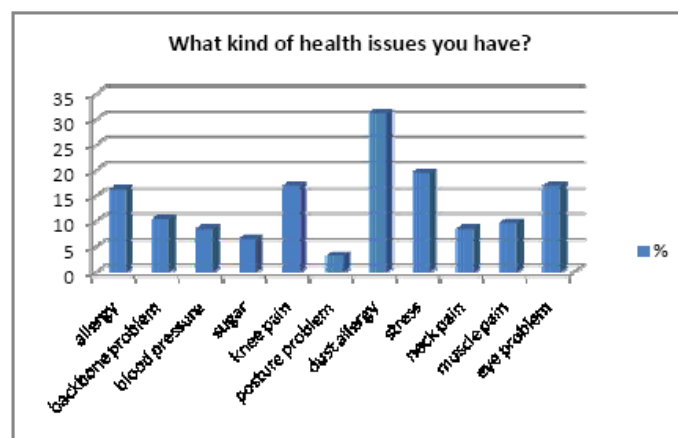
4 Do you use mobile?

use of mobile	%
yes	89.6
no	10.4



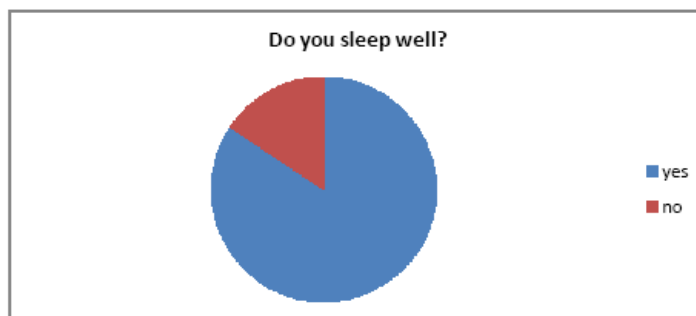
5. What kind of health issues you have?

health issues	%
allergy	16.2
backbone problem	10.4
blood pressure	8.4
sugar	6.5
knee pain	16.9
posture problem	3.2
dust allergy	31.2
stress	19.5
neck pain	8.4
muscle pain	9.7
eye problem	16.9



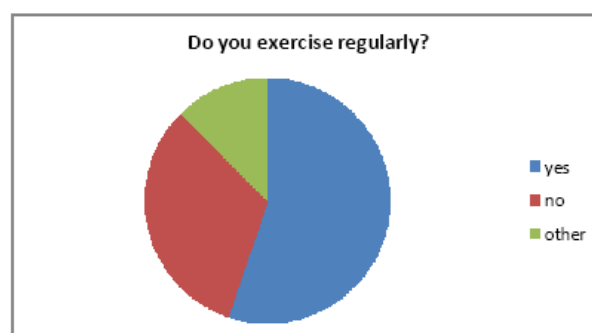
6. Do you sleep well?

sleep well	%
yes	84.4
no	15.6



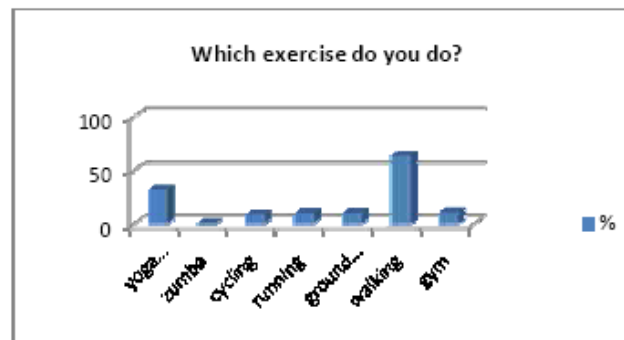
7. Do you exercise regularly?

exercise regularly	%
yes	55.2
no	32.5
other	12.3



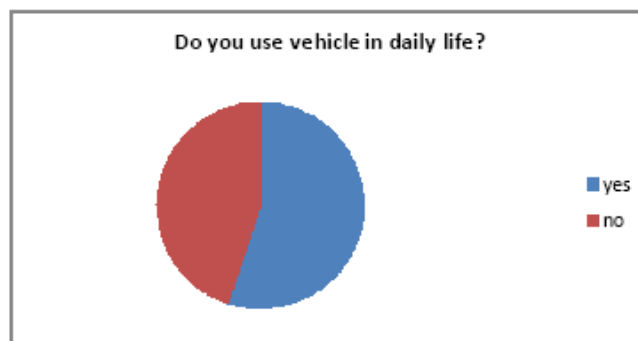
8. Which exercise do you do?

exercise	%
yoga and meditation	31.8
zumba	0
cycling	8.4
running	9.7
ground exercise	10.4
walking	63
gym	11



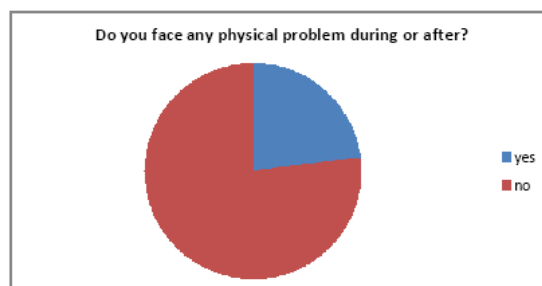
9. Do you use vehicle in daily life?

vehicle use	%
yes	55.2
no	44.8



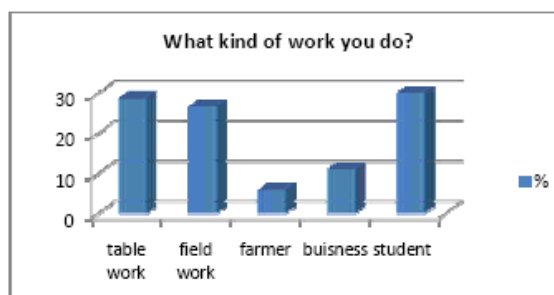
10. Do you face any physical problem during or after?

problem during driving	%
yes	23
no	77



11. What kind of work you do? work type %

work type	%
table work	28.6
field work	26.6
farmer	5.8
buisness	11
student	30



## RESULT

Today we are facing with the host of health problem. In this survey we get 154 responses. In the question do you wake up early in the morning? 83.1% individuals gave response to yes. In the question do you sleep late at night? 16.9% individuals



gave response to yes.

In the question do you use mobile? 89.6% individuals gave response to yes. 10.4% individuals gave response to No.

In the question what kind of health issues you have? 31.25% individuals gave response to dust allergy and 19.5% gave response to stress. 10.4% individuals gave response to back bone problems and 8.4% gave response to neck pain. 3.2% individuals gave response to posture problem. Individuals facing Muscle pain are 9.7%, knee pain 16.9%. 6.5% diabetes. Individuals facing, blood pressure 8.4%. Individuals facing allergy are 16.2%, eye problem 16.9%.

In the question do you sleep well? 15.6% individuals gave response to No. 84.4% individuals gave response to yes.

In the question do you exercise regularly? We get 55.2% positive response and 32.5% individuals selected no for this question. 12.3% individuals selected other option.

In the question which exercises do you do? There are 63% individuals selected walking options and 31.8% individuals gave response to yoga and meditation. 8.4% responses are for cycling and 9.7% for running. 10.4% responses are for ground exercise and 11% for gym.

In question what kind of work you do? We get 28.6% response for table work and 26.6% responses from individuals which do Field work. 5.8% individuals are farmers. 11% individuals do business and 30% individuals are students.

In the question do you use vehicle in daily life? 55.2% individuals gave response to yes. 44.8% individuals gave response to No.

In the question do you face any physical problem during or after? 77% individuals gave response to No. 23% individuals gave response to yes.

## DISCUSSION

In this survey we get 154 responses. Many dusts may affect the skin directly, causing various types of dermatoses, which are a widespread and often serious problem, or even skin cancer. 31.25% individuals gave response to dust allergy in Jalgaon city. Body posture refers to the position of a person's body in space, the alignment of body parts in relationship to one another and to the environment at one point in time, and is influenced by each of the body's joints [3][4]. Long sitting times were associated with exhaustion during the working day, decreased job satisfaction, hypertension, and musculoskeletal disorder symptoms in the shoulders, lower back, thighs, and knees of office workers. [1] 3.2% individuals gave response to posture problem in Jalgaon city. knee pain 16.9%

19.5% gave response to stress. Adequate quantity and quality of sleep is important for cognitive functioning, mood, mental health and cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and metabolic health. [19] 15.6% individuals gave response that they sleep well. Stress relief is one of the most common mental benefits of exercise. [21] 55.2% responses are from the individuals who do exercise regularly. Regular exercise can help to manage physical and mental stress [21]. Back pain often develops without a cause that your doctor can identify with a test or an imaging study. Conditions commonly linked to back pain includes Muscle or ligament strain, Bulging or ruptured disks, Arthritis, Osteoporosis. 10.4% individuals gave response to back bone problems and 8.4% gave response to neck pain.

89.6% individuals in Jalgaon city gave response that they use Mobile phone. Six ocular symptoms experienced during use of mobile phones like blurring vision, redness of the eyes, vision disturbance, secretion of the eyes, inflammation in the eyes and lacrimation of the eyes. [20] 16.9% individuals are facing eye problem in Jalgaon city.

55.2% individuals gave response that they drive vehicle. And 23% individuals give response that they are facing health problems during or after driving. Maintaining healthy driving posture, relaxation period between continuous driving hours, and seat adjustment according to the driver's physique, all shall be helpful in preventing neck pain. [22]

Happiness was positively associated with physical activity either directly or indirectly. [23] Diabetes and stress appear to be linked in several important ways. Namely, stress can both contribute to and be a consequence of diabetes. Researchers from the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands have suggested possible explanations for how different

types of stress can give rise to diabetes. These include lifestyle factors, effects on hormone levels. Exaggerated blood pressure (BP) reactivity is associated with the development of hypertension and cardiovascular disease. Stress, and, to a lesser extent, emotions are suggested to be linked to BP reactivity, but this theorizing lacks robust evidence beyond small laboratory or field studies with narrow participant demographics, and effects on the immune system. Medically reviewed by Maria Prelipcean 2019 [24].

## CONCLUSION

This study have found that there are several health issues to consider when it comes to table work dust and pits, your posture problem, dust allergy, backbone problem, knee pain, neck pain, muscle pain. and when we doesn't exercises daily, stress, blood pressure, diabetes, eye problem occurs. It may also contribute as a certain medical issues. The analysis of the questionnaire data shows that the dust allergy and eye problems, stress level is high as compared to other health issues.

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## **Sports and Health**

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### **Abstract:**

*This research paper focusing on how sports is important in our life? Benefits of sports are for lifetime. There is no anything will loss if we took effort for becoming healthy. Sports improve our health as well as mental stress. Health and Sports In addition, what does sports bring us?The sport also helps improve bones, cardiovascular capacity, motor skills, flexibility, and our brain function.So what is the significance of the game at the social level? From a social point of view, the practice of a sport promotes exchange and develops confidence without professional stress or cultural differences. It's really easy to get to know each other or be part of a group when you choose any sports.*

**Keywords:**Sports and Health, Exercise, Workout, Importance of sports.

### **Introduction:**

The use of sport as a tool to raise awareness on communicable diseases in developing countries, for example, through district or national health campaigns supported by athletes and sports competitions.Sport and physical development - an important part of human values, that is, providing the highest level of health affected the spiritual world. Exercise - The main tool for material culture. They can be people of any age, strong and weak, healthy and sick, disabled and developmentally disabled.Physical development created a special program for which the body goes through strong or natural (natural growth), or focused. These include exercise, good nutrition, rest and proper working conditions. Inherited at the developmental level, individual characteristics and abilities of the human body, living conditions and impact geographical environment.

### **Health benefits**

Sports give us many health benefits that we should be aware of. On the one hand it further improves our body with cardiopulmonary capacity, lowers cholesterol, improves circulation and improves flexibility, mobility and muscle strength. But we should not set aside the psychological benefits because playing sports removes stress and frustration, affects self-esteem. Playing games on a regular basis can benefit everyone.One of the most widely-used definitions of health is that of the WHO, which defines health as: “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”. This definition goes well beyond a condition of physical health but includes mental health and general well-being.

### **Some Sports which are beneficial for health:**

- Pilates:**Pilates largely avoids high impact, high power output, and heavy muscular and skeletal loadingBack pain is one of the things that affects people's health the most as almost everyone suffers from it from time to time. This back pain can be something that constantly affects us and so we can choose some sports that help to improve this back pain. Pilates is a sport in which we do exercises that improve core strength, which keeps us on our feet. We will not only improve our posture but also relieve back pain. Exercises are also done to improve the pelvic floor and strengthen the muscles. This kind of game helps us in many ways and almost everyone can do it.
- Yoga:** is a great exercise for stress, as it helps us relax and control our breathing. Yoga is a perfect sport for many things that can help us a lot. This sport improves resilience, it also helps with back pain or injuries, improves mobility and muscles and by controlling our breathing it helps us to control stress more.
- Swimming:** Swimming to improve muscle tone swimming is one of the most perfect sport in existence, because we can use our whole body. It is important to master different techniques and for this we can go to courses. But in any case, it is a very perfect sport and is recommended for people who are injured because we are not affected by water. So with just one game we can improve the tone of the muscles in the arms, legs or back.
- Weight Gain:** Although it is not uncommon for women to gain weight, the truth is that more and more people are signing up because it is a much needed sport. We should not be afraid of lifting weights because women do not get so much. Improving muscle tone and muscle tone and strength is fundamental to any other sport. Also, the sport can be done at home with less material or go to the fitness room in the gym.
- Running:** The heart needs constant training. During the day, our pulse should be at least doubled. This is the first command of a renowned professor-cardiologist to keep the heart young and healthy. Running is a very useful workout for the vascular system. It has a number of hints; with a small load, anyone of any age can get involved. The main thing is to learn how to run, for the benefit of your health. When running, blood pressure, pulse becomes normal, blood vessels are trained and hardened. The immune system begins to function actively, and the body often



stops getting sick with a cold. To begin the training, it is best to take an additional exam and get the permission of a doctor. Like any sport, running has contraindications.

#### **Sports Nutrition:**

For those who are actively involved in sports and want to improve their physical skills and performance, it is recommended that the diet be focused and use preparations. It is specifically designed to increase muscle mass tolerance. Doctors and scientists have studied whether food is safe for the healthy functioning of the body and used in nutrition and physiology. Often people are afraid to start taking these drugs, the consequences and disorders in the body, but it is in vain. Popular sports nutrition and weight loss. It helps to burn fat, increase energy, it is the best physical exercise to back up. In addition, depending on the drug can improve the metabolism and health of the organism.

#### **A perfectly balanced diet:**

Not enough to play games, you also need to eat right. ‘Brutal’ sports nutrition will help solve this issue. A perfectly balanced diet is the key to your success. Important is also the fact that food additives should be applied “brutally” methodically, because if there is a huge physical activity required to accelerate the athlete’s disaster recovery processes. Additional factors to restore the efficiency of muscle fibers use carbohydrate diet, vitamin-mineral nature, some organic compounds, as well as nutritious diet. A balanced diet is very difficult and sometimes even impossible for an athlete without the use of dietary supplements. Sports nutrition provides the “cruel” athlete with nutrients and bioactive agents that are actively eaten during intense training.

#### **Spending on health has increased by 73% in three years:**

Anyone wants to get the best health which will last for many years and prolong life. To achieve these results, you need to work on your body from an early age. As you know, our heart is made up of a muscle that drives and pumps blood. And the whole body depends entirely on its function, which means health. According to the Economic Survey, the epidemic hit every sector, but the health sector suffered the most. Before the epidemic, Rs 2.73 lakh crore was spent in the health sector in 2019-20, while it is estimated to be Rs 4.72 lakh crore in 2021-22. Thus the cost has increased by about 73 per cent. Similarly, spending on education has increased by 20 per cent over the same period.

#### **Choose correct sports for health:**

Many years of experience show that, when choosing sports (or physical exercise methods), most people do not have clear, conscious and just motivation. Often, the choice is determined by chance. Often, the choice is based on a constant interest in a particular sport or an understanding of the need to perform certain physical exercises to correct defects in their physical development or functional fitness. And random selection, as a rule, leads to loss of interest and decrease in activity, which means that classes will not be effective.

#### **No assessment of impact of Covid-19 lockdown on sports education:**

Economic survey reveals impact on education sector due to frequent lockdowns and sanctions during the epidemic, but it is difficult to assess in real terms, as only official figures for 2019-20 are available. In the first wave of the epidemic, all schools and colleges were closed to protect children and youth from infection. Sanctions were later eased a bit, but schools were closed in almost all states with the arrival of the third wave of Covid. Many states have now started opening schools after the transition slowed.

#### **Health is the leading factor:**

Health is the leading factor that determines the full fulfillment of all the important tasks, the harmonious development of the young person, the success of mastering the profession and the fruitfulness of future labor activity. Exercise, physical education and sports are widely used to promote health. Moving the human body is programmed by nature, and motor activity should be throughout life. Special studies have established that physically active 50-60 year old men have more functional capacity than 30 year old men, but with limited motor regime. It is no coincidence that all the centuries are distinguished by increased physical activity throughout their lives. In modern society, apart from physical culture and sports, there is no other way to increase physical activity. Therefore, all types of group sports associated with active physical activity are designed to promote the normal functioning of the major body systems, improve this activity, and create prerequisites for maintaining and strengthening health.

#### **Game develops intelligence:**

Game develops intelligence I will tell you more The average game really develops intelligence or at least contributes to it, because usually people who do not play games at all or at least do creative work like poetry, drawing, music or singing, they The average is less intelligently developed, and almost unwilling to create and improve something new.

#### **Conclusion:**

Above research paper suggest us that health is important than any other. Sports develops health and improve physical fitness and mental fitness. Local as well as Government Support physical activity initiatives initiated by various sectors and actors. Help strengthen national public policy in support of physical activity through local action. National Education and Sports Ministry should look seriously at the health, social and economic benefits of physical activity. Take measures to allocate resources to relevant sectors and initiatives. Encourage public and private sectors to invest in physical activity. Support physical activity programs. Disseminate positive messages/information about the benefits of physical activity. So everyone should do the things which are suitable for lifelong health.



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## The Pathetic Condition of Migrants in Anita Desai's Novel, "Bye- Bye Blackbird"

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### Abstract:

Anita Desai, a lime lighted Indian English novelist, has received popularity both in India and abroad for her literary work. She, originally immigrated to the United States and has lived in America for a long time and is regarded an Indian expatriate writer. Migration, Dislocation, Alienation, Exile, Diaspora, Deracination, and Displacement are the terms that are used to describe not only disorientation but also ideological and existential fragmentation through her writing. Migrants are phenomena that date back to the dawn of civilization. The story of isolation and exile is told in Genesis. Due to the grace of God, Adam and Eve were cast out of their paradise, the Garden of Eden. As a result of social, political, cultural, economic, and geographic dislocations, exile or migration has been man's fate. Peter Kivisto's *Multiculturalism in a Global Society*, outlines five significant world migration patterns in the 1990s like- from Africa through Europe, as well as India and Southeast Asia, to the Gulf States. In fact, the study defines the issues of immigrants, culture clash and identity dilemma.

**Keywords:** Eden Garden, Migrants, phenomena, fragmentation, dislocation, expatriate, Diaspora, etc.

### Introduction:

Anita Desai is one of the outstanding and insightful female writers of India. With the help of her minute observation and brooding, she has attempted to focus the existentialist dilemma of the modern man in practically through all of her works. 'Bye Bye Black Bird' the novel, depicts the plight of Indian immigrants in England as exemplified by their agonizing struggle with the issue of acclimatization or adjustment caused by dislocation. It describes the internal motions of its three main characters-Dev, Adit, and Sarah-as each of them faces a crisis of identity brought on by their existential exposure to scenarios that unfold inexorably. The novel, according to the author in an interview with Atma Ram, is "most rooted in reality and least literary in derivations" (Ram- 40), which explains its intensity of feeling, which could be attributed to her not having detached herself from what is executed. The majority of Desai's characters live outside of modern India's excitements and struggles.

Dev, a Bengali teenager seeking admission to the London School of Economics for further studies in England, comes at the beginning of the narrative. Dev's humiliating experiences in London turn him into an Anglophone experience, like a peddler's refusal to tell him, and he manages to get a job as a salesman in a bookshop after repeated failures that are extremely frustrating. Moreover, he seems it to be ridiculed and called wags and Macaulay's openly bastard, as well as to be discriminated against, as reflected in the signboards of the London Docks restrooms, as Ladies, Gents, and Asiatic. Dev undergoes a cultural shock and informs Adit. 'I would not live in a place where I felt ridiculed and undesired,' says the author. (Desai 80). "You must be masochists to live in the climate," he says, dismayed by England's climate (Desai 80). When he travels by tube, he experiences a horrible incident in which he is nearly smothered inside the Clapham underground station.

Dev is also disturbed by the silence and apparent emptiness of London houses and streets, which he cannot understand. Dev begins to shed his biases and inhibitions as he wanders around London like a tourist, learning to appreciate the brighter features of the English scene and life. He is confronted with an existential dilemma as a result of the transformation that occurs in him, however gradual it may be. He must decide whether to stay in England or return to his native country, which will be difficult to him that he suffers from schizophrenia, which he claims and affects all Indians living overseas. Dev, like any other immigrant, feels a yearning for a spot in the sun that derives from his sense of being rootless. Dev overcomes it by imagining himself as an envoy on a mission to demonstrate:

...these damn imperialists with their lost colonies complex that we are free from people  
With our own personalities that this veneer of an English education has not obscured,  
And not afraid to match ours with theirs (Trivedi 117).

In contrast to Dev and Adit, who married an English girl, begin to feel longing for their motherland as a result of his in-laws' visit, the Roscommon- James, which was marred by tactlessness, inane misunderstandings, and noisy undermining of the situation's fundamental discord. Furthermore, the prospect of an Indo-Pak war appears to have reawakened his feeble sense of patriotism, inspiring him to fight for his nation in its hour of need. He even pines for Indian landscapes, which he considers anemic in comparison to English ones:

The long, lingering twilight of the English summer trebling over the garden had seemed to him like an invalid stricken with anemia, had aroused in him sudden clamor, like a child's tantrum, to see again an Indian sunset, its wild conflagration, rose and orange, flamingo pink and lemon, scattering into a million sparks in the night sky (Trivedi 117)  
What Adit goes through is a kind of epiphanic revelation of his true state, which leaves him disillusioned with his new



homeland. He wanders the streets of London like a lost soul on a dark quest. For something that would make him feel less odd, less like a non-believer. It's hardly unexpected that he screams at his English wife Sarah, accusing her of xenophobia, when she wears a sari and a gold necklace on their wedding anniversary, jokingly comparing herself to a Christmas tree, to please him.

Adit's dissatisfaction with English customs grows to the point where he decides to return to India with Sarah, who is expecting her first child. Adit's decision is symbolic of existential despair, which would have thrown him into darkness if he had stayed in England. Sarah, unlike Adit, does not experience ultimate sorrow, but she does face an identity problem, as evidenced by her reflections. Sarah's awareness of her ambiguity or role playing in her interaction with life does not appear to have caused her any mental anguish, as she seeks truth rather than certainty in coming to terms with life.

It is ironic that Adit, who has "found himself a pleasant groove to fit into with his England wife and the education that he told, he so repeatedly told them brought him up to love and understand England" (Desai 205). Should leave England for good, while Dev who has found everything English obnoxious should decide to stay on. As Dev who has come to see off Adit and Sarah watches the train carrying those leaves Waterloo Station, he wonders "what had made them exchange the garments of visitor and exile" (Desai 220).

As the author poetically implies, the diverse responses that a country elicits in its immigrants are basically psychological in that they are tied to their attempts at acclimation involving the role of the autochthon in their lives as:

--- Somewhere at some point that summer, England's green and gold fingers had let go  
Of Adit and ditched at Dev instead England had let Adit drop and fall away as if she  
had done with her and caught and enmeshed his friend Dev---- (Desai 261)

Though the novel's major protagonists are Dev, Adit, and Sarah, it also includes a few minor characters—Indian and English—who, despite being underdeveloped, assist to underscore the novel's significance through their interactions with the main characters and with one another. Indians include Samar, Bella, Mala, Jasbir, Swami, and Krishnamurthy, whereas Emma Moffitt is an American. The English roles of Roscommon-james, Oristine Longford, and the Millers are expertly intertwined with those of Adit, Dev, and Sarah, resulting in an intriguing scenario characterized by a crisis-crossing of emotional responses to the unfolding action involving them.

The narrative highlights the unusual combinations of emotional and social forces that save them from a gnomic plummet into darkness by comparing Adit's decision to leave England with Dev's decision to stay.

#### **Objectives of the Paper:**

1. To learn about the world after colonialism
2. To investigate the concepts of identity and location
3. An attempt is made to investigate the flow of awareness
4. A study of the excitements and chaos of modern India is attempted
5. To look at how the writers' literary works reflect their ideas about nation and identity

#### **Methodology:**

Descriptive and analytical method is used to present national identity. Especially as represented by the diasporic writers in the last few decades of the twentieth century. It has changed radically in its handling of human relationship that so called Indianess.

#### **Findings in the Research Paper:**

1. Dispersal from one's native land, often in a traumatic manner, to two or more distant regions.
2. Similarly, colonial movement from a motherland in search of jobs or to achieve colonial aims.
3. A myth and a communal memory about the country, homeland's memory and myth, including its places, history, and achievements.
4. A strong ethnicity mentality based on a sense of identity, a common past, and the belief in a common fate that has lasted for a long period.
5. Relationships with host societies are strained.
6. Possibility of a unique creative and meaningful life in host countries where pluralism is tolerated.

#### **To sum up:**

These thinkers, on the other hand, adapt the empirical technique to their subject. Diaspora is defined as a state of consciousness based on pain and survival, with loss and hope as a defining tension. In reality, diasporic identities are numerous, heterogeneous, and always changing. They are seeking to adapt to their diverse experiences while also attempting to find their individuality. The construction of a transcultural identity can sort out the compromise among these diverse, movable, and changing identities.



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## **Mini Review Literature of Parenting Style and Parental Encouragement**

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### **Abstract**

*Becoming parent and being parent are two different things, where as many people see it same. Parenting styles differ with culture, country wise, geographical area. The effect of parenting style of single parent can also have a positive effect. Every parent tries to give all of them to their children. Many parents use negative reinforcements and many use positive reinforcement to raise them, develop them, correct them. Different parenting styles has shown effective impact on children's mental, physical, academic development i.e., positive results. The major aim of the present study is to find out the relationship between parenting style, self-confidence and parental encouragement. The major contribution of this work lies in DSM 5 as it has mentioned problems related to family upbringing that is, parent child relationship problem, child affected by the parental relationship distress in the section other condition that may be a focus of clinical attention. The study shall help the counsellors, school counsellors, parents, society.*

**Keywords:** parenting styles; self-confidence; parental encouragement; adolescent;

### **Mini Review Literature of Parenting Style and Parental Encouragement**

#### **Introduction:**

Being parent is thing of happiness as well as stressful when the new born comes into the outer world the happiness do spread but the changes that takes place like getting habitual to the babies crying, the sleep cycle of the family gets disturbed, being very cautious every time and attentive towards baby. The parents have to go through financial adjustment, medicinal maintenance, time to time vaccinations. If the culture or family is gender based, the parents have to deal with taunts, criticism. If the child is born with the disability the more challenges the parents have to face. If the baby is with single parent, it gets much complex.

Parent is the term with which everyone is familiar. Parenting style is a psychological construct representing the standard strategies representing the standard strategies that parents use in raising their children. Baumrind in a series of landmark studies (1967, 1971, 1978, 1989, 1991) gathering information on child rearing practices by extensive observations and interviews with parents that resulted in three most well-known styles of parenting i.e., authoritative, authoritarian and permissive. Later many styles like helicopter, indulgent, Chinese, neglecting, positive, narcissistic, parenting styles came on. Baumrind's research (1991) and Rath and Muni (1997) research on preschooler and adolescents highlighted the importance of the family environment characterized by warmth, support, encouragement and realistic feedback in creating an emotional climate conducive to the development of the social competence

Parental encouragement refers to the treatment originating from parents towards the child with the review to enhance the possibilities of the future occurrences of good behavior by care, concern, approval and guidance.

Jacobson and Crockett (2000) and Smetana (2008) reported that parental involvement plays an important role in the development of both social and cognitive competences in children. Whereas a lack of the it is associated with the risk of delinquent behavior.

#### **Review literature**

##### **1. Perceived paternal parenting style and social competence.**

Research by Janet Fernandes E De Souza and Priscilla Paul were conducted on 500 middle school students. Age range of the students were 10-12 years old. The sample were collected from the nuclear family. The researcher tried to find that the children raised by authoritative parenting style will have higher level of social competence as compared to children raised by authoritarian / permissive. But the result confirmed that the children of authoritative fathers scored higher on social competence than children of authoritarian and permissive father(2).

##### **2. Effect of parental encouragement on self-confidence of adolescents**

The research was done by Mrs. Nidhi Kotnala and Dr. Anuradha kotnala in the month of October of 2014. For the research the researcher has selected the total sample of 100 subjects from which 50 subjects were from urban area and 50 subjects were from rural area. The sampling technique used for the study was quota sampling technique. Statistical analysis was done using chi square test the findings showed that there was significant difference between self-confidence and parental encouragement in adolescence. Urban students perceived high parental encouragement and self-confidence than rural. In short, High parental encouragement leads to high self-confidence(3).

##### **3. Parenting style and child's well-being: the mediating role of the perceived parental stress.**

The total 459 Caucasian parent couples were selected as subject from urban and suburban areas of Italy. The aim of the



study was to find the relationship between authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles and the child's difficulties. The findings showed that fathers referred both a higher authoritative and authoritarian style than mothers.

#### **4. Effect of parental encouragement on self-confidence of rural and urban students.**

This research was done by Aboli Janjalkar and Gauri Pawar in the year 2016. The total sample for the study was 100 students from urban and rural area. Findings have shown that there was no significant difference between self-confidence and parental encouragement between male and female students. Urban students perceived high parental encouragement and self-confidence than rural students(5).

#### **5. Effect of parenting style on academic achievement of senior secondary school students**

The research was done by Madhu Gupta and Dimple Mehtani in the month of October in 2017. A sample of 598 students were selected using multistage random sampling technique. They developed their own test as used it as tool. Results showed that the main effect of parenting style and gender found on academic of senior secondary school students was found to be significant(1).

### **Discussion**

1. The researcher focused on the insight that the fathers promoting social competence in their children. Also, the researcher had paid attention to the involvement and role of father towards developing their child socially. But the study was limited to paternal so it can be extended.
2. Urban parents do pay more attention to their children which leads to see increase in self-confidence in their children. Parents of rural area are not much aware of academic things so they involve less. As most of our rural parents occupation is farming, much are not that educated to look into children's books so rural students lack support of their parents in academic things.
3. The researcher highlighted the developmental process by which authoritative parents facilitate their children's socialization.
4. The research on effect of parental encouragement on self-confidence of rural and urban students lack in the sample to provide a strong result. The sample size was quite less.
5. The researcher made out strong results and developed their own test. Which is helpful for other researchers.

### **Conclusion**

1. There is correlation between parenting style, parental encouragement and self confidence among adolescents.
2. Parental encouragement proves to boost the self-confidence of children.
3. Authoritative parenting style proves to be the best for the development of child.
4. Timely support, warmth, rewarding system or using positive reinforcement, involvement is an addition to boost children self confidence
5. Parenting styles do have effect on the progress of academic achievement.

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## **Impact of Pandemic on Language and Literature**

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### **Introduction**

We are going through the pandemic situation from last two years. In case of India, exactly before a couple of years, we were introduced to some rigid restrictions due to the outbreak of Covid-19. We the people, who believe to live with each other, choose to be in isolation too. This pandemic was nothing but an emergency situation affecting the whole system by various means. It had and having its effect psychologically, economically, socially etc. But these are not just the areas that got affected. Language and literature are also the areas which has gone through tremendous changes in these years. The present paper also explores the point that how literature has helped in such situations before too. It has always showed mankind an optimistic way of thinking.

**Key words:** Pandemic, Language, Literature, Covid-19.

### **Impact of Pandemic on Language and Literature**

The word “Pandemic” comes from the Greek “pan” meaning “all” and “demos” meaning “the people”. The word commonly takes to refer to a widespread epidemic of a contagious disease throughout the whole of a country or one or more continents at the same time (Honigsbaum, 2009). internally accepted definition of a pandemic as it appears in the Dictionary of Epidemiology is straightforward and well known: an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people. (Harris, 2000). (The Pandemic and its Impacts: Health, Culture and Society; P. No. 03)(1)

History has witnessed many significant disease outbreaks including Black Death, Spanish Flu, Hong Kong Flu, SARS, H7N9, Ebola etc. Some of the major epidemics/ pandemics are given below:

1. Prehistoric Epidemic (CIRCA 3000 B.C.)
2. Plague of Athens (430 B. C.)
3. Antonine Plague (A. D. 165-180)
4. Plague of Cyprian (A. D. 250-271)
5. Plague of Justinian (A. D. 541- 542)
6. The Black Death ( 1346-1353)
7. Cocoliztli Epidemic (1545-1548)
8. American Plagues (16th Century)
9. Great Plague of London (1665-1666)
10. Great Plague of Marseille ( 1720-1723)
11. Russian Plague (1770-1772)
12. Philadelphia Yellow Fever Epidemic (1793)
13. Flu Pandemic (1889-1890)
14. American Polio Epidemic (1916)
15. Spanish Flu (1918-1920)
16. Asian Flu (1957-1958)
17. AIDS Pandemic and Epidemic (1981-present)
18. H1N1 Swine Flu Pandemic (2009-2010)
19. West African Ebola Epidemic (2014-2016)
20. Zika Virus Epidemic (2015-present)

Wide geographic extension, disease movement, novelty, severity, high risk rates, explosiveness, infectiousness and contagiousness are some of the key features of pandemics showcasing always a negative impact on the society.

We all know that the outbreak of Covid-19 was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan, China.

There are some straightforward effects of Covid-19 on people. Our vocabulary has got many new words due to this pandemic.

- For Ex.-
1. Quarantine (Separating and restricting the movements of people who were exposed to the contagious disease to see if they become sick).
  2. Lockdown (The imposition of stringent restrictions on travel, social interactions and access to public spaces).
  3. Asymptomatic (Silent carriers of the Covid-19 disease someone who is infected but does not present any kind of

- symptoms).
4. Comorbidity (A medical condition that increases a person's risk of becoming very sick if they develop Covid-19).
  5. Containment zone (Geographical zone with limited access in or out to contain an outbreak).
  6. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment).
  7. WFH (Work From Home).
  8. Social- distancing (Measure to avoid physical contact by maintaining physical distance among people).
  9. Sanitizer (Product that is used to reduce or eliminate germs).
  10. Mask (The product which people use to cover face).

Even the professional events like “Seminars” have replaced by “Webinars” and same with the condition of “Conference” making them “e-Conference”. There is a vast change in the sources of literature. Our education system has seen a shift from “Offline” to “Online”. Technical effect can be seen on each and every sector of life. Our society has gone through a drastic change in many aspects. The language has got the influence of aloofness. In the contactless world of pandemic, the only platform available was virtual one. The paradigm of language has shifted.

Social media has also showed its importance in this period. Social media sites like Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, LinkedIn, Snapchat have influenced each and every aspect of life.

In case of English language. It truly became ‘lingua-franca’ as the use of English has increased due to maximum use of social media. Its again a point to be noted that the language used on social media is grammatically correct or not. It's the reason of concern here. But it is always good to see the positive point of view.

It is not the thing that all effects are negative. Rather due to technology, 24\*7 communication can happen. So continuous growth without any time limitation can happen in this vicious situation too.

Rabindranath Tagore's poem, “Where the mind is without fear, and the head is held high”. It depicts the importance of being fearless. Fear is created because of ignorance, when we don't have basic understanding of life. In life, “Nothing is permanent”. So, we should be grateful to whatever we have got. Milton's “On My Blindness”, gives the same message to be grateful to God”.

We can take the example of Albert Einstein's “Theory of Relativity”, which states that, “We think that our problems are very big than any other problems”. The person who has studied literature can understand that, life has conquered upon such many pandemics till date. The philosophy of life is provided by literature that gives us hope and optimism. These are the great gifts given by literature. Pandemic has always been a testing time. This pandemic period is not just a medical condition but it has its effect far more social, economic, psychological, ecological and so on that will be seen in some upcoming years.

If we think of Epidemic literature, we get some examples, like, Boccaccio's “Decameron”, Mary Shelley's “The Last Man”, Virginia Woolf's “Mrs. Dalloway”, Camus's “The Plague”, Orhan Pamuk's “Nights of Plague: A Novel” etc. In the upcoming years, there are chances to witness some speculative fictions, dystopian novels, personal memoirs, fictions (fact+fiction) etc. We may have “Love in the time of Covid-19” like “Love in the time of Cholera”, “Covid Times” like “Hard Times” and so on.

It is also possible that the effect on the writings can be seen after some years, may be, after a century, then chances of the titles may be “100 years of Covid-19” or such. As we know, the effect of “Old is Gold”. The far one goes from the situation, the more the curiosity is seen. So, the writings can happen after many years so that the next generations will generate interest in the past severity. We can be telling to our children/grandchildren,

“It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of light, it was season of darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair.”

The time is challenging obviously. It needs strong mentality, intellect to keep ourselves out from any situation. There comes the need of language and literature. Science can save life but literature gives reason to rise, to live and let live. Science just analyses things but literature gives moral support. Man can be saved by medicines physically but literature works like nectar when it comes to live life. It gives direction to the skeleton. It is the soul of the superficial appearance of man. The body, the appearance of the man is the top of an iceberg but what matters more is mind, which is deeply rooted inside and that is the point to be noted.

The thing that is noticed now-a-days is the increasing fear of death. Is that the real concern? Was there any time when man was without fear? Man has always been in a mortal frame. Perhaps death is the only thing that is sure. It is ok to get panic when we go through such situation but man has got the gift of forgiveness. Art, literature helps to forgive things. Aesthetics is the term firstly used by Alexander Baumgarten in 18th century as the science of sensation and imagination. Debated take it back to Plato, who has stated that the poet writers when he is inspired, which means the poet does not have his own senses. Aristotle, on the other side, defended poet, art and emotions rather according to him, the presence of emotions in art make art more valuable and important and that is truth.

In medieval times too, Arts was given value and it was understood important in human life. Art is not merely to please. It has its own importance. Art transforms the essence of human experience into a world of aesthetics. Art is subjective but while being subjective, art transforms it into an object, which is perceived by senses. Art constantly moves between the two worlds- subjective and objective. Art is not just related with words or language. A painter can use colours, a musician can



use his music notes. Actually, man is the mean by whom things are manifested. We can reveal our art, imagination through our thinking. If we go by Sartre, we will find a perception that is very interesting. According to this, the meaning to the world is given by us. The meaning to whatever happens is given by us.

An artist does the same. It is a dialogue between the artist and the receiver, which makes an art. It is our human consciousness, the way we perceive, it makes relationship between human being and the world. Sartre's connection can be seen with Roland Barthes' "Reader Response Theory". The readers response to the work of art is an important point and that is where the subjectivity of the reader meets the objective art. And through the objective art, the connection is established with the subjectivity of the artist. Every artist expresses himself through the medium but at the same time, we can say, every artist negate himself in some extent. Artist hides with the help of art and pours his feelings in art without any limitation. Thus, art becomes a space to be free in an unlimited way. Classics by Daniel Defoe, Camus or films on epidemics and pandemics, for ex, "Black Death" (released on 2010) by Christopher Smith, "Contagion" (released on 2011) by Steven Soderbergh, latest one "Virus" (released on 2009, by Aashiq Abu) on "Nipah" outbreak in Kerala. Why do we go back and study classics, literature from the past, from the various parts of the world? According to me, literature or any art form has dealt with reality at the proper time and challenges that human has faced in that time by revisiting the past, the reader understands the present situation.

In case of poetry, poets have that extraordinary capability to change boredom things into interesting one. For Ex- John Keats "Ode to Autumn", generally, autumn is considered as the season of decay in English literature but Keats has shown the pleasing side of autumn by using personification in the harsh reality. P. B. Shelley has shown hope with his lines, "If winter comes, can spring be far behind?" in his "Ode to West Wind". It shows that how romantic poets were pessimistic at the beginning but at the end of their poems, they became optimistic because they were acknowledged with nature's law.

In case of novels too, characters are not mere characters, they are the representatives of a particular situation. They use to exist before sometime, they are existing today too. They are world in themselves. According to Heidegger, "The world is not collection of things- countable or uncountable. The world is always non-objectual, to which we are subject as long as the pass of birth and death, blessing and curse, keep us transported in the things. These experiences make us human because these experiences reflect on the fundamental questions of life and what kind of engagement we can have and we should have. Art, for us, becomes a medium through which we reflect on their questions." For Ex.- Wordsworth's "Solitary Reaper" is not just talking about a girl but about the entire world through it. Art is not just an escape, rather it is not just to seek pleasure, it has always giving the broader everlasting message of life. As Shelley has depicted, "Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."

We have seen harsh situations where people were migrating; children, elders, pregnant women walking barefoot, without anything to eat, travelling, some of them even died before their destination. This reality should be captured by writers too. The bringers of Covid-19 are almost not suffering but maximum victims are such people who were not in the process anywhere. The job of the artist should to question these issues.

### Conclusion

The effects of this pandemic can be studied by both perspectives: optimistic and pessimistic. But why to look by negative way when there is the necessity of positive attitude. It is our duty to eradicate all negative thoughts from the mindsets of people and promote the view of hope among them. Finally, "Positive people can change us positively". And literature teaches us the same.

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## Cyber Insecurity Issues: Threat to National Security of India

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### Introduction

In this globalized world the concept of national security is added with the new dimension i.e. cyber security. National security means to secure the national values and sovereignty of a nation from internal as well as external threats. In this globalized world computer has become a necessary part of human life. Nation like India has witnessed the cyber revolution in this era of globalization. The Computer which uses to occupy a certain space in the houses and the offices now came in to the hands of a common citizen in the form of mobile phone. It has become a vital source of information for each individual. As the use of cyber related things like internet banking, social media, etc has increased, criminal activities related to the cyber world are also increased. The concepts like Cyber war, cyber security, Cyber-crime, cyber terrorism have gained importance in today's world. In day today's life common individual come across with the various aspects of insecurity due to the cyber world. The citizens in the country like India are facing the insecurity problem due to criminal activities through cyber activities. The crime related to computer and internet are included in cyber-crime Or the criminal activity which involves computer, network devices or network may be known as cyber-crime. According to encyclopedia of Britannica "Cybercrime, also called Computer crime, the use of a computer as an instrument to further illegal ends, such as committing fraud, trafficking in child pornography and intellectual property, stealing identities, or violating privacy. Cybercrime, especially through the Internet, has grown in importance as the computer has become central to commerce, entertainment, and government". According to Section 65 of the Indian IT Act, a person who intentionally conceals or destroys or alters or intentionally or knowingly causes another to conceal, destroy or alter any computer source code used for a computer, computer program, computer system or network when the computer source code is required to be maintained by law is punishable.

The Information technology (Amendment) act-2008 of Indian provide legal recognition for the transactions carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "Electronic Commerce", which involve the use of alternatives to paper based methods of communication and storage of information, to facilitate electronic filings of documents with the Government agencies and further to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891, and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

In simple words 'The Information technology (Amendment) act-2008' elaborates the criminal activities occurs due to information technology system. Section 43 to 45 & 65 to 67 defines the offences related to the Information technology world or the cyber world. The information related to the offences in 'The Information technology (Amendment) act-2008' of India given below

Section	Name	Main Features	Punishment
43	Penalty and compensation for damage to computer, computer system, etc	Any person Without permission of owner or in-charge getting access to the computer system or network, downloading coping data, putting virus in to the system, help other person for tampering or availing unauthorized data, delete, damage or destroy data or system, etc	Compensation up to one crore rupees to the affected person
43A	Compensation for failure to protect data	A body corporate, possessing, dealing or handling any sensitive personal data or information in a computer resource which it owns, controls or operates, is negligent in implementing and maintaining reasonable security practices and procedures and thereby causes wrongful loss or wrongful gain to any person, such body corporate shall be liable to pay damages	Compensation up to five crore rupees to the affected person
44	Penalty for failure to furnish information, return, etc	If a person is fail to furnish documents, reports or the certification asked under the law, fails to maintain the book of accounts record is liable for punishment	Punishment from five thousand to one and half lakh rupees
45	Residuary Penalty	Whoever contravenes any rules or regulations made under this Act, for the contravention	Compensation up to Twenty five thousand rupees to the affected person

65	Tampering with Computer Source Documents	Destroy or alter computer source code, programme, system or network	Three years imprisonment or fine up to two lakh rupees
66	Computer Related Offences (Substituted vide ITAA 2008)	Any person, dishonestly, or fraudulently, does any act	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to five lakh rupees
66A	A Punishment for sending offensive messages through communication service, etc.	Information transmitted through email or e messages that is grossly offensive or menacing character	Imprisonment up to three years with fine
66B	Punishment for dishonestly receiving stolen computer resource or communication device	Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen computer resource or communication device	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to one lakh rupees or both
66C	Punishment for identity theft	Whoever, fraudulently or dishonestly make use of the electronic signature, password or any other unique identification feature of any other person	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to one lakh rupees.
66D	Punishment for cheating by personation by using computer resource	Whoever, by means of any communication device or computer resource cheats by personation	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to one lakh rupees.
66E	Punishment for violation of privacy	Whoever, intentionally or knowingly captures, publishes or transmits the image of a private area of any person without his or her consent	Imprisonment up to three years or fine up to one lakh rupees or both
66F	Punishment for cyber terrorism	Whoever with intent to threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of India or to strike terror in the people or any section of the people	Imprisonment extend up to imprisonment for life.
67	Punishment for publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form	Whoever publishes or transmits or causes to be published in the electronic form, any material which is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest	Imprisonment up to five years and fine up to ten lakh rupees
67A	Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material containing sexually explicit act, etc. in electronic form	Whoever publishes or transmits or causes to be published or transmitted in the electronic form any material which contains sexually explicit act or conduct	Imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to ten lakh rupees
67B	Punishment for publishing or transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act, etc. in electronic form.	Whoever publishes or transmits material in any electronic form which depicts children engaged in sexually explicit act or conduct	Imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to ten lakh rupees
67C	Preservation and Retention of information by intermediaries	Any intermediary who intentionally or knowingly contravenes the provisions of sub section (1)	Imprisonment up to three years and fine

From this act one can understand that the country like India has already taken strong step related to cyber security. In today's world if the nation with its internal and external security should have secure information technology system also then only it can be called as a secure nation. Most of the nations in the world trying to secure their information technology system i.e. the cyber security have become the vital part of national security system of a nation.

### Types of Cyber crime

Cyber related crimes can be divided in to following categories

1. Crime against person: It includes Cyber stalking, Dissemination, Defamation, Hacking, Cracking, E-mail Spoofing, SMS spoofing, etc.
2. Crime against Property: It includes Intellectual Property Crimes, Cyber Squatting, Cyber Vandalism, Hacking Computer System, Transmitting Virus, Cyber trespass, Internet time theft.
3. Cyber Crime against Government: This includes Cyber Terrorism, Cyber warfare, Distribution of Pirated software, Possession of Unauthorized Information



**Analysis of Cyber security issues of India**  
**Cyber Crimes in between 2018-2020**

Year	Total Number of Cyber Crimes In states and Union Territories of India
2018	27248
2019	44735
2020	50035

According to the data published by National Crime records bureau of India In the states and Union Territories of India a total of 50,035 cases were registered under Cyber Crimes, showing an increase of 11.8% in registration over 2019 (44,735 cases). Crime rate under this category increased from 3.3 in 2019 to 3.7 in 2020. During 2020, 60.2% of cyber-crime cases registered were for the motive of fraud (30,142 out of 50,035 cases) followed by sexual exploitation with 6.6% (3,293 cases) and Extortion with 4.9% (2,440 cases). As we compare the data published by NCRB for the year 2018 and 2019 there was a huge rise in the cyber-crime ratio in 2019 as compare to 2018. In 2018 there were 27, 248 cases related to cyber-crime were registered in the states and union territories of the country and in 2019 the number was 44, 546 it means almost 63.5% rise in the cases.

As per the metropolitan cities are concern a total of 18,657 cases have been registered under Cyber Crimes, showing an increase of 0.8% over 2019 (18,500 cases). Cyber-crime rate also increased from 16.2 in 2019 to 16.4 in 2020. Crime head-wise cases revealed that Computer Related Offences (section 66 of IT Act) (11,356 cases) formed the highest number of Cyber Crimes accounting for 60.9% during 2020.

According the data published by NCRB related to cyber-crimes for the year 2020, Uttar Pradesh stood first with 11097 cases related to cyber-crime in India with Uttar Pradesh accordingly Karnataka with 10741 cases, Maharashtra with 5496 cases, Telangana with 5024 cases and Assam with 3530 cases stood amongst the first five states of India.

As per the cases related to cyber terrorism are concern In the year 2020, total 25 cases were registered in which highest number of cases i.e. 10 cases were registered in the state of Assam only. With Assam cases related to cyber terrorism were registered in Uttar Pradesh (4) , Rajasthan and Karnataka (3 each), Tamil Nadu (2), Kerala, Punjab and Haryana (1 each) states of India.

**Conclusion:**

Day by day cyber related crimes are increasing in India. The criminal issues related to women, child pornography; Hacking, phishing, online fraud, cyber terrorism etc are increasing. Cyber treats have their adverse effect on the various aspects of national security i.e. Human or personnel, Social, economic, political, Military, etc. Various platforms of Social media are playing vital role in the increase of cyber related insecurity issues in the nation. By Introducing law and the amendments under the information technology law system can punish the criminals but the tight security system would be able to restrict the cyber related crime. With law and Judiciary system there is need of a system which can filter the criminal issues related to cyber-crime in India. Though it is a big task to scan the various platforms related to social media or related information technology for the huge Indian population. But it is need for the security of the nation. As nation has its military and police system to secure the land and the people likewise for the call of the changing world nation has to appoint task force to put its check on the information technology world. This is a need for the security of the nation. Now a days the mode of war and law intensity conflicts like terrorism have been change the enemy of the nation are using cyber world to create thereat to the national security. This world of information technology has added a new dimension in the concept of security and national security i.e. cyber security. If you want to secure your nation you have to focus on the cyber security with other security issues.

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## **English For Specific Purpose: Challenges and Strategies to Improve English Communication of Engineering Students**

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### **Abstract:**

*English being the most significant International language has now been proved her importance in each field. Learning this lingua franca has become eloquently necessary in today's scenario and engineers are not exception for this fact. Although students of Engineering are aware about it, still they are not that much cautious about the practical usage of English Communication. This paper focuses on the importance of English for engineers, and problems, challenges and strategies to prompt students to be active learners and users of English as a means of effective communication in all the situations.*

**Keywords:** Effective communication, engineering, corporate, recruitment, exposure

### **Importance of English for Engineers:**

In today's global world, the importance of English can't not be denied and ignored since English is the most common language spoken throughout the globe. With the help of developing technology this lingua franca is playing very leading role in many sectors including Mass media, science, medicine, business, technology, aviation, diplomacy, banking, medicines, engineering and tourism etc. About one fifth of people all over the world know more or less about English. It is spoken by more than 1.8 billion people in the world and the number still increasing. Most of the people in the world agree with what Alexander V.Sandoval's claims in his essay, "The Importance of English Language"; he says, "English is becoming the world's language of the 21st century. Most of the world's population, about 70% speak English or know it. And more than 80% of all stored information in the world is written in English or translated into it" (www.eagleforum.com). Foreign language skills and in particular, English plays an effective tool in work, school, on vacation, in building a career or promote any business. One who speaks fluent English will not get lost in the world where there are people.

As far as the technical field like engineering is concerned, one can't not imagine this field without English, as everything goes with this language. English is a tool that significantly affects engineering students in academic life. While most of the theories in engineering are taught in English, it requires having good English communication proficiency to understand them. In academic life, engineering students have to deal with the innumerable lectures, tutorials, lab experiments, project reports and papers in English only. Most of the professors of engineering in various universities conduct lectures in English and communicate in English.

Not only while learning, but even after completion of one's degree, the importance of English enhances greatly. The frequent study of English will definitely help students to find a high quality jobs. Similarly, in business or corporate sector too English is the most vital medium of communication.

### **Factual Report by 'Aspiring Minds':**

Recently, a survey regarding the unemployment problem has been released by the 'Aspiring Minds', one of the most illustrious Employability and Recruitment Firm, New Delhi. The report presented by this firm is very shocking for the budding engineers. It presents the reality that in the year 2013, total 47 % graduates including engineering have remained unemployed. When they stated the reasons behind it, the foremost important point put forth is the lack of English Language communication among the graduates. Similarly, this fact raises the question that what are the problems before the students of engineering that they lack to improve their communication in the target tongue.

### **Different Challenges faced by the engineering students:**

#### **Lack of 'Knowing about the Language**

It is the most frequent challenge faced by the maximum students at the undergraduate level. Even the basic knowledge of English grammar like, Articles, Parts of Speech, Tenses, and their usage lack in them. More than 60% students commit the mistakes in the usage of tenses. The following are the few examples:

Ex. A) 'I was going tomorrow' instead of 'I will go tomorrow.'

B) 'He go yesterday.' Instead of 'He went yesterday.'

#### **Negative Attitude about the Learning English**

It has been observed that almost all the universities prescribe English communication or soft skills as a compulsory subject for the First Year degree course, whereas the Technical University like DBATU, Lonere has introduced the contents of English Language =not only in FYB.Tech but in Second Year and M.Tech Courses too. But students do not pay the serious attention to this subject. As the simple contents are prescribed for them to study, the students do not consider it challenging and it results in the development of wrong attitude among them that English is not important subject like others. They take

it leisurely and lack the practical approach towards it. Hence, this affects their English communication skills.

#### **Fear and lack of confidence**

Though students develop negative approach to learn this language, it does not mean that all of them don't have any knowledge of it. There are, but some students deliberately disinclined to converse in it. Therefore, when students were asked that why don't they communicate in the target language with their friends, teachers, relatives etc. most of them focused on their FEAR of committing the mistakes while talking in English. They keep linguistic shyness. Most of the students suffer from inferiority complex as they think that students or other listeners may make them laughing stock. Therefore, they avoid communication in English though they are desirous.

#### **Learning English as a ‘Subject’ not as a ‘Skill’**

No doubt, English is the only language which is internationally known for its utility. No other language is as extensively accepted as English on social, economic, political level and what not. In the current era of globalization, having strong command on English communication is a dire need of the world since it has proven important steps to climb the staircase of success. Students or personnel with excellent communication in English considered as a unique asset for any organization.

Considering the growing importance of English in each work field, almost all major universities have prescribed English/communication skills as one of the subject in their curriculum for entry level students. But it is found that students do not develop their interest in learning language practically, whereas they just learn it as one of the subject to get passed in the examination. Consequently, most of the students fail to learn the practical command over it. This makes learning mechanical; students don't prefer to practice it as an important skill what they are supposed to use it as a means of communication.

#### **Dearth of Practice**

In ‘Teaching without Lecturing’, Jean Forester has rightly commented that, “Learning a language is learning a skill i.e. through practice. The more one does, the better one learns”. Practice really makes one perfect on learning language skills. In fact language learning is practice oriented process. The more one exposed to this one can be more proficient in the use of target and desired language. But students are always holding themselves back when they are asked to speak or practice the language. Most of them loose their confidence and consequently, they avoid being practiced it.

#### **Poor Vocabulary**

Vocabulary is the body of words that make up a language, and the importance of vocabulary in communication cannot be overstated. Without a good working knowledge of words and their meanings, both written and verbal communication will be muddled or poorly understood. Students with poor reading comprehension skills either lack the vocabulary or the word recognition skills to make sense of the material. Students with poor reading comprehension don't tend to read very often, which causes them to miss out on learning new words. Communication is enhanced by knowing more words. They don't have to be big words, but the meanings should convey what the person is trying to say. When people cannot communicate clearly and accurately, giving instructions or understanding them may be difficult. Mistakes can be made, costing time, effort, in the workplace.

Therefore, mastery over vocabulary is an essential tool to communicate effectively in any language. When English is learnt as a foreign /second language it becomes obligatory to ones to have the knowledge of maximum number of words in order to be proficient in this means of communication. According to Robert Lado, there are about five lakh words in English, of them three thousand are needed for speaking and seven thousand for reading.

In spite of this fact, the vocabulary of the students is very limited at the initial stage. Similarly, even though they know its importance, still no extra efforts they take to improve their vocabulary except reading prescribe text or sometimes newspaper. Therefore, it affects their fluency, comprehension of teacher's communication, reading material etc.

#### **Insufficient Knowledge of Grammar Units**

The word ‘Grammar’ means different things to different people. To the ordinary citizen, it connotes to correctness or incorrectness of the language that he or she speaks. To a school student, it means an analytical and terminological study of sentences. Knowledge of grammar helps students in the correction of mistakes and improvement of written work. A person can't learn a foreign language accurately only through a process of unconscious assimilation. Moreover, there are singular and plural forms that the students have to distinguish and still many forms that have to be learned. Most of the students get confused with English grammar; they don't understand it seriously that grammar is very needed to form a right sentence. If the students do not have mastery over the correct usage of grammar, of course they will not be able to produce sentences that grammatically right. Realizing that the grammar of students is very weak, they feel embarrassed when they want to produce English sentences orally.

#### **Lack of Proper Environment to Communicate in English**

Mother tongue is learnt rapidly as learners get exposed to it regularly and all the time all around. Therefore, even without much serious efforts learners get acquainted with it naturally and as a result they converse in mother tongue with less efforts in any situation. But, it is found that the same is not the case with English, it lacks the learning environment for the students. That is also one of the most effective reasons why students of Engineering don't build their confidence in English communication. Even though all the subjects are to be taught in English, for the comprehension purpose some teachers are forced to explain in the local. The environment here means the people outside the class also. Sometime people may think that the students just want to show off when they speak English for daily conversation. The result is that the students lose their self-confidence to improve their speaking. Since the students do not want to be rejected by the people around them,



they use their native language in daily conversation. That makes the students unable to communicate in English fluently outside the class.

#### **Different strategies to improve English communication of engineering students**

##### **Creating awareness about English language and its importance**

Every faculty of English in all engineering colleges should break an ice to their lectures by creating awareness among the students for English. The teachers should successfully present before the students how English is needed for the development of employability skills among the students, and how it affects if they do not take it seriously. Unless they are not aware of these facts, students tend to avoid their participation in learning the English as a goal to overcome placement obstacles. The faculty should ask students to forget any other language in the campus except English.

##### **Encouragement and motivation**

This one of the best ways to irradiate the fear from the minds of students from using English language freely and frequently. Even though students commit mistakes while communicating, teacher or others should not correct him/her frequently, as it may create negativity among them. In spite of their mistakes, a teacher should motivate them to take more efforts.

##### **Formation of Groups in the class**

Language learning is the two-way process. Students should be encouraged to form their group of communication naming them of various great personalities of English Literature like William Shakespeare, G.B. Shaw, Robert Frost, Rabindranath Tagore, Kalidas etc. asking them to use only English in the classroom or outside of it. Similarly, students must be guided to form their own rule to govern the group communication in target language.

##### **Development of reading habit in English**

As reading helps a lot to enhance the knowledge of language and vocabulary, students must be encouraged and suggested the various methods of reading such as silent, aloud reading. Similarly, they should also be asked to read at least any one English newspaper from library, to select any single article and to read it by all means of knowledge like vocabulary, phrases, theme/subject, category, characters etc. They should be asked to share these things among their group members. It would be helpful for them not only to improve their language skills but also their general awareness.

##### **Songs/Dialogues and Videos**

Students should also be encouraged to listen to the words of an English-language song/dialogues they like, to try practice or singing it with or without music. They should be encouraged to repeat the words of them as many times as possible until they become automatic. Soon students will be singing the whole song and use dialogue during communication. They should also be encouraged to listen to one of their favorite actors on video and repeat one or two sentences they like until it becomes easy and automatic for them. It's a very good practice for memory also and for the mouth muscles that they need for English communication.

##### **Vocabulary building**

Students hear and read many words; but it is difficult for them to remember all of them. So, many times they get confused which word they should learn. This should be clear to all the students first. For this, students should be asked to think how useful a word/s may be for them, how frequently a word or expression is used and in which sort of context it would be used. They should be asked to be a regular reader of dictionary of any sort, as dictionary gives an information about spelling, meaning, pronunciation, parts of speech, similar or opposite words and expel of phrases or sentences. Similarly, students should also be asked to prepare their own dictionary to write their choice words with all other important information regarding word. They should be asked to learn these words in a particular context, notice how and where a word or expression can be used. They should be asked to have at least an ideal speaker whose style, manners, simplicity etc. should be imitated by the students while learning to communicate.

#### **Conclusion:**

To sum up, communication skills in English is one of the best facets of employability process to get placed in any organization. Every student needs to develop communicative skills as a gate way to improve his /her personality traits in this cut-throat-competitive world. In this overall process, the importance of English can't be denied. Students need to take it seriously; similarly, the role of English teacher is also significant to be as the best example before students to improve their English language.

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## Reporting Status of Alieziashivajiraoae, Makne, 2010

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### Abstract:

Makne, et al., (2010) published a new Species of Eucestode of family Avitellineidae *Alieziashivajiraoae* collected from the intestine of *Bos indicus* at Parbhani, Maharashtra. The placement of *Alieziashivajiraoae* 2010, as per the characters of genus *Aliezia* are not match with the description and diagram provided by Makne, et. al., (2010). Also the authors have not provided the gravid segment diagram so as to put said species in another genus is not possible. The authors have reason to consider *Alieziashivajiraoae*, (2010) is not member of family Avitellineidae.

**KEY WORDS:** Cestode, *Alieziashivajiraoae*, *Bos indicus*, review, status

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

There are several species of the genus of family Avitellineidae reported from mammals. The genus *Aliezia* was erected by Shinde in 1968 with its type species *Aliezia indica* from a sheep, Ovisbharal at Aurangabad, M.S., India. He also reported a new species as *Aliezia indica* minor from the same host. Ali and Deshpande described the same genotype in 1971 from Deer. One more species *Aliezia aurangabadensis* was added by Shinde, Jadhav and Kadam in 1979. Later on three species were added viz., *Aliezia kajensis* by Lakhe, 2004 from Ovisbharal, *Aliezia shindei* by Kalse, 2008 from *Capra hircus* and *Aliezia hircusae* by Suryawanshi, 2019 from *Capra hircus*, *Aliezia kalsei* Suryawanshi et.al., 2021.

The description is as follows:

Worms are long, whitish, thin, with scolex, neck, numerous immature and mature proglottids; scolex large, quadrangular, with 4 suckers, 1.839-1.482 x 2.347-1.446; suckers 4, large, oval in shape, in two pairs, not overlapping each other, equidistantly placed, distinct, larger and smaller, 1.160-1.071 x 0.946 – 0.767; scolex is followed by neck; neck is narrow, elongated, cylindrical, 3.298 x 1.303 – 0.811; neck is followed by immature segments, many in numbers, 1.107 x 0.267; mature segments rectangular, with convex lateral margins, broader than long, with double set of reproductive organs, with one set in each side of the segment, 2.232 x 5.178; testes oval in shape, medium in size, lateral to ovary on both side, pre-ovarian and post-ovarian, 95 in numbers; 0.053 x 0.071; cirrus pouch oval; vas deferens coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus, 0.714 x 0.178; cirrus thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium, 0.303 x 0.124 – 0.089; ovary small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment, 0.232 x 0.410 – 0.392; vagina starts from genital atrium, takes a curve, dilates and forms a receptaculum seminis, runs posteriorly, posterior to cirrus pouch, reaches and opens into ootype, 1.196 x 0.089; Ootype small in size, round in shape, post-ovarian, on both side of the ovary 0.053 in diameter and a pair of longitudinal excretory canals thick and measures 2.006 x 0.089.

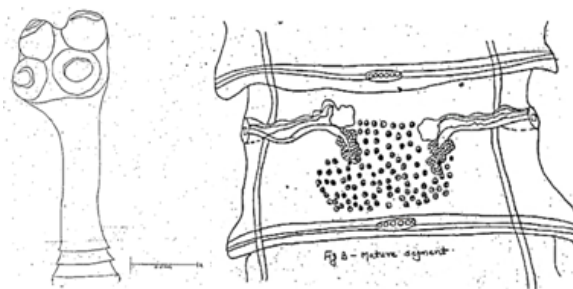


Fig. *Alieziashivajiraoae*

H.D. MAKNE, G.P. JADHAV, D.D. PAWAR AND S.B. PAWAR  
The Asian Journal of Animal Science, (Dec. 2009 to May 2010) Vol. 4, Issue 2: 224-225

### 2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Several research paper and books referred. Review method.

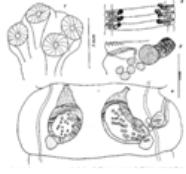
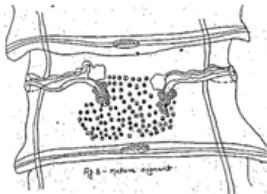
### 3. OBSERVATION AND DISCUSSION

Following lacunae found in the paper

1. The author has put the species in genus *Aliezia*, but as per Yamaguti, Testis are 4-6 in number on each lateral side, posterior margin of proglottids smooth. But the number of testis given by Makne, et al., (2010) are 95 in


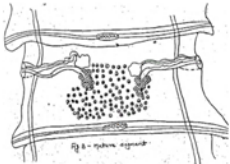
- numbers hence the said genus is questioned. Also Inerproglottid gland, pair of paruterine organ is present in genus Alieziabut the authors have not described it.
2. As per Yamaguti in the genus Moniezia Blanchardiezi the Inerproglottid glands arranged lineally (sometimes absent) and cirrus covered with spines but the author Makne, et al., (2010) does not describe both the characters in Alieziashivajiroae.
  3. In the genus Monieziacirrus pouch elliptical or pyriform, containing small seminal vesicle while this character also not matches with Alieziashivajiroae, (2010)
  4. In the genus Thysanosoma seminal vesicles and vitelline present and numerous paruterine organs present while these characters are also not matches with Alieziashivajiroae, (2010)
  5. In genus Wyominiagravid segments containing numerous ovoid paruterine capsules enclosing about 6 eggs each this character also not matches with Alieziashivajiroae, (2010)
  6. In the genus Stilesia one set of genitalia per proglottids, testes two and two paruterine organs are present these characters also not matches with Alieziashivajiroae, (2010)
  7. In genus Fuhrmannellano interproglottid glands, cirrus unarmed, Testes numerous and adults are found in rodents these characters are also not matches with Alieziashivajiroae, (2010)
- As the gravid segment is not provided so we can't specify it as a new genus.

### I. Comparative Study with Alieziaindica Shinde, 1969

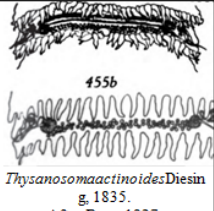
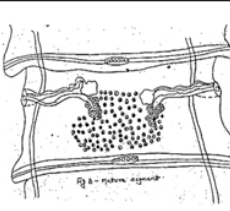
Sr.	Description	<i>A. indica</i>	<i>A. shivajiroae</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	Present	Not mention
3	Testes	04-06 in number, in two Groups	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Oval and elongated in anterior margin of segment	Oval
5	Vas Deferens	Short and coiled	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	----	Not mention
7	Cirrus	Small, coiled, muscular and unarmed	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	On each side situated internal to testis	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	-----	Present
10	Vagina	Narrow tube & opens posterior to cirrus pouch	Present
11	Vitelline Glands	Absent	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	One pair in each gravid segment	Not mention
13	Host	<i>Ovis bharal</i>	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
14	Diagram	 <i>Alieziaindica</i> Shinde 1969	 Fig 8 - reproductive system



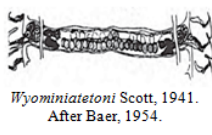
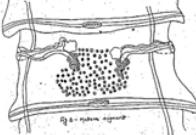
## II. Comparative Study with *Moniezia* Blanchard, 1891

Sr.	Description	<i>Moniezia</i>	<i>A. shivajiraoae</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	Present	Not mention
3	Testes	Numerous, medullary , between and posterior to ovaries	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Elliptical or pyriform	oval
5	Vas Deferens	-----	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	Small, Present	Not mention
7	Cirrus	Covered with extremely minute spines	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	Rosette shaped	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	-----	Present
10	Vagina	Posteroventral to cirrus pouch on one side but postero dorsal on the other.	Present
11	Vitelline Glands	Compact, posterior to ovary	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	-----	Not mention
13	Uterus	First reticular, later sac-like and occupying whole medulla	Not mention
14	Eggs	With pyriform apparatus	Not mention
15	Host	Ruminants.	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram	 <i>Moniezia expansa</i> (Rud., 1810)	 Fig. 8 - <i>Mytilus, agnatus</i>


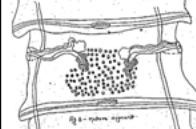
## III. Comparative Study with *Thysanosoma* Diesing , 1835

Sr.	Description	<i>Thysanosoma</i>	<i>A. shivajiraoae</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double,	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	-----	Not mention
3	Testes	Numerous, occupying posterior half of proglottids between two ovaries	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Small	oval
5	Vas Deferens	Convolute in front	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	Present	Not mention
7	Cirrus	-----	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	Rosette-shaped	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	-----	Present
10	Vagina	-----	Present
11	Vitelline Glands	absent	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	Numerous	Not mention
13	Uterus	A single undulating transverse tube	Not mention
14	Eggs	Without pyriform apparatus	Not mention
15	Host	Ruminants	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram	 <i>Thysanosoma aactinoides</i> Diesing, 1835. After Baer, 1927.	 Fig. 8 - <i>Mytilus, agnatus</i>

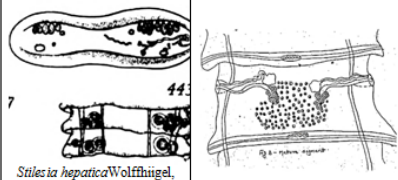
#### IV. Comparative Study with *Wyominia* Scott, 1941

Sr.	Description	<i>Wyominia</i>	<i>A. shivajiraoae</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	-----	Not mention
3	Testes	Numerous, in medulla in two layers between female gonads of two sides	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Long and narrow	oval
5	Vas Deferens	Strongly coiled	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	-----	Not mention
7	Cirrus	-----	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	-----	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	Large	Present
10	Vagina	not opening into male genital atrium, but directly dorsally on one side	present
11	Vitelline Glands	-----	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	Numerous ovoid paruterine capsules with 6 eggs each	Not mention
13	Eggs	-----	Not mention
14	Uterus	transverse sac	Not mention
15	Host	In Ruminants	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram	 <i>Wyominia</i> Scott, 1941. After Baer, 1954.	

#### V. Comparative Study with *Wyominia* Scott, 1941

Sr.	Description	<i>Wyominia</i>	<i>A. shivajiraoae</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	Double	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	Absent	Not mention
3	Testes	Numerous, occupying whole median field between two ovaries	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	Small	oval
5	Vas Deferens	Strongly coiled	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	-----	Not mention
7	Cirrus	Unarmed	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium,
8	Ovary	Compact	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment,
9	Receptaculum Seminis	Present	Present
10	Vagina	Opening ventral to cirrus pouch	Present
11	Vitelline Glands	Dorsal to ovary	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	Numerous ovoid paruterine capsules with 6 eggs each	Not mention
13	Eggs	With pyriform apparatus	Not mention
14	Uterus	transverse sac	Not mention
15	Host	Rodents.	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram	 <i>Furhamella transvaalensis</i> . Baer, 1925.	

## VI. Comparative Study with *Stilesia* Railliet, 1893

Sr.	Description	<i>Stilesia</i>	<i>A. shivajiraoae</i>
1	Reproductive organs per segment	One set	Double
2	Interproglottid Gland	-----	Not mention
3	Testes	Few, in two lateral fields.	95 in number & lateral to ovary on both side
4	Cirrus Pouch	-----	oval
5	Vas Deferens	-----	coiled and opens into cirrus pouch by forming cirrus
6	Seminal Vesicle	----	Not mention
7	Cirrus	-----	thin, coiled, which opens into common genital atrium.
8	Ovary	In poral half of proglottis.	small, on both side, placed at the posterior margin of the segment.
9	Receptaculum Seminis	-----	Present
10	Vagina		Present
11	Vitelline Glands	Lacking	Not mention
12	Paruterine Organ	Two	Not mention
13	Eggs		Not mention
14	Uterus	First a long, transverse, dumbbell shaped tube	Not mention
15	Host	Ruminants	<i>Bos indicus</i> , Linn, 1758
16	Diagram		

### 4. CONCLUSION:

In possessing a pair of genital organs in each segment, it resembles with *Aliezia*, *Moniezia*, *Thysanosoma*, *Fuhrmannella* and *Wyominia*, but in *Stilesia* only one set of reproductive organ is present. It differs with all genres in presence of par uterine organs. It differs from others as Interproglottidal glands are present in *Aliezia* and *Moniezia* only.

On the above stated grounds, the existence of *A. shivajiraoae* becomes doubtful unless the observations made are revised. The claim of Makne et al., (2010) describing & dealing *A. shivajiraoae* to be new species of genus *Aliezia* is doubtful. Keep the worm in question under uncertainty and request the author of the species to restudy the slides in his possession and clarify the status.

### 5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT:

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## **The Power of Passing it on: A Leadership Skill**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The paper is kind of talk to young students to understand the role of mentor. It focuses at the process of leadership under a true mentor. A man being a social being, has to remember four human dimensions. He should live; love; learn and leave a legacy behind him. He must enjoy the moment when accidentally he come across his own obituary in newspaper. The moment will move him from Good to Great. When he passes his skills on, that becomes the greatest act of true leader. The paper explores the leaders purpose to be a Mentor. The great leader discovers purpose and inspires and influences his followers. He knows that the legacy should not be just in building, programs, and projects; it must be in peoples too. When a good leader turns to be a mentor, he makes his successor. In order to have balanced social atmosphere the modern era needs mentor to develop a leadership skills among the young ones.*

**1. Key Words:** Leadership Skills, Skill of Mentoring, Role of Mentee, Coaching, Dr. Myles Munroe and Successor.

### **2. Introduction:**

The modern society has been going through rapid changes. The modern gadgets made the life of techno savvy man easy to interact. The education and university degrees are in sufficient to do career. A working man needs the soft skills to uplift and do progress of himself. A true Mentor can create best Leaders to perform in society. A mentor has clear vision toward his goal. The following discussion will explore the art of passing legacy of mentor to his mentee. The skills inculcated by students from mentor are a kind of tradition will continuously useful for generation.

### **3. Discussion:-**

**1. The Four Human Dimensions:** The man must remember his purpose of living life. He should have his vision for betterment of society. He should live a life with four dimensions. He should live a life physically; he must have healthy environment and his own fitness to work hard without taking pauses. He should love his fellow beings emotionally to change them to contribute in his goal. The man must learn mentally, because his learning will update him. His knowledge will show the path to his followers. And last, he must have to leave a legacy behind himself spiritually.

**2. Moving from Good to Great:** A man tries to lead his life in kind way. He is aware of the notion that, he is responsible citizen, a leader and a gardener. Being a responsible citizen, he has his own philosophy for betterment of his surroundings. The family and society has accepted him as a leader. He must impart his skills and use his knowledge for the same. He is not just a man but he is a gardener. His followers are like small plant in garden, which needs especial attention for progress.

**3. The Greatest act of True Leader: Passing it on:** “Leadership is the capacity to influence others through inspiration, motivated by passion, generated by vision, produced by a conviction and ignited by a purpose.” The above statement is made by Myles Munroe to denote the practicability of leader. The good leader always devotes himself before discovering purpose. He has the capacity to convince people about the purpose. His every enterprise has The Vision. He works with Passion to achieve his target. He overall contribution in society inspires and influence to successors.

**4. Great leaders:** Great leaders are those who influence the people through inspiration and not manipulation. They have clear agenda with them. Their act inspires the followers. Their image never manipulates the other to work for them forcefully. True leader has accepted that the leadership is the capacity to deploy people and not just employ people. The greatest act of true leader is, what happens in their absence. They believe that investing in to material assets is useless, despite of it they invest in people. The true leader makes himself unnecessary among people. They are aware of the notion that after him their legacy should not be just in building, programs, and projects it is must be in people too. True leader understands that true leadership is measured by what happens after they die. Therefore, true leader do not invest in buildings, he invests in peoples. He knows that if he did not accomplish what he learned, achieved then he will be considered the generational failure.

**5. Concept of Mentoring:** The greatest act of true leader is Mentoring. Dr. Myles Munroe states that mentoring is the manifestation of the highest level of personal maturity, security and self-confidence. A Mentor believes in that an insecure person will never train people, they will oppress people. The mentoring act has made mentor a matured person. And matured mentor can create people greater than themselves. The legacy of mentor is about preserving all that we have built by raising other people. It is general mentality of people to preserve what is built through mentorship. Legacy is about normal living beyond our grave. Developed leadership by mentor is not Sprint but relay. The most important part of relay is passing it on- not running. The ultimate measure of true leadership is not to maintain followers but to produce leaders. True leadership measures its success by the diminishing dependency factor of its followers. The ultimate measure of leadership is the ability

to leave. The mentor believes that one day we have die , therefore he trains the people by his replacement. He accepts that the greatest gift to the world is his mentee. The greatest obligation of true leadership is to transfer his/her deposit to the next generation. The leadership success is measured by the success of our successors. Dr. Myles Munroe says that; never confuse your position with your value. The ultimate goal of true leadership is not to maintain followers but to produce leaders. The first act of true leader is identifying replacement and being mentoring them. Mentor becomes great by producing people greater than himself. When mentor produce someone greater than himself, he did not feel jealous of it but feels happy to take credit of it. He believes that when we train our replacement, we are free to expand our work. When we mentor people, our legacy will make our tombstone unnecessary. The mentoring is a process in which an experience individual helps another person develop his or her goals and skills through a series of time-limited, confidential, one-on- one conversation and other learning activities. Mentoring is a professional partnership in which an experienced person (the mentor) assists another (the mentee) in developing specific skills and knowledge that will enhance the less – experienced person’s professional, personal and career growth. The partnership will usually fall outside the line management stricter of mentee.

#### **6. The Facts and Benefits of Mentoring:**

The following facts are necessary to know about mentor.

- a) Great mentors are the master keys to the success of the protégés.
- b) Mentors transfer their experiences, skills and wisdom through relationships. He that walked with the wise men shall be wise: but a companioning of fools shall be destroyed.
- c) Great mentors will cause influential people to listen to you.
- d) Great mentors are interested in where you are going and not where you are at the moment.
- e) Great mentors do not focus on your weaknesses but on the strengths that is within you. They also help and show you how to deal with those weaknesses.

#### **Mentoring Benefits- to Mentees:**

- 1) Being able to access a different form of personal development, than they may previously have experienced.
- 2) The achievement of development outcomes which may include knowledge, technical and interpersonal skills.
- 3) Better management of career goals.
- 4) Developing a wider network of influence.
- 5) Increases confidence and self-awareness, which helps build performance and contribution.

#### **Mentoring Benefits- to Mentor and Organizations:**

- 1) Mentors gain benefits through sharing their knowledge and experience.
- 2) Mentor also develops their skills of mentoring and coaching, through engagement with their mentees.
- 3) Mentor gains considerable rewards through seeing their mentees develop and flourish.
- 4) The organizations gain benefits through significant positive impact on recruitment and retention.
- 5) Succession planning becomes more effective.
- 6) Organizations become better able to adapt to change.

**7. Kinds of Mentor:** Spiritual mentors are those who guide a person’s toward the spiritual way. Social mentor teaches social etiquette practiced in society. Psychological balanced is made by mental mentor. Economic crises can be solved by Economic mentor. Political mentor teaches political policies. A career mentor is also a kind of mentorship, where career guidance is take place. Sometimes peoples mistake by considering both mentor and coach are same. But there is different, mentoring is a long term process on mutual trust and respect. Coaching, on the other hand, is for a short period of time. Mentoring more focused on creating an informal association between the mentor and mentee, whereas Coaching follows a more structured and formal approach. A mentor has first-hand experience of the mentee’s line of work. A Coach, however, does not need to have a hand-on experience of the kind of work the coach is engaged in. The topmost priority of a mentor is to help develop skills that are not just relevant for the mentees in their present job, but also for the future. For a Coach, the biggest priority is to improve performance that impacts the present job.

Mentoring Lessons from Sherpa a movie of Hollywood is all about a member of a Himalayan people living on the borders of Nepal and Tibet, renowned for their skill in mountaineering. These men and women know the mountains. They have walked the trails before, who point the way and the loads for trekkers and climbers on their journey. What lesson one gets out of it is that, walk your own pace. It’s the journey that matters, not how high or how far you can go. The people you serve are more important that the summits you climb. The lesson makes us aware of, be yourself, before-behind-besides. No one walks your journey, no ones pace is appropriate, you have nothing to prove. Its journey that matters, not how high or low far you can go. Live one day at a time its trekking not the summit. The destination at the expense of journey, it instructs us that You are observed and much learning goes without our knowledge. It also teaches that the final measure of mentor’s life will be the people he serves-not the summits they climb. There is the promise of mentoring relationship. While doing all these things a mentor plays three different roles. The first one, he is a consultant, who consults the people. Second, he is a counselor to counsel people. And third, he is a cheerleader, who gives right hand complement to cheer the people.



#### **8. Key Mentoring Skills:**

**1) Listening Actively:** A true mentor shows interest in listening his peoples arguments and statements. He uses his effective body language with eye contact. A mentor makes his protégé will feel that he or she has your undivided attention. He responds and reserve discussing his own experiences.

**2) Build Trust:** A true Mentor believes in confidentiality. He honors schedule. A mentor is a man of consistent- interest and support. A true Mentor is a n honest man. A Mentor assists his people with finding resources and imparts knowledge and skills. A mentor helps people to gain them broader. A mentor discusses about the action taken by his people in career, he explains the rationale. A true Mentor is a man who Appreciates, believes, challenges and encourage his people. He reflects on practicing his skills. He observes the progress of his people and prepares himself for feedback.

#### **9) The Mentor’s Role:**

- 1) Ask questions and challenges.
- 2) Suggests networking opportunities.
- 3) Boots confidence and encourages.
- 4) Offers advice.
- 5) Helps set realistic goals.
- 6) Act as a sounding board.
- 7) Can act as a gateway and facilitate contact with others.
- 8) Passing on of knowledge- “How to . . .”

#### **10) The Role of the Mentee:**

- 1) Realistic expectations of the process- what can be achieved.
- 2) Be open to challenge (self and other).
- 3) A ssumptions.
- 4) Beliefs.
- 5) Fears

#### **4. Conclusion:**

A mentor exchanges information among his people. He helps them to improve their skills. It is his idea to allot them to set the goals. He measures their progress and let they remain busy in refocusing goals. In his conversation he shares his written material. He let them to be engaged in development activity. In order to strengthen the art of mentoring one should remember following elements. One should understand what is mentoring and coaching. One should define purpose of mentoring. One should define mechanics. There should be a training given to mentors. Even after doing all things a Mentoring fails due to some reasons. The formal talk, without sharing and teaching is first element of mentoring failure. The changed environment and no competition also plays vital role in failure of mentorship. The last element of failure in mentoring is purposeless training.

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## **Narrating the Homeland in Ben Okri’s ‘The Famished Road’**

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**Key Words:** Magical Realism, Narration, Homeland, Identity, Colonialism

Ben Okri Nigerian novelist, poet, and short-story writer, who achieved international recognition with his third novel, *The Famished Road* (1991), which won award, the Booker Prize. Okri had been writing for several years and had published his first novel, *Flowers and Shadows* (1980). During his three years at Essex, he published a second novel, *The Landscapes Within* (1982). In 1980, he left his African homeland and moved to England where he has been living and writing for over thirty years. During all this time, he has pleased his readers with his novels, short stories, essays, and poems. His border-crossing from Africa to Europe echoes Azaro’s, the narrator-protagonist of *The Famished Road* trilogy. The novel also deals with the technique of Magical Realism and the story is being told in this manner.

The term ‘Magical Realism’ was first introduced by Franz Roh, a German art critic, who considered magic an art category. To him, it was a way of representing and responding to reality, and representing the mystery of reality in pictures. The term Magical Realism made its way to the literary genre in the 1930s, when the works of Latin American novelists and short story writers were recognized in a new trend that is ‘Magical Realism’. The mode of Magical Realism offers an imaginative and effective means of showing real living experiences as such. Literary works are drawn upon the conventions of both realism and fantasy. In formerly colonized countries several schools of literature emerged which attempted to combine the old realistic tradition with elements variously referred to as the supernatural or magical. The techniques of Magical Realism give the author a platform to express opinions, political views, and criticism on real life. Magical Realism combines realism and the fantastic in such a way that magical element grows organically out of the reality portrayed. Ben Okri has this technique to emphasize the effects of colonization.

The spirit-child who abandons the safety of the spirit world, Okri decided to leave the haven of his family and flee into exile, a world hostile to him. As if following his characters example, Okri escaped into the First World out of a desire to discover and explore its mysteries. Finally, he made this world of paradoxes his home. From London, the writer has looked back at his former homeland and narrated it in most of his novels and short stories. He has also depicted his experience as a black immigrant in the white dominated city. It is also a review of the terms with which the notion of diaspora operates: border-crossing, displacement, home, hybridity, and identity. The notions of home and identity are strongly connected with the Diaspora. Homes, like nation-states, imply boundaries, rootedness, and a sense of communion between the ancestors and their descendents. For the subjects who, voluntarily or by force, left their homelands and moved to a new location, things are different. The distance that they put between themselves and their homeland re-shapes their life and identity. Ben Okri has created imaginary homeland in his novel ‘*The Famished Road*’ and novel go back to the history of their culture and Yoruba tradition.

‘*The Famished Road*’ is, the novel of Ben Okri and first in a trilogy that continues with *Songs of Enchantment* (1993) and *Infinite Riches* (1998). Published in London in 1991 by Jonathan Cape, the story of *The Famished Road* follows Azaro, an abiku or spirit child, living in an unnamed African, most likely Nigerian, city. The novel employs a unique narrative style incorporating the spirit world with the “real” world in what some have classified as Animist Realism. Others have labeled it African Traditional Religion realism, while still others choose simply to call the novel fantasy literature. The book exploits the belief in the coexistence of the spiritual and material worlds that is a defining aspect of traditional African life. ‘*The Famished Road*’ was awarded the Man Booker Prize for Fiction in 1991.

Azaro is an abiku, or spirit-child, from the ghetto of an unknown city in Africa. He is constantly harassed by his sibling spirits from another world who want him to leave this mortal life and return to the world of spirits, sending many emissaries to bring him back. Azaro has stubbornly refused to leave this life owing to his love for his mother and father. He is the witness of many happenings in the mortal realm. His father works as a labourer while his mother sells items as a hawker. Madame Koto, the owner of a local bar, asks Azaro to visit her establishment, convinced that he will bring good luck and customers to her bar. Meanwhile, his father prepares to be a boxer after convincing himself and his family that he has a talent to be a pugilist. Two opposing political parties try to bribe or coerce the residents to vote for them. The novel has also been praised for its unique writing style, in using Magical realism and African Traditional Religion realism in order to intertwine the real world and the spirit world.

Ben Okri has used in his novel ‘*The Famished Road*’ to voice their dissatisfactions with the homelands which they left. Their displacement enables them to look back with a critical eye. Their criticism, harsh at times, aims at raising awareness. It seeks to change mentalities as through their works, writers can stir emotions, instill ideas and ideals into people’s minds and seeks souls determining them to act. However, their task is not to offer solutions to the acute problems that they present

in a literary form. Their endeavour is to disclose a reality which many statesmen strive to hide. Ben Okri denounces the new black elites' complicity with the white colonizers which eased the latter's domination over the African continent and ruined its future after Independence. The poor are either victims of the rich or of their own passivity and ignorance. The notions of home and identity are strongly connected in his novels and that portrays the idea of being isolated from world and society.

The Famished Road expands the hallucinatory medium of the stories over the length of a 500 page novel. This is Okri's most haunting, entertaining, and challenging work to date. It is as if Soyinka and Amos Tutuola had co-authored a work with the South American magic realists Borges and Marquez, although there is also a singularly elegant lightness of touch and a constancy of pace. The narrator is Azaro, a spirit-child who is still linked with the protean spirits that lie unborn behind or underneath creation's struggling forms. His innocuous naiveté, unquenchable curiosity, and endless thirst are unchecked by his adventures. His experience is articulated within a limited but shifting constellation of characters and places: his home and his parents; the shrewd, magisterial Madame Koto and her bar; the forest that surrounds the village; and the interstellar spaces into which his wayward imagination sails. Realistic details and dream-scenarios are syncopated and run together. The result is not counterpoint but a unique blend of physical, sensual, and creaturely particularities within a radically unpredictable metaphysical context. The staple diet in Madame Koto's bar is hot pepper soup and palm wine. This scalds the palate and the imagination at the same time that it sustains both. The book is populated with grotesque and wonderful characters from the compound, the forest, the world beyond the forest, and the spirit world. The readers encounter a two-legged dog, a photographer, hundreds of rats, various parties of politicians, the motley inhabitants of Madame Koto's bar, Azaro's Dad who becomes a champion boxer, a political revolutionist, and a fantastic storyteller, and his Mum, who hawks her wares around the streets of the compound to pay for food. Okri also made it interesting to the reader's community with the influence of Yoruba culture and traditions, especially the term *abiku*. *Abiku* is a word that refers to children who keep oscillating between both worlds. Both worlds here refer to the world of the living and the world of the dead. Postcolonial reference is found in the setting of the novel. Ben Okri made it as world-wide theory of *abiku*, which preferably notices Nigeria. Thus the readers can further develop his thoughts through the author's paraphrase in the novel.

Homes, like nation-states, imply boundaries, rootedness, and a sense of communion between the ancestors and their descendants. For the subjects who, voluntarily or by force, left their homelands and moved to a new location, things are different.

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## **Ict Applications in College Libraries : Challenges , Uses**

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### **ABSTRACT :**

*Libraries play vital role in helping humans to build knowledge and to do research. E-Libraries today have great role in providing services to people easily and quickly. ICT applications are very necessary for the libraries to provide quick services. But unfortunately ICT is not used or implemented in most of the libraries especially in college libraries mainly due to lack of importance of library services. It gives an awareness of technology in library and why there is a need to understand the use of ICT in the library for rendering enhanced library services and information to users. The current study highlights the areas where ICT can be applied. Basically, the paper explains different technologies and their use in the library operation. How library services are prompted with the use of technology like RemoteXs, RFID Technology, QR Code, etc. have discoursed in the study. The present study discusses various library operations using library automation.*

**Key words :** ICT, knowledge, E-Libraries, internet services, researchers, RemoteXs, RFID Technology .

### **Introduction :**

Library services today play vital role in helping academicians and research scholars to access vital information and data needed for their research projects. Libraries today have to update their service systems with help of ICT Technology so that it can provide resourceful services to people in need. Tremendous development has been seen in the field of Library & Information Science due to the faster growth in technology. In past few decades, with the use of internet and technology, the library work has become very fast. To satisfy the needs of library users, speed and accuracy is the most two important dimension. Basically, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enhances the workflow of the library which helps reducing manual work, with this, it proliferates the library services. ICT is used in libraries, efforts to provide various services, such as - access to OPAC, library databases, automated circulation of library materials, etc. Hence, ICT services have greatly impacted on each sphere of academic library activity as well as giving an opportunity to provide value-added information services and access to a wide variety of digital-based information resources to its users (Ghuloum, 2012). Now-a-days, information technology (IT) is widely used in different sectors; it is also extensively adopted in the field of library and information services to reduce costs, enhance operational efficiency, and most importantly to improve service quality and customer experience (Law, Leung, & Buhalis, 2009).

### **Literature Review :**

Recent advances in IT have not only increased tremendously the ability to access, store and process information within the library but also have brought significant changes in the concept, organisation, functioning and management of library and information systems (Peyala, 2011). Anunobi & Edoka (2010) have discussed how university library plays a pivotal role as an information providing system; it supports teaching, learning, and research with information materials of various types. Amongst the different information materials, serials or periodicals are most obligatory mainly for faculties and researchers. Earlier, the serials operation was manual; but with the development of ICT the acquisition of serials or periodicals became easy as well as its retrieval. In line with the above perspective, users' curiosity for seeking information changed from print to e-resources. Haneefa (2007) investigated the application of information and communication technologies (ICT) in special libraries in Kerala, India. In the study, it is found that the library catalogue was the utmost popular area for automation. The investigation revealed that, inadequate ICT infrastructure as the major cause of users' dissatisfaction. The study has recommended to enhance library automation and to focus on effective and efficient application of ICT.

### **Objectives :**

The objectives of the present study are as follows:

- To provide an awareness of the transcendent use of ICT for quick library operation
- To guide the library professional regarding various workflow of housekeeping operation using ICT
- To provide a pathway on the different features of ICT for web cataloguing and classification
- To create consciousness among library professional and users on the use of OPAC and Web OPAC as a single search platform to library resources

### **Use of ICT Tools :**

The emergence of the information revolution as championed by information and communication technology (ICT) has enabled libraries to devise viable strategies for improved service delivery (Igwe, 2010). Library uses various technologies to provide information to its users. Followings are the some of the ICT tools which are basically used for different communication

purposes.

**Communication Technology :**

Email is the most effective way of formal communication; it is the best system to exchange the messages and information in electronic format. Revolutionary changes have been seen in communication, because different types of information such as personal message, letter, article, computer programming files, pictures, sound, etc. are being possible to send or receive from any corner of the world within some fraction of second. At present, Libraries are using this live tool to serve the library users; through this, renewal or return (check-in) of library materials is basically asked. It can also be considered as a medium for faster information.

**Digital Library :**

The base of digital library is computer and computer network because the reading material cannot be processed in the digital material without the computer and even no published books can be modified to digital form. In digital libraries the entire reading material like PDF, HTML, Audio, video, and services etc. also depend on computer and network.

**Archiving, Preservation and Digital Repository :**

It is a very difficult task in the libraries to preserve and archive manuscripts and ancient write ups and make those secure for future use. This work is being carried out with the help of computer, scanners and storage device, with the help of computer published writes ups can be modified to digital form and then can be stored in the form of computer hard disk and other media like CDROM, DVD etc.

**Resource Sharing :**

ICT can be used for resource sharing among libraries and information centres. It provides a great prospect for sharing both the human and material resources of a library with others library.

**Use of Library Automation Software :**

Library automation is the excellent way of reducing the human involvement for library services. The aim of the current automation technology is to provide maximum services in minimum time and lowest cost. Library automation is the application of ICTs to library operations and services. Many library automation softwares are available for library operation such as Libsys, Koha, SLIM21, etc..

**The details use of ICTs are as follows :**

**Acquisition :**

With the help of web, acquisition work has become very much simplified. Order placing, duplication checking, price checking etc. are done very effectively using ICT technique. Receiving suggestions or demands and placing the order for purchasing library materials have become easy through the online.

**Cataloguing :**

There has always been awareness among librarians that without cataloguing and classification, the goal of making materials and information resources available would have been difficult. The advent and use of ICT has made it possible for remote libraries to access the huge databases of big libraries in developed countries for the purpose of adopting or adapting their bibliographic data for their own library use; and indeed the online catalogues have transformed the landscape of cataloguing and classification (Adeleke & Olorunsola, 2010). With the help of Internet and different web-sources, the cataloguing and classification work has been stress-free.

**ICT and Library Services :**

The following library services can be rendered using information and communication technology (ICT):

**On-Line Public Access Catalogue (OPAC) :**

ICT has revolutionized the practice of cataloguing in the library. Using OPAC users can see the holdings of the library collections. It reduces the cost of maintaining a library catalogue. It also eliminates pen and paperwork, along with it helps in the preparation of union-catalogue. OPAC is the easiest way to get the information of collection, weekly new arrivals and other recent addition to the libraries.

**Reference/ ILL Service :**

By using computer and internet technology, the reference service has become very simple. Various types of information resources like the encyclopedia, directories, dictionaries, databases, online library catalogues, maps, biographies, patents and online information resources are available on the internet which can be used to provide required information to the users. In the reference section, queries are answered through the telephone. For ready reference service, library staff uses Internet and E-mail facility. The computer has provided a great promptness to reference section. The role of technology in reference services are as follows: • Library staffs fulfill the demands of the users through various electronic resources like database, library catalogue database, directories etc. • In reference service, services are also provided to the users regarding information available on the internet after getting delivered through the computer.

**Reprographic Service :**

Reprographic technology is used for the reproduction of the documents. Using technology, the photocopy and the reproduction of the documents has become very easy and accessible. In this technology, printed documents are converted into digital form, then photocopy is prepared. For the same, computer scanner and software is required. This service is provided to library users for photocopy of some pages of books, journal articles or other materials. Proceedings: International Conference on Future Libraries: From Promises to Practices 2017 Page453

#### **Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) Services :**

Hensley (1963) stated “SDI involves the use of the computer to select from a flow of new documents, those of interest to each of a number of users. This process may be thought of as the inverse of information retrieval. In information retrieval, a user precipitates a search of a file of documents. In SDI a document precipitates the search of a standing file of user interests”. Through the computer, the profile and document of user are prepared and aligned. As per the need of the users or area of interest, various online databases, electronic resources and other materials are viewed and selected; finally required information is sent to library users

#### **Conclusion :**

Effective application of information technology in library transmits users’ satisfaction. The present scenario demands the updated technology for the faster and approachable library services. Gradually, new technologies are developed, consequently there is the need to develop our skills and capacity to provide enhanced library services. Library resources must be used at a large amount. The successfulness of a library and the library professional always depends on the quality of the service. The emergence of ICT is the new paradigm to extend the level of library operation and services. So, it is inevitable for the library professionals to be updated with the technology for the own existence.

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## **Impact of Anulom -Vilom Pranayama on Mental Health among Adolescent Girls in Menstrual Problems using Ayurveda Perspective**

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### **Abstract**

*Women's health is always neglected by herself in daily routine life. So, she was suffered from lot of physical, mental as well as emotional crises. During menstruation mental health was disturbed and lot of menstrual problems such as irregular menstrual cycle, heavy menstruation etc with many psychological symptoms such as mood swings, irritation, grouchy etc. So, Mental Health should be focused in menstruation also. The data was collected through a questionnaire which was filled by respondents before and after applying the Yogic Practices and Nasya. After collecting data through questionnaires, it was computed and analyzed by using S.P.S.S Version 17.0. The For description of the data mean and standard deviation were used while for getting inference paired sample t test and one-way ANOVA and Scheff's test were used.*

**Keywords:** Mental Health, Menstrual problems, Menstruation, Adolescent Girls

### **Introduction**

“Sharitam satvasadnyam ch vyaadheenaamaashrayo matah |

Tathaa sukhaanaam, yogastu sukhaanaam Karanam samah ||” Ch. Su. 1/55

According to Charak Samhita, disease is a state of body and mind which results into pain and discomfort. But body and mind are not responsible for diseases only, also these are responsible for the calm and cool state and happy life. So, diseases can be broadly divided into ‘Sharirik’ (physical) and manasik (mental). Food habits, living habits and environment are the main root cause of diseases. These causes affect the equilibrium between tridoshas of body. Because Ayurveda stated that body is the constitution of Doshas, Dhatus and Malas. There is a direct connection between diet, habits, environment and emotional disorders. Due to this psychologically it has been that disturbed Vata dosha creates fear, depression and nervousness, imbalance of Pitta dosha creates anger, hate, jealousy and the imbalance of Kapha dosha results into possessiveness, greed and attachment. Menstrual problems are very enclosed with this emotional balance of girl or women. But here the study is revealed with the menstrual problems among adolescent girls. Adolescence is a stage of rapid development in five key areas: physical, moral, social, intellectual and emotional. Adolescence Period according to Psychology (Modern View/WHO): According to WHO Adolescent stage varies between the ages of 10 to 19/20 years. It is a transitional stage followed by physical, mental and emotional changes. According to these physical, mental and psychological changes adolescent stage is divided into three stages of life [3]. Early adolescent stage (10 to 13 years of age): With Menarche in this early adolescent period, some girls have to face menstrual problems with heavy menstrual flow and irregular menstrual cycle in first few years. Xianchen Lin (2017) had also concluded that early menarche and menstrual problems were associated with increased risk of insomnia or poor quality of sleep. Middle adolescent stage (14 to 16 years of age): In Middle Adolescence period, some girls have to face menstrual problems with lot of psychological issues. Because in this period those girls are fighting with their hormonal changes in a great extent. These changes are in physical as well as mental and emotional form also. According to Ayurveda basically the whole Adolescence period is dominated by ‘Pitta’ dosha. Late adolescent stage (17 to 20 years of age): In Late Adolescence Period if diet is not maintained in a proper manner then weight is gained highly in this period and this increased weight can change menstrual pattern in some girls. Excess body weight and body fat is associated with irregular menstrual cycle and heavy menstrual flow also. Obese adolescent girls are associated with the high risk of menstrual problems as compare to normal BMI having girls and PCOD (Polycystic Ovarian disease) is very common in obese girls in late Adolescence period.

Singh H. K (2003) focused the prevalence of anemia and anxiety neurosis in a study on Psychosocial Health Problems Among Adolescent Girls In Urban Areas. Nag Usha (2013) conducted a study with dysmenorrhea and stress in adolescent girls. Unniraman P. (2015) suggested that Yoga can also be made a part of the school curriculum to help the students in achieving physical and mental health improvement, which is essential to promote an effective educational system. Tsai Su-Ying (2016) concluded that yoga interventions decrease premenstrual distress and improve female employee health.

### **Methodology:**

Self-structured questionnaire was used for this study. The questionnaire was based on severity of symptoms in menstrual problems in accordance to Ayurveda texts. The questionnaire contained psychological major problems such as irritation, mood swings, insomnia, nausea, vomiting or pain in chest during the period, need of analgesics and constipation etc. For analysing data in simple format, the responses of used questionnaire are structured in Likert Scale format. Likert Scale consists of a range from 1 to 5 from which severity of problem (5 = Always; 4 = Very Often; 3 = Some Times; 2 = Rarely; 1 = Never)

**Data Analysis:** First part of the data analysis comprised of descriptive data analysis. It helps to present the basic features of the collected data.

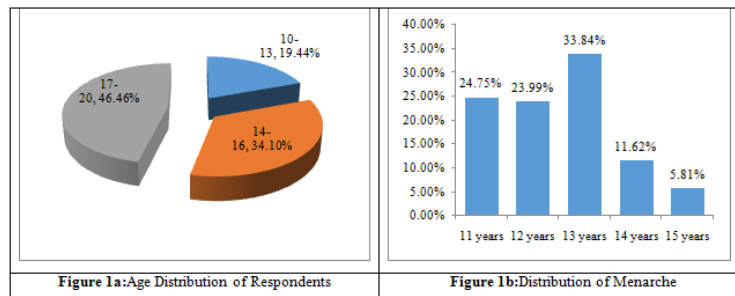


Figure 1a shows the percentage distribution of respondents and Figure 1b shows the percentage distribution of menarche. Figure 1b shows percentage distribution of menarche

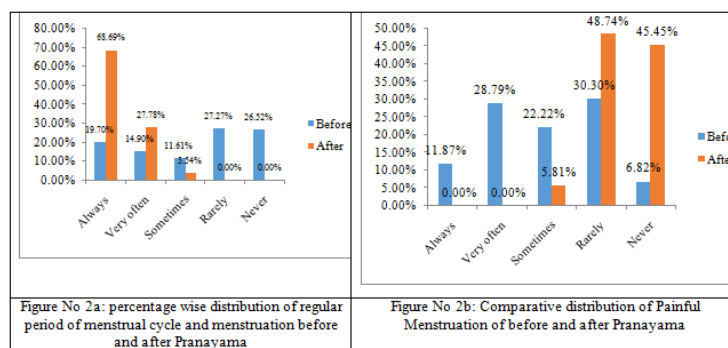
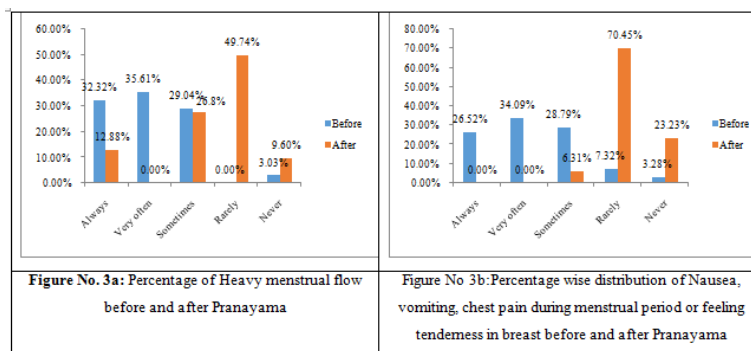


Figure 2a shows percentage distribution of regular period of menstrual cycle and Menstruation before and after Pranayama. Figure 2b shows comparative distribution of Painful Menstruation of before and after Pranayama



Considerable reduction in menstrual flow, nausea, vomiting, chest pain during menstrual period is also observed as shown in Figure 3a and 3b.

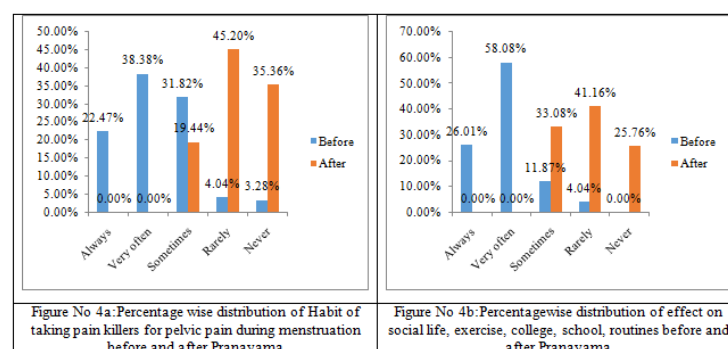


Figure 4a shows the percentage distribution of habit of taking pain killers before and after practicing Pranayama. Figure 4b shows percentage distribution of effect on social life, exercise, college, and school, routines before and after Pranayama

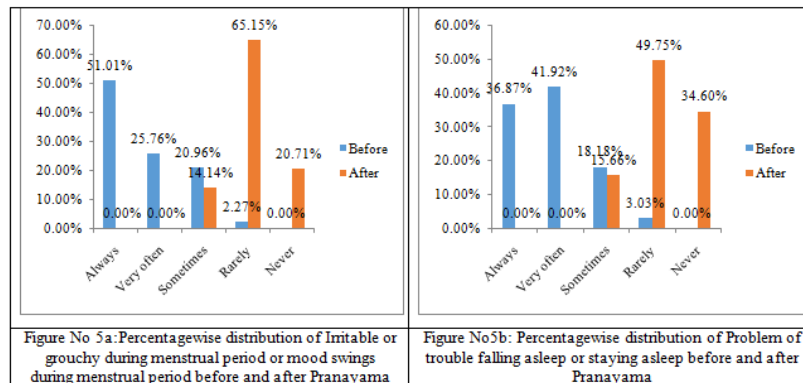
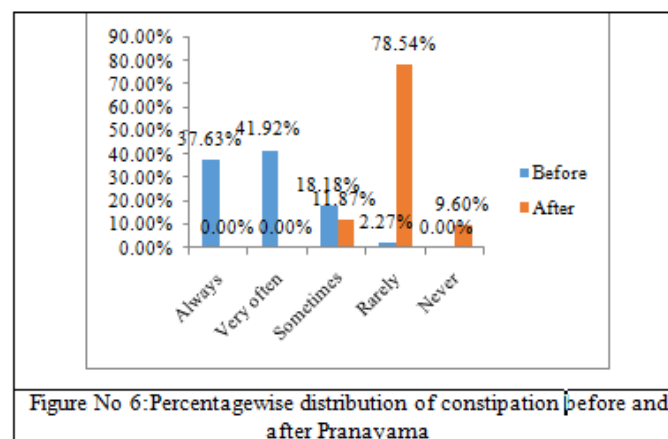


Figure 5a shows the percentage distribution of Irritable or grouchy during menstrual period or mood swings during menstrual period before and after Pranayama while Figure 5b shows the percentage distribution of Problem of trouble falling asleep or staying asleep before and after Pranayama.



### STATISTICAL DATA ANALYSIS

The basic objective of statistical analysis is to identify the trends of analysis. In the current study, a comparison of pre and post test results and one way ANOVA test.

#### COMPARISON OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST

Comparison was made between the scores obtained in the pre-test of respondents and post-test of respondents belonging to different age group. The difference between the pre-test and post-test score in each variable was studied and variability of the difference was also assessed. Statistical significance was identified by making comparison in the total score and individualized scores. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Scheffe's post hoc test is also used for statistical data analysis.

#### One-way ANOVA test:

The one-way ANOVA is a statistical test which is commonly used to determine the statistical differences among the means of two or more groups or interventions. In this study there are three age groups of adolescent girls (10 to 13 years, 14 to 16 years and 17 to 18 years of age)

The analysis of total score of menstrual problems showed that for pre-test the mean score was 53.06 and that of post-test was 30.41 with a mean difference of 22.65 and was statistically highly significant ( $t = 89.42$ ,  $P = 0.000 < 0.01$ ; Table No. 1).

Table No. 1: Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test Scores of Total Score of Menstrual Problems

	Mean	SD	N	Mean Difference	Paired t	p-value
Pre-Test	53.06	5.32	396	22.65	89.42	0.000<0.01**
Post Test	30.41	3.58	396			

**\*\*Highly Significant**



Since it is observed that  $t = 89.42 > t_{\text{table}} = 2.336$ , it is then concluded that the null hypothesis is not accepted. Using the P-value approach: The p-value is 0.000, and since  $p\text{-value} = 0.000 < 0.01$ , it is concluded that the null hypothesis is not accepted.

Comparison of pre-test and post-test scores on total score of menstrual problems according to age group of the girls

Table No. 2: Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test total score of Menstrual Problems According to Age group of Girls

Age group	Experimental type	Effectiveness					
		Mean	Mean Diff	SD	N	Paired 't'	p-value
10-13	Pre	53.69	21.96	2.00	77	42.80	0.000<0.01**
	Post	31.73		4.68	77		
14-16	Pre	56.18	25.16	5.40	135	59.46	0.000<0.01**
	Post	31.02		2.92	135		
17-21	Pre	50.50	21.10	4.93	184	61.78	0.000<0.01**
	Post	29.40		3.21	184		

*\*\*Highly Significant*

To test the results obtained for menstrual problems for different age groups after Pranayama ANOVA test is conducted as shown in Table 3.

Table No.3: ANOVA test for difference in mean total score of Menstrual problems for different age group after Pranayama

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1327.354	2	663.677	29.956	0.000*
Within Groups	8706.856	393	22.155		
Total	10034.210	395			

*\* Statistically significant at 0.01 level of significance*

Table No.3 shows ANOVA test result of difference in means of three age groups for the total score of menstrual problems. The comparison between groups and within group is done by ANOVA test, it is found that 'F' value is 29.956 which is statistically significant at 0.01 significance level ( $p = 0.000$ ).

To test the difference in mean total score of Menstrual problems for different age group after Pranayama Scheffe's post-hoc-test is conducted as shown in Table 4.

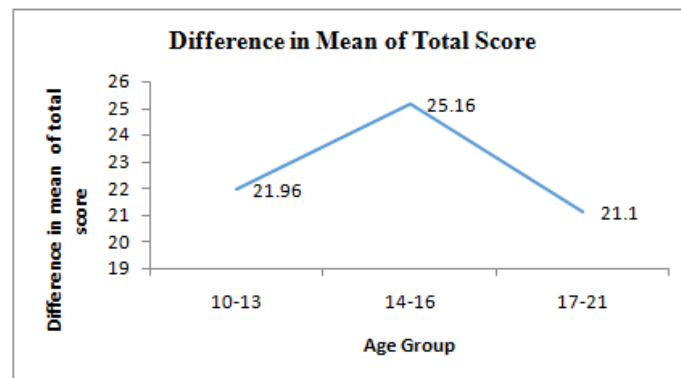
Table No. 4: Scheffe's post-hoc-test for difference in mean total score of Menstrual problems for different age group after Pranayama

Age group (I)	Age group (J)	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.
10-13	14-16	-3.19*	0.67	0.000
	17-21	0.86	0.64	0.402
14-16	10-13	3.19*	0.67	0.000
	17-21	4.06*	0.53	0.000
17-21	10-13	-0.86	0.64	0.402
	14-16	-4.06*	0.53	0.000

*\* The mean difference is statistically significant at the 0.01 level.*

The superiority of the age group was identified by Scheffe's post hoc-test. Table No. 4. shows post-hoc-test result of difference in means of three age groups for the total score of menstruation problems. There were significant differences found between age group 10-13 and 14-16; 10-13 and 17-21 as well between 14-16 and 17-21 at 0.01 level of significance with mean differences -3.19, 0.86 and 4.06 respectively ( $p$  values, 0.000 respectively).

**Means plot of difference in mean total score of menstrual problem for different age group after Pranayama**



*Figure No. 12: Means plot of difference in mean total score of menstrual problem for different age group after Pranayama*

Figure No. 12 represents mean score of difference after experimentation in pre-test score of variable-total score of menstrual problems of three age groups. From the graph it is observed that mean of difference in three age groups are significantly different. Age 14-16 shows better results than that of age group 10-13 and 17-21.

#### **Interpretation:**

From Table no. 3 and 4 it is indicated that there is significant difference found between Age group 10-13 & 14-16 as well as 14-16 & 17-21. It means that Yogic practices and Nasya effectively reduces menstrual problems for all the three ages' group of adolescence girls.

Further Figure No. 12 indicates the degree of effectiveness of experimental age groups. After Pranayama is more effective in age group 14-16 than age group 10-13 and 17-21 in reducing total score of menstrual problems by adolescent girls.

#### **Discussion:**

To study the menstrual problems among adolescent girls using Psychological Concepts (i.e., mental and emotional state at the menarche, before and during menstruation). In this study it is found that due to heavy menstrual pain or heavy discharge 84.09 % adolescent girls could not attend the school or college. Their Daily Routine is totally disturbed due to menstrual problems. Total 97.73 % adolescent girls had suffered from grouchiness, irritation also they were suffering from lots of mood swings in which 76.77% had suffered from grouchiness, irritation also they were suffering from lots of mood swings and 20.96 % had same symptoms at sometimes. 84.34 % were suffering from insomnia. Harlow (2004) revealed in his systematic review that near about 75% of adolescents and 25% of adult women have pain during menstruation with 5 to 20% women reporting severe pain which affect their day to day activities. Hence it is concluded that adolescent girls having menstrual problems have to suffer from psychological problems also related to menstruation. Pranayama is highly affected on Nervous System. Controlled development or balance between sympathetic and parasympathetic system has developed in a proper way. Due to this mind and emotions are stabilized. This is the main aim of pranayama. There is very close relation between mind and breath. Those are equally affected by each other. No. of breathing, speed or rhythm of breathing and nature of breathing also changes with thoughts, emotions and lust. Pranayama is one of the most important part of Ashtang Yoga of Patanjali Yogdarshan and also of Hath Yoga. At energy level pranayama can be considered as the vital energy management tool. Prana is stored in body by doing the practice of Pranayama regularly. Then it is moved towards the centre of the spine and finally it is circulated towards the brain for further functions. During pranayama, the speed of breath is decreased and length is increased. Due to the practice of this pranayama total respiratory section is purified. It controls and smoothenes the respiration. Due to the rhythmic respiration, it cools mind and improves the rhythm of heart. It means it controls the 'Lub-Dub' sound of heart. It controls the whole body. It also stimulates nervous system so it helps to recover from Anxiety, Depression and low self-esteem.

#### **Conclusion:**

Due to the practice of pranayama sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems are balanced very well. Because of this excitation of sympathetic nervous system is decreased and parasympathetic nervous system is enhanced. So, irritation, mood swings, grouchiness are maintained during menstruation. Hence Anulom – Vilom pranayama is more effective in Mental Health among Adolescent Girls in Menstrual Problems.

## **Feminine Awareness in Burger’s Daughter**

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### **Abstract:**

*This research paper discusses the core of feminism, which is an ideological stance that seeks sociocultural change, as well as the removal of all social pressures that lead to violence and prejudice of women. Men’s individuality has always been drawn to women. She was defined by her relationship to society’s male needs. Women are deprived of their right to make their own decisions. In recent years, however, women have been able to overcome the inferiority complex that traditional roles have instilled in them. They are now starting to move into man’s world in order to establish their independence. The way a woman correlated with higher is almost always dissimilar from that of a man. Because she differs from men in sensibility and sensitivity, a woman’s point of view is frequently regarded as the result of her feminine consciousness.*

**Keywords:** Discrimination, elimination, transformation, independent, feminine, sensitivity, subjectivity, and complex, etc.

### **Objectives:**

The term “aim” refers to a goal that has been set. In the research article, the issue of feminism is observed, investigated, presented, analyzed, and evaluated as follows:

- 1) To attempt a study of feminism-related diplomatic, social, cultural, and economic issues.
- 2) Attempting to study women has always been the focus of male subjectivity.
- 3) To investigate the redefinition of female subjects.
- 4) To make an attempt to study women’s perception and specificity.

### **Hypotheses:**

- 1) The researcher will investigate the social and political issues that affect the lives of women in the novel under consideration.
- 2) The researcher will speak about conceptual problems involving Feminine Awareness.
- 3) The researcher’s focus will be on female, feminine, and feminist issues.

### **Introduction:**

It is necessary to distinguish between feminine, female, and feminist in order to have a clear overview of the key conceptual issues surrounding feminine awareness. These three terms have been applied to a wide range of situations. Feminism is a political position, femaleness is a biological trait, and felinity is a group of culturally specific traits.

The physical and biological difference between a man and a woman is known as femaleness. Gender differentiation is centered on sexual organs morphological changes and characteristics such as body growth, height, weight, body hairiness, voice quality, and so on. As a result, genetic differences between men and women become the form of oppression and women’s marginalization in society.

Gender is a social, cultural, and psychological construct called femininity. It includes a woman’s traditionally female roles, traditional values, behaviors, and artistic standards. Femininity is based on a patriarchal value system, which results in role racial category. Virginity, integrity, religious rituals, notions of purity, and preferences and prejudices for and against one gender over another are all highlighted.

Gender inequality is an ideological stance that seeks cultural and institutional change, as well as the abolition of all social forces that offend some people, injustice, and the investigation of women in observable and unobservable, internal and external processes and patterns.

### **Feminine and masculine:**

Feminine and masculine are culturally imposed patterns of sexuality and behavior, as “one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman—It is civilization as a whole that produces this creature--- which is described as feminine” (Simone 89). Masculinity is associated with superiority in patriarchal societies, whereas femininity is associated with inferiority. Femininity, in contrast to masculinity, which connotes resilience, action, consciousness, and dominance, connotes weakness, passivity, passivity, obedience, and self-negation. Patriarchal oppression imposes certain social femininity standards on all biological women in order to demonstrate that these femininity standards are natural. As a result, a woman who does not adhere to the established standards is deemed unmanly and thus artificial.

Women are essentially projected as non-actors in history in various sociological, historical, and cultural male-centered



studies. Their activities are almost always restrained to private space, and they are rarely depicted as having significant social and historical impact. However, in recent years, women have been able to overcome the inferiority complex that has been created in them as a result of the societal ways that have been imposed on them by a gender society.

#### **Social Restriction:**

Various social constraints and inhibitions obstruct a woman's free and independent response to what is going on around her. They are no longer confined to the four walls of their homes; instead, they have ventured forth into man's world to establish independent status for themselves. Women's economic independence and education as a result of their active roles outside the home have improved and changed their role as housewives as "women are gradually realizing that they have personalities of their own as human beings and that their mission in life does not end with becoming good wives and wise mothers but also realizing they are all members of the civic community and of the body politic" (Reddy 14).

Nonetheless, a woman can start leaving her impact on the world around her if she so desires by affirming her distinct individual point of view, which stems from her typical feminine awareness. Invariably, a woman's approach to life differs from a man's. Because she differs from men in terms of sensation and mental decline, a woman's perspective is frequently regarded as the result of her feminine awareness.

Nadine Gordimer portrays her female characters in a somewhat way that their feminine knowledge and understanding emerges right away. Unlike men, she assesses things objectively and without bigotry. Women have the right to proclaim their own principles, investigate their own awareness, and cultivate modes of expression that reflect those values and awareness. In Gordimer's novels, women are depicted as capable political activists who can hold their own against men.

#### **Feminine awareness:**

Burger's Daughter by Nadine Gordimer depicts the life of a groundbreaking activist's child. It analyzed the correlation between women's political and personal lives. The nuclear family, heterosexual romance and marriage, and the father's authority, which are the foundations of the white bourgeoisie's private domain and of the sociological phenomenon of female subjects, are disassembled and destabilized. Rosa Burger goes through a series of trials and tribulations before taking on the role of highly dedicated resistance movement. Rosa was twelve years old at the time of the Sharpeville Massacre. Rosa's rejection of her father's ideals, which forced her to deny her own individuality in favor of political goals, is based on political commitment. Rosa realizes early on in life: "People do not see anything wrong with violence" (BD 258).

Rosa is taken aback when she sees the donkey's pain and the man's frustration, as well as the blacks' loss of faith in Lionel's vision, and she associates the scene with all the suffering that has ever existed, including that of her own country: "the infinite variety and gradation of suffering, by lash, by fear, by hunger, by solitary confinement- the camps, concentration, labor, resettlement" (Ghorpade 208). The situation has gone on for too long for her. Rosa makes the decision to flee to Europe to escape the oppressive atmosphere of South Africa. Rosa acknowledges that her father's legacy has lost its relevance as a result of recent Black Consciousness political ideology.

Rosa is initially relieved to be free of South Africa's political situation. But she quickly realizes that the people of Paris are unconcerned about the fact that some countries are suffering. "People die for ordinary civil rights" (Ghorpade 135). Rosa becomes a member of the French Anti-Apartheid Movement and is in high demand as Lionel Burger's daughter. She travels from Paris to London in attempt to reach other exiled freedom fighters. She runs into Baasie, her childhood friend. Baasie, on the other hand, refuses to recognize her. Later, however, he speaks with a vengeance that Rosa cannot comprehend. Rosa's pessimism is shaken by her dialogue with Baasie, and she decides to return to South Africa. Until then, she had avoided confronting the conundrum of her father's unfinished work. She intervenes in hazardous work, is arrested under the Terrorism Act, and ends up in preventive detention, just like her father.

She expresses her admiration for her father by focusing on his unique characteristics. She asserts her uniqueness. She finishes the shotcrete work assigned to her and congratulates others on their dedication to accomplishing their own smaller or larger duties. At the end of the novel, Rosa clears up herself to her father's legacies, but the fact of her frustration is more crucial to her than any ideology. She distinguishes from her father in terms of insight and recognition due to her distress. Due to the unique circumstances, her role in the freedom struggle is likely to differ from Lionel Burger's. Gordimer examines Rosa's role in terms of Sharpeville, Soweto, and Black Consciousness as "You shall see I hope. What we are doing here may frighten the world, but what is bold and marvelous is always a little terrible to some." (BD 187).

However, Gordimer's own repeated denial of a specifically feminist thrust in her work has problematized such an enquiry considerably. She has quite unambiguously dissociated herself from a feminist perspective. Dorothy Driver in her essay, "Nadine Gordimer: The Politicization of women" (Driver 33). There is the view of Rosalind Coward who say: "Feminism must always be the alignment of women in political movement with particular political aims and objectives".

Rosa's self is defined by her journey through life in the novel Burger's Daughter. It's a test of a woman's desires and personal values. After a brief tour of Bourgeois Europe, she returns to the political views she inherited from her communist father. Amidst erotic adventure and libidinous attitude, she realizes her meaningless existence in Europe. She decides to return to her birthplace after much deliberation. Her last tapestry is what Judie Newman says: "indicate that Rosa's decision to abandon the luxuriant sensual joy of life with her lover is an act of free will" (Newman 32). Her choice resembles a rejection of the projection and mirror image eroticism fantasy. Her goal has always been to make us realize that our world is not one of strangers, but one that provides us with opportunities to love.

**Methodology:** Descriptive and analytical method is used to present sensitivity and sensibility of femininity. In fact,

through the above method the focus is on female, feminine, and feminist etc.

**Findings in the Research Paper:**

- 1) It includes women's traditional gender roles, conservative values, mindsets, and artistic standards.
- 2) Women are essentially projected as non-actors in history in various ethnographic, contextual, and ideological male-centered studies.
- 3) Gordimer's novel depicts the life of a groundbreaking blogger's child.
- 4) It analyzed the correlation between women's professional and social lives.

**Summing up:**

The novels of Nadine Gordimer are based on her crucial sign language as a community being. She opines about inequality and furor, but she also knows how to relate the absurdities of human behavior in a humorous way. She tries to write with extraordinary honesty, passion, and tenderness. Her novel is always a pleasure to read because of her wide-ranging insight and pity, her gift for organizing raw life into meaningful fiction, and most importantly, her wonderfully gentle good sense. Overall, Nadine Gordimer's female protagonists showed a slight progression in their expansion.

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## Exploration of Transnationalism in Amitav Ghosh's The Shadow Lines

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### Abstract:

*In the age of Postcolonialism, there is a vast migration of people in search of jobs, education, business etc. Postcolonialism is the central term which is widely used after 1960. The term diaspora existed in 20th century. The people started migration from their own native place to other places. They even migrated from their own country to other country. The migration from one nation to another nation is called transnationalism. Transnationalism is one of the term of diaspora. Migration, immigration, multiculturalism, transnationalism, identity crisis, isolation, cultural clashes are the features of Diaspora. It also negotiates with the issues like alienation, ethnocentrism, cultural clashes, societal abductions, racism, colonialism, etc. Amitav Ghosh's novel The Shadow Lines depicts the pangs of immigrants. The characters migrate from their nation to other nation in search of business, jobs, education etc.*

**Keywords:** Postcolonialism, diaspora, immigrants, ambivalence

Amitav Ghosh is a postcolonial writer who won the Jnanpith award in 2018 for the contribution to English literature and language. His novel The Shadow Lines won the most prestigious award Sahitya Academy Award in 1989. The novel is divided into two parts i.e. Going Away and Coming Home. The novel depicts the life of young boy who was grown up in Calcutta and educated in Delhi then migrated to London. So the novelist depicts the migration of this young boy.

"We live in a world of imagined communities. We are also policed through a world of fixed state borders. Accustomed as we are to the fluidity of our own imaginations, we are also, increasingly, being accustomed to negotiating borders, and using the one to serve the other." — Abena Busia, ALA Bulletin.

Transnational means transformation from one place to another place. It is not only between two states but it is the embodiment of transformation. The Hindu family in the novel The Shadow Lines migrate from Dhaka to Calcutta during the time of partition. This family lived in three places i.e. Dhaka, Calcutta and London. The novel depicts the identity crisis of the characters. The novel also depicts the friendship between Bengali and English family over three generations. The family consists of grandmother Mayadebi's elder sister, his parents, and their three sons. Tridib lives in his ancestral house and all other members of the family moved all over the world. The narrator writes

Everyone was so much nicer now; often when she and Tridib were out, walking people would pat him on the head and stop to have a little chat with her; the shopkeepers would ask her where and how her husband was, and when he was to have his operation. (60)

In the first section of the novel, the narrator depicts the transformation of the characters across the continents. The novel beautifully shifts from present to past and past to present. The two sections Going Away and Coming Home depicts the family cross the border and return to their native place. The migration and returning to their home means breaking the boundaries of the nation. The main characters in the novel Thamma, his cousin, Ila and his uncles, Tridib and Robi migrate from their nation to other nation. Thamma faces the problem of cultural identity when she returns to her native place. She got disturbed at her birth place in Dhaka when she returns after many years. Ila tries to seek her identity in an unknown world. She travels all over the world with her father and faces different problems in the strange land. At last she decided to move to their family and live with them.

Ila is brought up in different parts of the world. She took education in different parts of the country. She married to an Englishman and lived in London. She wants freedom from the country life. She lives an international life. She criticizes the patriarchal society of India. The narrator writes about Ila,

"All she wanted was a middle class life in which, like the middle- classes the world over, she would thrive believing in the unity of nation, land and territory, of self-respect and national power, that was all she wanted – a modern class life, a small thing that history had denied her in its fullness and for which she could never forgive it (78).

She wants freedom from this traditional life and the source of freedom is migrant metropolitan cosmopolitanism.

Robitells Ila and the narrator, near a dilapidated church in Clapham London: "you know, if you look at the picture on the front pages of the newspapers at home now, all those pictures of dead people – in Assam, the north – east Punjab, Srilanka, Tripur – people shot by terrorists and separatists and the army and police you'll find somewhere behind all that single word; everyone doing it to be free" (TSL 246).

The novel The Shadow Lines raises different questions in all their various dimensions and the narrator in the novel explores and answers these questions with reference to the pluralistic, multilingual, multireligious, multicultural and multiethnic character of the vastly spread society of India.





The new generation views liberty differently. Freedom means liberty from the restrictive customs that demarcate the individual's deeds in India. Ila represents the vast majority of the Indian youth. Ila is not really free. She is a victim of the fantasy her child's mind had built to mentally escape the ethnic discrimination that she faced in the European schools.

**Conclusion:** Rootedness is the main problem of the characters in this novel. The characters are tantalized by the wealth of the other country and it affects on their lives. The novel is set in Calcutta and moves to Calcutta, Dhaka and London. It crosses the boundaries of the different states. So here they breaks the barrier of the country and become oneness with the world. They are not belong to any one nation and they become to the world.

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## **Internet and its Impact on Society and Education**

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### **Abstract**

*Internet technology is needed in modern social and economic life. It has created new opportunities and new ways for every individual and every member of society. The economic and social changes, it hampers the legal system also. The Internet is being emerged as an intellectual tool for society. It changes the nature of communication, commercial transaction, business, lifestyle, mass media, information systems, the concept of privacy, and the entire thing connected to human life. The social changes compel the legal system to enact the laws, rules and regulations to maintain peace and security in society. Being a developed country and a welfare state, the Indian legal system is a protector, provider, economic enterpriser, and arbitrator. The Indian legal system along with the international society had a great impact on the internet and therefore the legal system has to take various stapes*

*This paper deals with the internet and its impact on society and education. This impact of the internet and computer in teaching and learning is causing a major change in the field of education.*

### **Introduction**

The present society is a cyber society. Cyber society cannot be located in the physical world. It has no street address and one cannot observe it with his sense. In order to be a cyber society, there have to be people who allow themselves to believe in it. Therefore, the internet in society is a worldwide broadcasting capability, a mechanism for information, and a medium for collaboration and interaction between individuals without regard to geographic location. The Internet represents one of the most successful examples of the benefit of sustained investment and commitment to research and the development of information infrastructure. It is being said that anything can be found on the internet. In the age of information technology, the world become a global village, and it changes the ways of communication and individual relations are going to established without considering geographical limits. The internet is an essential part of human life. From morning to night, every routine function of a human being is connected to the internet.

Society in the last two decades has distinctly changed and the present era is known as the information technology era, the present life is totally dependent upon the computer and the internet. Therefore, day-to-day life is depending on computers. Even banking, LPG gas booking, railway ticket, and mere application for any job are required by the computer and internet, therefore human life totally changes, this brings new challenges before the state and the authority which are regulating the law and order in the society. This internet evolution can be called as the second industrial revolution, this revolution brings certain new things like paperless contracts, digital signatures, and online transactions. These new things lead a new way of money gaining by wrongful ways. Traditional laws formulated to govern a simple and less criminal world are dumb and toothless.

This new technology has penetrated both the home and the working place in society and has changed the way to interact with one another on daily basis. It has also changed the nature of relationships in society both personal and professional. This internet has a unique character, which made it very popular among the members of society. It is more popular due to the following things:

- Ability to reach more people
- Providing a method of interaction from a distance
- Feedback can be at the speed of email
- Effective and cheap as compared to other methods of communication
- Providing real-life situation

Due to these characteristics, the internet is more popular, it changes the whole world and changes everything, like information, education, market, learning, entertainment, and everything is in the eyes and the fingers of the individual. This changing nature of human life also changes the nature of criminals and the way of committing the crime. However, along with this entire social progress internet brings certain problems along with it. Though it has various benefits, having its dark side also. It makes various impacts on human life. The Internet gives easy ways to express our own views without any kind of restriction. The user enjoys freedom without any restrictions like limitations of boundaries, age, sex, place, and time.

The online population has grown rapidly, its composition has changed rapidly. At the early-stage young men who had high incomes and education dominated the internet user population. As it passed the phase between 1999 and 2000, the population went mainstream, women reached the party and then overtook men online, lots more minority families joined the party and more people with modest levels of income and education came online.

Nowadays, the internet is a tool, that can use for everything, from banking to shopping and from education to medical treatment. Thus, the computer and the internet become an essential part of human life. This is the situation of all the countries

whether developed or developing countries. India being a developing country is being the country of the third number in the world, in using the internet according to the cyber expert. The human being as a social animal always tries to connect with more and more people by one or another ways, this nature of the human being compels him to use more and more internet. Apart from this, now a day's entire thing is available online which can easily be accessed by sitting at home. It saves time; money therefore various people use this mode of communication or way to perform the regular function like banking and similar function. Due to the nature of the internet, it is more popular within a few years.

However, the internet is a tool that can be used for good and bad things. Normally while surfing the web, it is easy to expose your personal information to others and innocent people, women, and children fall as easy prey to such net-goers who are only too eager to take advantage of such situations. Therefore, the computer-based network is also having a dark side to the modern wonder of technology. Internet use is becoming the means of escaping boredom, fear, reality, and responsibility for many individuals. Thus, the impact of the internet on society, which is responsible for bringing radical changes in the way we live, has become a matter of common discussion. Internet can affect the social lives of people in different ways. It can have a positive and constructive effect by helping them grow socially or it can have a negative effect by harming their self-esteem or getting them into depression. On one side, it is said that information technology is one of the important tools for the development, to live life in more easy and luxurious manner internet and this information technology is necessary, internet leads to the better social relationship by creating another medium of communication to friend and family and establish a new relationship. On the other hand, the internet leads a person to live in isolation because the time spent on the internet is often at the expense of social activities and face-to-face interpersonal interaction. This twofold effect of the internet is going to be seen in every society. However, it is not important to mere individuals but it is more important to the policymakers and the law enforcing authority. The policymakers and law enforcement authorities are responsible to maintain the peace and security in society and curtail the misuse of the internet or anything, which hampers social interest.

#### **Internets effect on Education**

Education is the base of the development of human beings; therefore, quality education is having demand in every society and country. The Indian position is also not different. This global world made a great impact on education. Now every developed school gives computer education to the students. In all reputed schools of all countries, how to use the computer is a basic and compulsory subject. The various schools developed computer labs and provided internet services to the students. Now the use of computers and internet in the education is a common phenomenon. The use of the internet gives certain benefits to the students, it provides quick information on any subject at the tips of fingers. This impact of the internet and computer in teaching and learning is causing a major change in the field of education.

Internet and computer techniques provide a quick solution to everything to the students; therefore, the reading and the application of the mind are affected. The students get a habit to solve every problem with the help of the internet and therefore individual quality is somewhere affected, the students lack basic knowledge. The old education system gives a permanent base to the students, but the present education is based on the technical ground and therefore success can be achieved within a few days therefore the students do not get maturity. Due to this failure, the students are turning towards suicide. The number of suicides in the IT sector is more in comparison with the other fields. Along with the benefits, there are some dark sides to the internet and the computer facility and its impact on education. It has reduced the various own efforts in the learning processes and naturally, it's made easy access to the remedied data which is available on the tips of the students.

#### **Conclusion**

On observation of the impact of internet and this social media on the society, we can find impact that is more negative on the society. That can sum up in the following points as

- Engagement of other people in internet activities to experiences, pleasure, gratification or relief;
- Internet develops symptoms such as restlessness, irritability, sleep disturbances, increase anxiety, depression when not engaged in online activities;
- Feeling preoccupied with virtual reality by thinking about the experiences, planning a return to the computer or buying the latest software or hardware;
- Need to spend more and more time and money on internet activities in order to change moods;
- Neglect the social, family, education, or work obligations;
- Risk of loss of significant personal relationship, career access, advancements opportunities, financial ability, etc.;
- Fail at repeated efforts to control internet activities
- Showing physical signs such as carpal syndrome, dry eyes, negligence of personal hygiene or eating irregularities;

Therefore, the internet has endangered social institutions and relationships like family, neighborhood, and community relationships. The education system has greatly hampered education and its every facet. It causes social isolation, causes a negative impact on individual health and psyche, insecurity of network and data, the decline in face-to-face relationships, reduced need to work, cybersex, internet addiction, pornography, net-based learning, weakening community and personal relationship, cyber terrorism, cyberwar, the authenticity of internet, etc.

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## **Comparative Studies on Hydrological Features and Diversity of Fish Fauna of Nakane and Yashwant Lakes in Northwest Maharashtra**

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### **Abstract:**

*The fresh water resources are very precious for the life on our planet. The number of dams, reservoirs, tanks, etc. has significantly increased in last few years. The aquatic ecosystem is important and it has large number of economically important animals especially fish which is an important source of food. Most of the wetlands in India are subjected to pollution due to waste water discharge originating from different points and non-point sources. Thus, eutrophication of inland water resources has become synonymous with the deterioration of water quality, which interfaces with most of its beneficial use. The present work has interdisciplinary relevance with assessment of physical and chemical parameters in hydrological field and evaluation of fish species in both lakes related to taxonomy of animals. Nakane and Yashwant lakes located in Dhule and Nandurbar district respectively in North Maharashtra were selected for study. The diversity of ichthyofauna in Nakane and Yashwant lakes, which was dominated by presence of fish belonging to class Actinopterygii, infraclass Teleosts, order Cypriniformis and family Cyprinidae.*

**Key words:-** Fish, Fresh water, Nakane, Yashwant, Diversity.

## **A Study of Impact of Covid-19 on Consumer Behavior in Jalgaon District**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The consumer behavior is always being changed by various elements. But in March 2020, after declaring the precautionary Covid 19 lockdown the consumer behavior changed drastically. This research paper focuses on impact on consumer behavior, changes in purchasing preferences during lockdown specially in Jalgaon district. Also it focuses on effects of changes in pattern on regular and essential category goods and luxurious goods / capital goods.*

**Keywords:-** consumer behavior, Covid-19 lockdown, demand-supply, essential goods.

### **INTRODUCTION:-**

The covid-19 pandemic has changed the world as we all know it. The current pandemic changes all the buying behavior of customer in all over the world. In recent period most of the people were doing online shopping for their requirements. But in the lockdown period all buying behavior, methods were changed. Covid-19 lockdown and social distancing regulations has affected the buying habits as well as buying decisions.

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:-**

- 1) (Meghna Verma, March 2021, Volume: 46 issue: 1) stated in their research paper that during pandemic customers have realize the significance of sanitation products, ecological -friendly products, local products ( own country), and satisfaction beyond shopping; these factors determine their willingness to buy Indian brands (WBIB)/made-in-India products. The research also focuses on deciding new marketing strategy for economic nationalism.
- 2) (Sheth, June 2020 ) stated in their article that the consumers have temporarily shifted their habits of buying during lockdown. they were change their habits or used to with the restrictions and mask wear regulations. The consumers were didn't permanently shift to any new habits unless they were dissatisfied with new habits of buying.
- 3) (Belbağ, November 2021 ) stated into their paper that ecological stimulus affecting consumer behavior during the pandemic are economic recession, partial lockdown regulations, restrictions on some services. individual consists of fear, dullness, and perceived risk. Consumers' behavioral responses to the pandemic are changes in purchasing of consumer goods, avoidance of stores, a decline in shopping regularity.
- 4) (Ludvík Egera, July 2021 ) stated in their study that fear appeal (fears for health and economic fears) are linked with the changes in customer behavior and influence conventional and online shopping related to COVID-19. The findings reveal major differences as well as similarities in consumer behavior between generations.

### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-**

- 1) To study the awareness and knowledge of consumers in covid-19 pandemic.
- 2) To study the Covid-19 impact on the buying behavior.

### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:-**

The study is focused on only impact of Covid-19 on buying behavior and it is only related to only Jalgaon district.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:-**

This study is limited to only Jalgaon district and specifically related to Dharangaon & Erandol Tahsil from it. 100 respondents were selected randomly at the age group of 18-24 years. The respondents were college students doing their UG or PG courses. The online questionnaire was send and data was collected, analysed through MS Excel.

### **FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:-**

The following were the some findings. –

#### **1) Behavior regarding Essential Goods:-**

95% of the respondents were agreed that they were cautious about lockdown and they were preferred to stock the necessary daily goods at above average level.

The panic buying in some goods was observed in the pandemic period which leads to unnecessary price hike in the market.

#### **2) Behavior regarding the Luxurious goods:-**

72% of the respondents were agreed that they were not planning to buy any luxurious goods in near time future or postponed it for at least the lockdown cancelled.



Sometimes consumers were in wait and watch situation which also affects on demand and supply cycle in the market. Which leads to unstable production in industry and it affects on employment.

**3) Behavior regarding buying of life insurance policy:-**

90% of the respondents were agreed that they were planning to buy new insurance policy or to start again the lapse policy if any.

As life insurance was not mandatory for all in india. But when this type of pandemic comes life insurance was required and demanded most. The insurance sector showed the positive growth in the pandemic.

**4) Behavior regarding buying of Health Insurance:-**

Almost all respondents were agreed that they were like to buy new health policy or like to continue their old health policy.

The need of Health insurance was underlined by the Covid 19 pandemic. Most of the family don't have any health insurance policy but in the first and second quarter of the year 2020, the rate of issuing health insurance policy increased.

**5) Behavior regarding buying of Immunity booster medicines:-**

95% of respondents agreed that they were already purchased the immunity boosters medicines such as vitamin C, Multivitamins or Ayurvedic syrup to increase immunity power.

Another factor that changes behavior is Fear. From the data of respondent almost all respondents were agreed that they were purchased the immunity booster medicines. The precautionary behavior creates the demand for the multivitamin medicines as well as ayurvedic kadha.

**6) Behavior regarding Online / Offline Shopping:-**

75% of the respondents were agreed that they were prefer online shopping in the lockdown period. As there was a strict implementation of curfew and risk of being covid positive, more people preferring online shopping or telephonic shopping.

Restrictions, social distancing were the main reasons behind shifting towards online shopping. But some of the consumers opted teleshopping and continues to buy groceries from their traditional local trader.

**7) Behavior regarding Inflation:-**

As lockdown continues, the demand and supply chain was disrupted. So the prices of some goods were highly increased. So 65% of the respondents were agreed that they were cancelled their buying decision of some goods for some time or chooses the low priced product available in market though it was not good in quality.

Inflation was a cause behind the cancellation of purchase. Highly price and not essential goods not purchased by the consumer.

**8) Behavior about – ‘Buy local Movement’:-**

70% of the respondents agreed that they were preferred to buy goods from local trader or from own country which mean ‘Made in India’ and ‘Make in India’.

Buy local and support Nations Economy was a campaign during most of the countries in all over world. Canada, Spain, Germany, Japan, Russia were some countries in which this campaign was started and successfully implemented.

**9) Behavior for Internet Charges:-**

Almost all respondents were agreed that the internet charges were paid at whatever price. In the lockdown situation and ‘Work from Home’ conditions internet was essential thing. So whatever charges incurred by companies they were agreed to pay for it.

**CONCLUSION:-**

The covid – 19 pandemic was highly affects buying behavior of consumer. The buying decisions were cancelled or postponed for some period of time. The unnecessary buying which is also known as Panic buying was occurred in the pandemic. Covid -19 doesn't affects only health of the citizen of country but it also affects or disturbed the economy cycle. Many of the people were lost their jobs and they had to move their native place during lockdown. so the overall purchasing power of many of the respondents were decreased in the pandemic. So buying behavior of most of the families in the society were affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

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## **The Benefit of Sports and Health**

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### **Abstract**

Positive benefit of sports is achieved primarily through physical activity but secondary effect brings health benefit such as psychology and personal development and less alcohol consumption. Negative effect such as the risk of failure injuries eating disorders and burnout are also apparent Physical activity is increasingly conducted in an organized manner sports role in society has become increasingly important over the years not only for the individual but also for public health. Physical activity can occur spontaneously divided according to purpose Physical exercise is aimed primarily at improve health and physical capacity and Physical training is aimed primarily at increasing the individuals maximum physical capacity and Performance

### **Keyword**

### **Introduction**

Sports is a double edged sword regarding effect on health positive effect are achieved primarily through physical activity which is the main part of most sports many secondary effect of sports also bring health benefit such as psychosocial development of both young and old. The health effect of Sports from a Physiology and psychology perspective related both to physical activity and added values of sports .A brief description of how physical activity and training affect our body from physiological perspective .A reports on health effect physical activity and training and sports specific influence on the various dimension of health. The effect of physical activity and exercise are both acute and long lasting effect remaining after a long period of regularly physical activity have far reaching consequence for health and are describe below for example some muscle enzyme activity can be quickly increasing by physical exercise .Good health therefore requires physical activity to be performance with progression and continuity. Most of the conducted physical exercise is combination of both aerobic and muscle strengthens exercise. Sports can be make children and young people develop both physically and mentally and contribute with health benefit if planned and executed exercise consider the person own capacity social situation and biological as well as psychological maturation .In children adolescent it is especially importance to prevent sports related injuries and health problem as a number of these problem are likely to remain long into adulthood some time for life . Sport and health main purpose are to promote physical activity and improve motor skill for health and performance and psychosocial development, Participant also gain a chance to be part of community develop social circle and create social norm and attitude. In healthy individual and patient with mental a sense of meaning identify and belonging whether the sports movement exists training and competition including physical activity will happen Sports added values in addition to the health benefit of physical activity are therefore of interest .Some argue that it is doubtful or least not confirmed that health development can come from sports while other believe that healthy sports is something other than health.

### **Sports and Health Definition**

This definition goes well beyond a condition of physical health but included mental health and general well-being .Physical activity and health sports and physical activity has long been used as a tool to improve mental physical and social well being

### **Mental Benefit**

- Improve confidence
- Relief of stress tension and illness

### **Physical Benefit**

- Losing weight
- Improved Posture
- Improved body shape

### **Social Benefit**

- Meeting People
- Making Friend

### **Being a member of Sports club and Regularly Participating Sports Will Develop personal qualities**

- Co-Operation
- Competition
- Physical challenge
- Aesthetics Appreciation

The relationship between Sports and Health is by no means simple Moderate and regular physical activity has benefit impact on health .However as we move from non competitive activity to competitive Sports and from non contact to Sports

the health cost in the form of injuries increase.

#### **Importance of Sports and Health**

Sports and health are very essential for good and happy life these things are the sign of healthy life. Sports and health help in the building of an harmonious all round personality. Those who play Sports have slow growth and personality. Health development is an important growth health and Sports help us in the development of the body as well as of the soul. Health and Sports develop of sound body sound mind make the limbs healthy and keep body fit. In the building of youth and national character Sports play a tremendous role. Physical exercise is essential for proper development of mind. A healthy body means healthy mind one who is suffering physical can never a healthy life. Sports and health help maintaining good and sound mind. Health dispel dullness and make life worth living sports evaporate gloominess and add brightness our lives. Sports and health teach us team spirit without which nothing can be achieved in the world because we have to team up our energies to make life worth living in all spheres of life. Health and Sports is exercise activity with purpose to overcome adversities and win. Playing Sports help release pressure and tension in healthy and controlled way Sports and health improve sleep patterns and level of anxiety. Sports develop motor skill and mind body connection.

#### **Type of Sports and Health**

Is there really a general top ten of the health and Sports. This is because the most important prerequisite for doing a Sports regularly is probably that it has to be fun. As a suggestion we have put together 10 really Health and Sports that meet two requirement a relatively low risk of injury and high benefit for physical mental health.

**Swimming :** Absolutely stress free can be carried out no matter the season improve lung capacity burn calories build up muscle.

**Tennis :** High calories consumption promotes coordination channel strength tones many muscle group.

**Rowing :** Lead to effective weight loss increasing muscle strength with rowing machine also possible indoors.

**Squash :** According to Forbes for year the healthiest sports in the world burn calories increase aerobic fitness increase flexibility develop strength improve hand eye coordination

**Basketball :** Increase spatial awareness promote decision making good stress reduction supports coordination very high energy consumption

**Cycling :** Good calories burner strengthens the brain and cardiovascular system and exercise in nature make you happy

**Cross country :** Especially uphill cross country skiing burn more calories than any other sports very good whole body training.

**Running :** Runner have fewer bone and muscle problem than non runner of the same age running release endorphin running improve both mental and physiological health

**Volleyball :** Positive effect on the cardiovascular system build up mobility strengthens coordination

**Gymnastic :** Apart from general physical benefit gymnastic promotes the ability to concentrate and improve coordination especially in childhood gymnastic create great advantage for physical and mental developments

The above list probably does not give any indication as to which sports and health best of you.

#### **Recommendation for Healthy Sports:**

- Plane Exercise
- Set long Term goals
- Adopt a holistic performance development including physiological medical mental and psychological aspect.
- Monitor Physiological health over time
- Monitor mental health over time

#### **Conclusion**

Getting indulged in physical activity like Sports and health improve your heart function reduce the risk of diabetes control blood sugar and lower tension and stress level. It also bring positive energy discipline and other commendable qualities to your life. The relationship between sports and health is by no means simple moderate and regular physical activity has beneficial impact on health. As we move from non competitive actively to competitive Sports and health. In the injuries increase to more intensively and to continue competing while injured also increase with a concomitant increase in the health risk.

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## **Readers Advisory Services for Parents of Developmentally Disabled Children**

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### **Abstract:**

*This paper emphasizes the need for providing reader's advisory service to the parents of developmentally disabled children. Census 2001 states that 2.1% of Indian population has some kind of disability. Developmental disability is observed in 3.4% children. Developmental disability is an umbrella term which includes autism spectrum disorder, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, learning disorders, intellectual disability, Cerebral Palsy, communication disorder and mental disorder. The parents of the children diagnosed with any of the above mentioned disorder face lots of challenges in raising their special child. They need a lot of information on the disability, its causes, symptoms, treatment, therapies, schooling, legislation, government facilities etc. Literature on this topic reveals that parents prefer seeking information from social networking websites available in online mode. They are not aware of other online and offline resources related to their child's disability which may enhance their knowledge on the disability. The authors strongly believe that the public library professionals are not aware of the information needs of such parents. The authors feel that reader's advisory can play a key role in recommending library resources and providing reader's advisory services to these users with special needs. The public staff has to be trained to impart reader's advisory services to such parents. The authors have suggested offline and online reader's advisory tools to deliver RA services.*

**Keywords:** Readers advisory service, Reading recommendation, Developmental Disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Intellectual Disability, Learning Disability, Communication Disorder, Motor Disorder

**Introduction:** Readers advisory service originated for public libraries in North America. Almost all American public libraries are providing readers advisory service. The aim of providing readers advisory is to first understand the reader's tastes and interests and then recommend them appropriate books. Reader's advisory is meant for suggesting fiction and non-fiction books through direct and indirect means. In direct readers advisory service, the reader is asked a series of questions regarding the subject, reading level, genre, writing style, the level of characterization, plot elements, storyline, pace, tone, frame, and setting. The goal of direct readers advisory is to suggest titles based on a reader's individual interests and tastes. On the other hand, indirect reader's advisory involves generating book displays, staff recommendations display, annotated lists, producing bookmarks to appeal the readers so that he can pursue the reading activity on his own. (Ross and Chelton) recommended that book displays should be arranged at four different places in the library viz. at the entrance, the ends of stacks, high traffic areas, and the circulation desk.

**Definition:** According to (Herald), author of Genreflecting, readers' advisory is: "the act of putting people together with the books they love." (Joyce Saricks and Brown), author of Readers Advisory Service in the Public Library, defines readers' advisory as: "patron-oriented library service for adult fiction readers. A successful readers' advisory service is one in which knowledgeable, non-judgmental staff help fiction readers with their reading needs." This definition is limited to fiction reading. (Dilevko and Magowan) defined readers advisory as "a service which involves suggesting fiction and nonfiction titles to a reader through direct or indirect means. This service is fundamental library service; however, reader's advisory also occurs in commercial context such as book stores. This definition emphasizes reader's advisory services for recommending non-fiction titles also. According to (Orr), "reader's advisory service meaning knowing about books, knowing about readers and then using professional judgement to successfully match them together". This definition necessitates the knowledge of the resources and the needs of the readers for providing this service.

### **History:**

(Juris Dilevko and Candice Magowan) have subdivided the history of reader's advisory into three periods. The first period 1870-1916 is termed as "formative years", the second period from 1917 to 1962 is "The Commitment to Systematic Adult Education" and the third period from 1963-2005 is termed as "The Devolution into Entertainment". In 1897, the ALA President stated that "the personal influence of librarians who assisted and advised readers was the most potent force in molding community reading".

### **Reading Advisory Techniques:**

Readers Advisory can be delivered through both online and offline mode. Following RA services were observed by the authors during the literature search.

#### **Offline Mode**

1. Label book Spines by genre

2. Book Displays
3. Organize Book Talks
4. Creating Bibliography
5. Display Readers Advisory Resources for Public Use
6. Prepare and Supply annotated book list
7. Organise lectures of health professionals
8. Create a meeting platform for parents
9. Organize lectures of education professionals

#### **Online Tools**

1. Links to Other Websites on Developmental Disabilities
2. Organize webinars
3. Readers’ Advisor Online blog
4. Electronic Mailing List
5. Ask a Librarian Service

#### **Reader’s advisory Service to Parents of Children with Developmental Disability:**

Developmental disabilities are a group of conditions due to an impairment in physical, learning, language, or behaviour areas. Developmental disabilities begin anytime during the developmental period and usually last throughout a person’s lifetime. Most developmental disabilities begin before a baby is born, but some can happen after birth because of injury, infection, or other factors. These conditions begin during the developmental period, may impact day-to-day functioning, and usually last throughout a person’s lifetime (Rubin & Crocker). Skills such as taking a first step, smiling for the first time, and waving “bye-bye” are called developmental milestones. Children reach milestones in how they play, learn, speak, behave, and move (for example, crawling and walking). A child’s growth and development are closely monitored through a partnership between parents and health care professionals. The parents who are concerned about the developmental issues of their child seek advice from the doctors. If a child has a developmental delay, it is important to get help as soon as possible. Early identification and intervention can have a significant impact on a child’s ability to learn new skills, as well as reduce the need for costly interventions over time.

Recent estimates in the United States show that about one in six, or about 17%, of children aged 3 through 17 years have a one or more developmental disabilities. In UK approximately 6% of the children have some or the other kind of disability. Census 2001 has revealed that over 21 million people in India are suffering from one or the other kind of disability. This is equivalent to 2.1% of the population. It was in 2011 Census that the Government of India for the first time chalked a program for identifying, diagnosis and treatment of developmentally delayed children. A study by (Venkata & Panicker) stated that 11.3 % children had Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. Whereas (Nair et.al) observed that around 3.4 % children had some or the other form of developmental disorder. A study by (Bertule & Vetra) carried out to find the family needs of parents of preschool children with cerebral palsy revealed that they need information about child’s education, rehabilitation centres, present and future services. The respondents reported that the parents were highly unsatisfied because their needs were unmet. They were confused and had a feeling of insecurity about their child’s development and were seeking information through all the sources. (Ramdinmawii & Kaur) observed that the parents of children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder located in Delhi were leading a highly stressful life and were feeling burdened in fulfilling child’s needs. One of the reasons identified by the authors was the lack of knowledge about their child’s disorder. There was a positive relationship between qualification, family income, social support and life satisfaction. A study by (Martinovic & Stricevic) observed that not only the parents but also the general public is unaware of the developmental disorder which creates a barrier in the information seeking process among the parents. (Bussing et.al) observed that parents prefer internet sources. (Karahmadi et.al) studied the effect of parenting education on improvement of reading and writing disabilities in children. The results showed that providing appropriate information to mothers about the nature of disability, special education methods, and behavioural management of the child had a positive effect on the treatment of children with learning disabilities.

It can be observed through the above discussion that there is a great need to educate the parents and keep them informed about various issues of the disorder. Reader’s advisory service can help in identifying their needs related to health information viz. about the disorder, symptoms, causes, treatment options, different therapies, rehabilitation centres. They also need information on choice of schooling, remedial and special educators.

“The public library has the capacity of serving as the first –stop center for all information needs. Not only can it lend books, it can expand its services to link people to the information or practical assistance they need wherever the sources exist, in or out the library”. (Clara Stanton Jones In Bopp & Smith, 2005, 9). Public libraries are important to the community well-being. Public libraries should promote innovative cross-sectoral partnerships in building a culture of health. Currently RAS are not being provided in Indian public libraries. One of the reasons is that the staff of public library are not trained to provide RA services. The training begins with the awareness of inclusion RA in LIS curriculum. (Thakre&Kumbhar) stressed the need to incorporate Readers Advisory (RA) component in LIS curriculum. The authors believe that RA can play an important role in imparting value –added library services. Library staff has to be trained to provide RAS to its users.

Orientation programmes for new library employees, organize RA workshops in-house, attend RA workshops outside the library and RA team should be set up in the public libraries. It is the need of the hour for all sectors to work together to meet the health challenges of the 21st century. It is the need of the hour that public libraries should take the responsibility for supplying information that will guide the public in satisfying their information needs.

#### **Conclusion:**

National Knowledge Commission has made recommendations on libraries including Public Libraries. The New Education Policy 2020 has recommended that books should be available and accessible to all including people with disabilities and differently abled persons using modern ICT technologies cross the country. Public libraries are important partners in promoting health literacy as they are accessible for lower income and lower educated population. They can provide significant help in dissemination of authoritative information, relevant health and wellness information to all community members, at no or nominal charge. Public libraries should create partnerships with public health departments to enhance health literacy, provide access to health resources, create health databases, and can invite staff from public health departments as health educators.

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## **Digital Humanity: An Expansion of the Literary Discourse**

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### **Abstract:**

*Digital Humanities is a recent branch of literary criticism. The concept of digital humanities is a wonderful combination of technology with the disciplines in humanities. Apparently it seems to be irrelevant with negative impact on the disciplines under humanities. But as the scope of digital humanities expanded it revealed new panorama of the humanities where we can have new interpretations of all the disciplines. Initially it also seemed to be a threat to the humanities, overpowering and replacing it with technology. But in due course the digital humanities proved to be an assistance to interpret the humanities and emerged as the best companion of the humanities with the potential to open new avenues for it.*

**Key Words:** digital humanities, digital tools, literature, research, innovation, interpretation, analysis, retrieval, preservation.

### **Introduction**

Digital Humanities is a new branch of literary criticism with a lot of promise of the expansion of the literary discourse. The initial response to the digital humanities is rather negative as it seems to be related to technology. For the readers and writers belonging to the earlier generation technology appears to be a big hurdle, something very difficult to overcome. Many a times it is interpreted as an interference of the technology in the field which seems to be exclusively away from the technology. It also suggests the overpowering of technology over literature as it has done in other fields. The concept of artificial intelligence also suggests the minimized role of human being in an area which is specifically related to human experiences, emotions and passions. The varied are the passions the varied is the output in the literature. However, the digital humanities seems to be the most promising field as it can add new interpretations to the literature new as well as to the old one. It is going to be more useful specifically to interpret the ancient and historical literature. It is not going to be the overpowering of technology but an assistance of technology in broadening the horizons of the literature.

### **The concept of Digital Humanities**

The concept of digital humanity is simple as well as an innovative one. It is application of the computational tools to the traditional humanities disciplines like philosophy, linguistics, literature, art, fine arts, communication and cultural studies. It is an application of the tools of technology for more and better interpretation of literature. It symbolically and tangibly connects the past, present and the future. Thus it is useful for the integration of knowledge.

Literature is a reflection of the society. Traditionally literature is defined as the mirror of the society. It mirrors what happens and likely to happen to human beings in most beautiful and convincing manner. It is also called as a vehicle to express the feelings and emotions of the creative artist. The poetry, the form of literature as defined by Wordsworth is an expression of powerful, spontaneous and overflowing emotions. Thus the feelings are irresistible and therefore a literary writer needs some medium to express his powerful feelings. All these features of the literature are intact in the phase of new paradigm shift in literature in the form of digital humanities. The function of literature is to bring about a change and transformation in the society. It is also to give the highest type of artistic and aesthetic pleasure. The digital humanities have added to these functions and seem to enrich literature in such a way that it was never before.

### **The Tools of Digital Humanities**

There are certain tools of digital humanities which can be described as the basic tools. There are certain programs, websites and online resources that can be used for data collection, analysis, comparison and conclusions. There are certain advanced tools also like digital exhibits and websites, data management and visualization, mapping of the data. Digital humanities also facilitates Google docs, sheets, forms that easily avails the further facilities like text- editing and organizing research. The digital tools go beyond the preservation of data in physical and concrete form like texts, manuscripts and through digital archives can avail the functions like information retrieval, data visualization, data mining, multimedia and digital publishing. All these digital tools are of immense significance in teaching –learning, innovations and research. They have altogether changed the approach to the disciplines in humanities and bring about a paradigm shift.

### **Digital Humanities to an effective Teaching Aid**

Digital humanities can function as very effective teaching aid to teach literature. There are several limitations to the teacher of language and literature. Words are the basic tools of literature. But literature is by and large communicated through ideas, symbols and images. Words themselves mean more than the apparent meaning. Many a times it becomes almost impossible to make others understand the feeling, emotions and passions communicated through the words. So far more vocabulary and better perception of the ideas were the minimum tools available with the teacher. With the digital humanities

innumerable avenues are available with the teacher. Through the means of the smart classroom the teacher can bring in any location to the classroom and give the visual experience to the students. If the literature belongs to the different culture, the cultural experience can be shared. Now teaching of such difficult poems like Ode to Grecian Urn has not only become easy but very interesting with the visual effect. Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter can be explained in best possible ways through digital tools. As far as vocabulary development is concerned the very genealogy of the word can be found out and one can go on searching for dictionaries and thesaurus to get the real sense of meaning..

#### **Digital Humanities to Interpret the Ancient Literature**

In the absence of the writer it becomes very difficult to interpret the given text. Many a times the historical, biographical evidences are erased in the course of time. Thus book stands alone in the historical span of time. It is interpreted as per the perception of the reader. There is also a possibility that the certain book is interpreted partially or in wrong way. In this context the Digital humanities can help in unique way to interpret the text. With the help of digital humanities it becomes a collective activity and with digital tools many resources are available in the interpretation of the text. One can trace out the social, historical, political background of the contemporary period when the particular text was written. In this way one can arrive at the proper conclusions of theme and the significance of the given work of art. Sometimes the meaning of text is very complex. It involves complicated network of the many situations operating at different levels. Digital humanities can resolve all these complexities. After all the entire digital world can cut across all distinct boundaries. It brings together the global to the local level. And thus complexities of the meaning of the work of art are clarified. The burden of the singular interpretation of the work of art is shaded off. And one can arrive at the proper meaning.

#### **Digital Humanities for the Cultural Studies**

In an age of multiculturalism the native culture seems to be abolished. It is always mixed up with the new trends. Thus the new culture emerges replacing the old one. The tribal culture is the best example of it. The tribal culture is the store house of diverse cultural practices. There are many advantages of the multiculturalism as it upgrades the culture. The other side i.e. abolishment of the native culture seems to be negligible. But in the adaptation of the new culture one can never understand the original native culture. In the trend of multiculturalism certain cultural norms are out of practice. The new generation cannot understand them even though they find the references of it in the literature. In this context digital humanities can throw more light on the culture and explain several existing and non-existing cultural practices. Through it the mapping of the culture is possible. Thus we can retrieve the cultural practices with the help of digital tools and even retain them by making revival of them. Thus through digital humanities it is possible to refine the existing culture.

#### **Digital Humanities to Explore Religious Practices**

Religion is at the center of human life. There are innumerable religious rituals followed all over the world. Due to the impact of multilingualism and multiculturalism the religious practices are also subjected to the change. Thus many tribal religions are diluted and lost and we cannot find out the pure form of them. The situation is vice-versa as well. In the religious conversions the original religion is so much diluted with the native cultural habits that many a times it appears to be the new religion. In this context to separate different religious practices and to identify their true origin the digital humanity can help a lot. Certain religious rituals appear to be complex and inexplicable. The religious practices followed in the Igbo tribe of Nigeria are very strange. For example oracle of hills and caves, Evil Forest, the ritual of sacrifices performed at different occasions. And now under the impact of new culture and religion these practices exist only in the fictional forms. Now for the ethnographer who wishes to find out the ethnicity of the Igbo tribe digital humanities can be an effective tool. Through the many digital tools he can find out the relevance of those erased cultural and religious practices.

#### **Digital Humanities for Language and Translation Studies**

Digital Humanities is specifically useful for language studies. It is said that the language changes after every 10 miles. In an age of multilingualism it becomes very difficult to find out the origin of the language. Multiculturalism has given rise to many carols and pidgins. Digital humanity with all its tools can find out the origin of the language. The production of the sound and the other complicated functions of the language can be studied in better way through the digital tools. Translation study is a leading branch of literature. Translation has its own significance. Translation is necessary for the culture sharing. Through translation we come to know the culture of other nation. But in translation there is possibility of losing a lot of essence of the original work. It is evident from the translations of the Holy Bible that has been translated in many languages. Obviously the essence of the Bible has been diluted and even lost. It is same with the other literature also.

Translation is a difficult art and preservation of the original essence in the translated version is a challenge. In this context the digital humanities can play significant role and easily point out what has been lost and what is retained. The digital humanities have broadened the field of translation studies. It can give us an experience of the original one as well as the translated one pointing out the merit and demerit of both.

#### **Digital Humanities for History and Anthropology**

Digital Humanities can play very effective role in the study and interpretation of the history. The historical study is not very authentic and one has to rely on the apprehensions of a historian for the authenticity and appreciation of history. The anthropology also has its thrust on history in finding out the anthropology of the particular race. Similarly the ethnography follows the anthropology to get the information to trace out the ethnicity. All these fields are interrelated and interdependent. Digital humanities can explain many things in context of history and anthropology. It can make the surveys and data collections more meaningful through analysis, retrieval of many lost things. It is in fact a research tool in the study of history



and anthropology.

### **Conclusion**

Thus Digital Humanities, the branch of literary criticism is also one of the research tools in the modern times. It can lead to many inventions and innovations in literature. If we take recourse in history we can find out more authentic details. We can even determine the course of future in better way with the help of digital humanities. In fact it is a promise of expansion of literary discourse.

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## **Racial and Gender Discrimination in Their Eyes Were Watching God**

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### **Abstract:**

*The present research paper closely examines gender and racial discrimination in Zora Neale Hurston's novel Their Eyes were Watching God. It also focus on conceptual term "womanism" "feminism" and "black feminism". Human salvation has been a crucial subject in every era. Some voices are remaining unsung. African American community gets attention of the world on their oppression, which is done by various superior institutions. The present paper also highlight the pre slavery era and post slavery era by examining two different women character Nanny and Janie.*

**Keywords:** Womanism, Feminism, Black Feminism, Racial Discrimination, Gender

### **Introduction:**

For African American woman, the racial issues are more important than gender issues. They give privilege to race related subject in propriety; then move towards gender related issues. African American people have been exploited in more institutional systems. African American women have been facing the triple oppression in life –racism, sexism and classicism. Instead of that, they have been attempted slavery, sexual exploitation, racial remarks, and derogatory remarks on color. They do not have any privilege for living. As a result the racial issue have being prima subject instead of Gender issues.

### **Feminism & Black Feminism**

Feminism is a worldwide most leading social political movement deal with woman related issues. Pearl Cleage defines feminism is " the belief that women are full human beings capable of participation and leadership in the full range of human activities – intellectual, political, social, sexual, spiritual and economic" (1993,28). Women want to intersect in male dominated sectors. On the another hands , both, black men and women have not even an equal social political economic opportunity and circumstances .Henceforth Black women activities not adopted feminism as it is ; they separated feminism with using adjective black with feminism. A large number of African American women reject the term "feminism" because its association with whiteness as they perceive.

### **Womanism and Feminism**

Self-definition, self-awareness of black women is a common agenda of black feminism and womanism. Alice Walker In search of Our Mothers' Gardens introduced four meaning of the term "womanist". According to her, Womanist was "a black feminist or feminist of color". Its means, black feminism and womanism are interconnected with each other. Barbara Omolade in The Rising Song of African American Women ,asserts " black feminism is sometimes referred to as womanism because both are concerned with struggles against sexism and racism by black women who are themselves part of the black community's efforts to achieve equity and liberty" (1994, XX). Alice Walker defines various shed of womanism which shed light on the issue of why many African American women prefer the term womanism to black feminism.

Zora Neale Hurston(1891-1960) was the most prolific black woman writer of the first half of the twentieth century, wrote four crucial novels Johan's Gourd Vine(1934), Their Eyes Were Watching God (1937), Moses, Man of the Mountain(1939), Seraph on the Suwanee(1948). Their Eyes Were Watching God of Hurston, is regarded as the first African American works which describes the awakening of African American women. Black feminist critics analyze the works of black female writers from a feminist or political perspective, and it is regarded as a practice, a way of reading inscriptions of race, gender, and class in modes of cultural expression.

### **Racial Oppression in Their Eyes Were Watching God**

Their Eyes Were Watching God is set in the Southern part of America; presenting complex African American culture in exuberant style. Nanny, a grandmother of Janie, whose experiences show that whites control over everything in the society. Her experiences are related within a slavery time, when she had been abused by white master. She was raped by the white owner and threatened by the white mistress. She determined to escape from the plantation and feared her daughter to be sold to other slave owners and lived the miserable life as she ever does. She hopes her child could live a happy life. Thus she escapes from her slave master with her baby and hides in a shabby place until the slavery is abolished.

Virginia Woolf in her A Room of one's own asserts that men have and continue to treat women as inferiors. It is the male who defines what it means to be a female (Bressler, 1999) , but White Mistress threatened Nanny, when she raped by White Master. Means a woman discriminated another woman on color. So, the struggle of black woman is thrice challenging in form of patriarchy, race, and class. All three are not natural, it's a human made.

Education is always an emancipation of all outcaste people. Nanny believes on it and sends her daughter to school, hoping that one day Leafy could become a school teacher. However, the reality breaks her heart again. Leafy is raped and

gets pregnant when she is only seventeen.

#### **Gender Oppression in Their Eyes were Watching God**

Apart from issue of race and class, Gender is another importantly discusses in this novel. Lilli P. Howard remarks that “- the story of Their Eyes, has universal implications for women in that it protests against the restrictions and limitations imposed upon women by a masculine society” (93). Being a black woman, Janie’s rebellion came from the burst of her voice. Nanny, Janie’s grandmother, tried to keep away Janie from race consciousness. Therefore, Janie’s perception about black women is different by others. Janie did not even realise, she is black until the seven years, when she encounters with White girls, and then she realises that she is black girl. Nanny tells Janie that- de nigger woman is de mule uh de world so fur as Ah can see” (186).

By illustration Janie and her grandmother Nanny, Hurston reveals the pathetic condition of African American women who had borne the burden of not only white male oppression but also black male oppression. Nanny wants Janie should settle with Logan Killicks, who is a representation of upper class into black community, for financial stability. Nanny rejects Janie’s romantic notions of love because for her a woman’s life means marrying a man and settling down even if it means submission. Nanny says, “Tain’t Logan Killick Ah wants you to have baby, it’s protection” (186). This assigning of stereotyped role to an African American woman by Nanny stems out of her experience as a slave woman where she was treated as a mere object. She has a pragmatic view about her daughter Leafy and granddaughter Janie’s lives.

Janie wants to break free from conventional gender roles prescribed for her by Nanny and the community. She wants to create her own gender identity.

Under the blooming pear tree Janie realises the different roles played by men and women just as a bee and the flower. Janie perception about marriage break down, when she married to Logan Killicks who not only expects Janie to work in the kitchen just like any other African American woman cooking and cleaning, but also to do a man’s work like plowing with mules and chopping the woods. Joe Starks rescues Janie from being a mule, but he also assigns another conventional gender role to Janie played by upper class women. He tells Janie, “A pretty doll-baby lak you is made to sit on de front porch and rock and fan y’self and eat p’taters dat other folks plant just special for you” (297).

After Joe’s death Janie has to play the role of grieving wife out of social pressure. Hurston writes “Janie starched and ironed her face and came set in the funeral behind her veil. It was like a wall of stone and steel” (246).

Janie in her next relationship with Tea Cake explodes conventional gender roles. We see a reversal of gender roles. Forty year old Janie marries a twelve year younger Tea Cake. She has more than Tea Cake and even takes care of him financially at a few instances. Even Tea Cake plays a reversed gender role. He combs Janie’s hair and prepares breakfast for her, Hurston writes “He wouldn’t let her git him any breakfast at all. He wanted her to get her rest. He made her stay where she was” (262), but this relationship is not about domination with Janie or Tea Cake with either of them dominating each other. It is about equitable gender roles where both give enough space and respect to each other. Hurston in Their Eyes Were Watching God gives an outbreak to convention gender bias, and reflects both racial and gender issues.

It is very difficult to justify that either womanism or feminism or both philosophies are adopted for salvation.. It is noted that the problem of livelihood is important or prime in racial oppress condition rather than any gender issues. Their salvation fight is against racial discrimination is more important than any gender based discrimination issue. The prime task is to get human salvation. Hurston deals with both issues critically giving the illustration of women character Nanny and Janie with different perspectives.

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## ABSTRACT

*The significant effect of reaction conditions on morphology X-ray diffraction (XRD), UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy, photoluminescence (PL), and differential scanning calorimetry are being used to investigate crystallisation and optical properties (DSC). Energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy, scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and (EDAX) techniques are used to determine the stoichiometric composition of the grown crystals. Water molecules, O-H, C-H, C-O, and C=O functional groups were identified in the FTIR spectra. As per thermograms TGA and DTA, the crystals were thermally unstable and decomposed into the crystal. The above parameters have been used to characterise the crystals, which could then be evaluated for different stages of decomposition.*

**KEYWORDS :** Crystal morphology, Thermal stability, Optical properties, Decomposed crystal, Crystallization.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The pillars of modern electronics and the field of science and technology are crystals. Natural crystals are in scarce supply, but new materials in crystalline form are needed for development. Crystals could be grown in a variety of different ways. The gel method is being used in the article to produce pure crystals. (JETHVA and JOSHI). Using a specific gel method, many investigators have grown single crystals of various compounds. They looked at the impact of numerous parameters like the type of solvent, the pH of the gel media, the degree of saturation, the change in growth temperature, and the presence of impurities on the morphology of the grown crystal. (Savale et al.) This study developed single crystals to use a simple single diffusion gel approach. Different factors such as pH, gel solution concentration, gel solution setting time, and reactance concentration were varied to find the optimal growth conditions. X-ray diffraction has been used for structural analysis, and high-resolution X-ray diffraction (HRXRD) analysis would be used to ascertain the crystalline perfection of the grown crystals. (Manikandan et al.). Because of crystal applications, the authors strived to grow mixed crystals of various flow concentrations that use the gel method and characterize them using EDAX, FTIR, Powder XRD, and TGA-DTA (Manani et al.). The growth of pure and mixed crystals in silica gel is discussed in this paper. These mixed crystals' characterization has been completed. Numerous characterization methods are used in the crystal growth technique to check the availability of crystallinity, functional group, and thermal property.

## 2. RELATED WORK

The crystals were then structurally ground to a fine powder and examined using X-rays (Shenoy et al.) TGA/DTA curves of neodymium tart rate hydrate at temperatures ranging from 30 to 1000 degrees Celsius. Curves of TG/DTG in the temperature range of approximately 1000 0C. The material remains stable up to a temperature of 45 0C, then starts to disintegrate at about 45 0C and continues to maintain 995 0C, at which stage it is reduced to its oxide condition (H. M. Patil et al.). The FT-IR spectroscopy of doped and undoped barium iodate crystals was scanned in two ranges, 300–710 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 400–4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>, using an FT-IR spectrophotometer, Spectrum – 2000, Perkin – Elmer model, by putting specimen KBr pellet in the sample beam. (Shitole). A heat flux vs temperature curve is the consequence of the DSC experiment. These curves, which can also be exothermic or endothermic, are used to calculate transition enthalpies (Mathivanan and Haris). A Varian Cary 5E UV-VIS-NIR spectrometer has been used to record the DRS-UV spectral analysis of the crystal between 200 and 2000 nm, covering the entire UV-visible and near-infrared region. obtained absorption spectrum (Boaz et al.) The investigation of surface morphology using SEM is confined to well-grown BMHP single crystals (Sundaramoorthy et al. ). Perkin Elmer LS55 fluorescent Spectrophotometer has been used to generate a photo luminance spectrum. Orange emission does have a sharp peak at 599 nm, which is the most intense of all emissions. (Sawant, D. K., et al.) EDAX (Energy Dispersive Analysis by X-rays) is a quantitative analysis method known as elemental analysis (Sonawane and Ahire). Various parameters such as pH, gel solution concentration, gel solution setting time, and reactance concentration have been used to determine the optimum growth conditions in almost all of the papers. To characterise the grown crystals, XRD, FTIR, SEM, EDAX, TGA / DTA are used.

## 3. SYNTHESIS AND SOLUBILITY

Purification was completed by re-crystallizing the synthesised material in double-distilled water several times. The material was then placed in a beaker, and double-distilled water was added. Despite the beaker being added with stirring over a specific period of time, the resulting mixture was visible. During this process, the solution did not heat up, and it turned an unidentifiable colour. Any insoluble impurities were then filtered out. The crystal growth rate is determined by the solubility and temperature of the crystal. The solubility data of a material, which defines the crystal's total size, determine the amount



of materials available for growth. The catalyst behind crystal growth is super saturation, defined by solvent and solubility factors. As a result, selecting a material's solubility in a specific solvent is an essential criterion for the material to crystallise. The amount of material available for the solution determines the size of the crystal in the solution growth technique.

#### **4. GROWTH OF SAMPLE CRYSTALS**

The test tube diffusion method was used to grow pure, manganese doped tetrahydrate crystals grew pure, and manganese doped tetrahydrate crystals; the test tube diffusion method was used. The crystal growth apparatus consists of borosilicate glass tubes assembled on a stand. Silica gel was made by slowly stirring a sodium metasilicate and tartaric acid solution [13] (N. S. Patil et al.). By adding 0.5M tartaric acid to a fixed amount of gel solution with 1.03g/cm<sup>3</sup> specific gravity and pH of 4.0. The test tubes were sealed to prevent. The supernatant solution was slowly poured over the gel after it set. The test tube was kept at room temperature, undisturbed. The supernatant solution diffuses into the gel column, at which it reacts with the inner reactant, trying to form crystals (Queen). We get colorful crystals near the gel surface and along with transparent and faceted crystals at the bottom of tubes (Aripnammal and Srinivasan)

#### **5. CONCLUSION**

The Gel growth technique is suitable for growing crystals of copper tartrate by the single diffusion method. This technique is ideal for increasing crystals. The XRD study shows the crystallized structure. The presence of O–H, C=O, C–O, C–H, and metal-oxygen bonds were confirmed by FT- IR spectroscopy. The SEM reveals the morphology of the crystal having tetragonal structures. The DTA curves show parallel peaks corresponding to weight losses in TG curves. TGA and DSC were taken to find the thermal properties of the crystal, which indicated the hydration in the crystal. EDAX analysis showed the weight percentages of material in crystal. UV-vis study showed that the material is suitable for UV filters and optoelectronic applications.

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## **Recent Trends in English Literature and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie**

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### **Abstract**

*It is the Pandemic situation by Covid- 19 that force us to rethink about the new trends in English literature. Literature is the mirror of society that reflects the social condition, culture, cultural values and the history of people. It is the literature which keeps the evidences about changing social norms and history. Simultaneously, literature inspire the people to imagine boundlessly and presents the contemporary society. This presentation is full of human agonies, pleasure, changes that are taking place and biting truth which seems hard to openly speak.*

*These changes are portrayed by various authors with the help of different trends which are changing as per the time and situation. Among these trends colonialism, post colonialism, cultural study, cultural confrontation, six words novel, Islamophobia, modernity and psychological works are finding all over the literature. The aim of this study is to examine the current trends of literature with the help of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's works and how will shaped the future of English literature.*

**Key words:** - Recent new trends, culture, diaspora, feminism, modernity and changes.

### **Introduction: -**

Now a days literature is threatened by the internet revolution. This revolution changes the interest of modern readers. They seem mesmerize by the blogs, mini blogs, hypertext, meta-Facebook, Instagram, educational videos by YouTube and its reels. They don't have interest and time in long paragraph works. Thus, the new trend 'Six-word novel' that is now on used on websites within blogs, finds out popular now a days. Rebecca James's 'After she died, she came alive' is an example of 'Six-word novel' which is a 'cybernetic reading' as every modern reader expects today. Their less interest in paper book is increase but the writer like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie becomes successful to attract them to the original literature. Her works carries the following new trends which are the anatomy for readers to express their problems.

Adichie is the Nigerian novelist who also considered writer of the Third World. Through her writing she expresses the problems and agony of the Third World Countries. She is popular for her *Purple Hibiscus* (2003), *Half of the Yellow Son* (2006), *The Things Around Your Neck* (2009), *Americanah* (2013) and *We Should all be Feminist* (2014). She is the modern daughter of Chinua Achebe and the future Achebe of Nigerian literature. Her works are the representative of her country and their people.

### **1. Colonialism and postcolonialism: -**

Colonialism and post colonialism are today also the new trends in English literature. The cold war of Ukraine and Russia gives the remembrance of colonialization. Colonial literature talks about the imperialism and slavery where the post colonialism is an explanation of independence but shows the impact of colonial power on the life of commoner. Kambili who is the protagonist of *Purple Hibiscus* face the problems of colonialism in postcolonial period. Her country also facing the problems of political instability. It is noticed that Adichie's imaginative characters exhibit the colonised in the same "mystified amnesia of colonial aftermath" (Gandhi 4) with their "dismembered past to make sense of the trauma of the present" (Bhabha 63). This type of literature portrays the psychological problems of commoner. In the words of Edward Said "Colonialism is a fate with lasting, indeed, grotesque unfair results" (207) that destroys the pristine nature of indigenous.

### **2. Cultural confrontation: -**

Cultural study is a new trend in English literature. This type of works points out the origin of culture, cultural clashes, domination, suppression and its consequences. Everyone seems mad behind the culture now a days. C. N. Adichie also wants to save and reestablish the glory of her Igbo culture. Her works are the best example of cultural studies where she delineates the cultural degradation because of European cunningness.

The colonizers not only colonize a country but also the culture that creates the cultural hegemony and raises the cultural confrontation. They imperialize the culture that is an identity formative. They apply Christianity to form a major part of their native followers' identity. In this cultural encounter of African families with colonial experience, religion becomes a tool for colonizers to control native people and impose their intended values on them. (Mule 25)

The consequences of this indigenous departed from their own culture and people. Eugene comes out the great instance for this from *Purple Hibiscus* who speaks in the language of colonizer and insist his family members to speak only English.

### **3. Autobiography: -**

The modern readers are fond of motivational, real biographies and auto biographies. An autobiography has been noticed a new trend in English Literature. Through these autobiographies readers come to know the influences of people, major minor

crisis, hard work and other problems or the way of success of particular life. Wings of Fire of APJ Kalam, I Am Malala (2013), Becoming (2018) and The Story Of My Experience with Truth by Gandhiji are very popular autobiographies in the world. Thus, the writers seem to be mesmerized to write the bio/autobiographies.

C. N. Adichie's many works carries her autobiographical elements. The nature of Kambili and the incident of her life are quiet resemble to Adichie's life. She was also very clever student like Kambili who bags many prizes in school life days. The Civil War history which was delineated by Adichie in her historical war novel seems based on the experience of old people.

#### **4. Eco- Criticism: -**

Due to the environmental crisis people find out aware about the importance of environment in their life. Ecocriticism is a new trend which coined by William Rueckert in his essay Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism (1978). He defines "Ecocriticism means the application of the ecology and ecological concepts to the study of literature" (Glofelty, C., & Harold F. n. p). The theory of eco-criticism is points out on the premise that human nature is strongly connect with the nature. That shows how much human devastated the nature. It also shows the importance of nature in the life of mass.

Adichie used the Nature that becomes a source of direction, joy, happiness and peace for Kambili in Purple Hibiscus. Even the title of the novel, Purple Hibiscus denotes nature. The red and purple hibiscus plays an essential symbolical part of narration in several occasions. The red hibiscus symbolizes for anger, violence and blood. Kambili cannot concentrate to her studies as "the black typed blurred, the letters swimming into one another and then changed to a bright red, the red of fresh blood" (Adichie 35). This blood is more equal to red hibiscus. She feels a trauma because of her mother's crisis. It means Adichie used the nature as a symbol in her works.

#### **5. Diaspora: -**

Diaspora literature involves an idea of a homeland. It means it is a literature of migrants who departed from their motherland due to the outer forces like colonialism, poverty, search of job and identity in alien land.

'Diaspora', a word coined by Greek verb, 'diaspeirein' which mean 'scattered'. It has been noticed that it was referred to the dispersal of Jew people from their homeland after the devastation of Second Temple in 586 BCE. Later, the same very forcefully used to other colonized country such as Africa, Irish and many more who migrated from their homeland.

Adichie depicts this diaspora term very forcefully to show the innermost patriotism of African Nigerian to their country. Purple Hibiscus, Half Of the yellow Sun and Americanah are the outstanding instances of this trend. In this regard

In Americanah Adichie captures the complexity and range of Nigerian experiences through the eyes of migrant living in the diaspora by presenting the history of lives of two main characters: young woman Ifemelu and her friend Obinze, who are both from southern Nigeria. They fall in love with each other, but because of many unpleasant circumstances their paths separate, forcing them to migrate to the United States and Great Britain (Kozielec Patrycja 98).

Obinze and Ifemelu seems suffers from the memory of their people and country. In Purple Hibiscus Kambili possesses from the diasporic feelings. She her mother take a decision to migrate America after a redemption of Jaja from the goal. Before leaving Kambili frequently visit the Nasukka where she spends few months with her aunt Ifeoma. Where she observes that "Most of the lawns on the university grounds are overgrown now; the long grasses stick up like green arrows. The statue of the preening lion no longer gleams" (PH 298).

#### **6. Feminism: -**

Feminism is never ending new trend in English literature which delineates economic, political and social equality of women about gender discrimination. Feminism is a talk about the rights and social plight of women. Mary Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the rights of women (1792) is noticed the best example of feminism. Bell Hooks, Simone de Beauvoir, Margaret Atwood, Alice Walker, Maya Angelou and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie are well-known authors who points out the present trend.

Adichie's The Things Around Your Neck (2009), and We Should all be Feminist (2014) are the great works about feminist purpose. Here she talks about the same opportunities and equality of women as men have. She actively participated in this movement where she seems a protector of Igbo women in Modern society. She severely indicates the frustration and social problems about modern women in America. In this regards Heba M. Sharboobeem noticed the novel The Things Around Your Neck as the representation of gender relations. Sharboobeem professes,

The study discusses space as reflective of cultural conflict and the interrelation between gender, race, place, space, and power in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's collection of short stories, The Thing Around Your Neck. The focus is on three stories that depict women residing in different spaces: domestic, border, and marginal. Space, and the role it plays in Adichie's stories, is analyzed as a social product . . . (18)

It means she is the follower of feminism in her literary works.

#### **7. Nonfiction: -**

Nonfiction is based on true stories or real-life incidents. It is a writing that is based upon real people, events and facts. This trend becomes well known because of its realism. In the modernity the mass is possessed with different crisis. Though these kinds of fiction they get a chance to express their frustration and anger.

Historical works, biographies, auto biographies, memoir, scientific works, nature works, political or leadership books, current affairs and war books are the types of nonfiction. Elizabeth Kolbert's The Sixth Extinction (2014), Chimamanda Adichie's The Half of Yellow Sun (2006), We Should all be Feminist (2014) are the example of nonfictions. Through this



she elaborates the social problems of contemporary society.

#### **8. Islamophobia: -**

Islamophobia is well-renowned in the late 19th century. This is the term that derogates the Islam on their fanatic nature on religion.

Islamophobia is the most used term to describe prejudice, negative sentiments, and hostility toward Islam and Muslims. Islamophobia can be based on ideas about Islam as a religion and on ideas about Muslims as a cultural and ethnic group. Islamophobic ideas portray Islam and Muslims as an existential threat to non-Muslims (Berntzen).

Adichie carries out the same trend in her *Americanah* (2013) novel which delineates the racism and cultural problems in America after 9/11 bomb blast. The consequences are that Obinze faces the crisis to migrate in America due to his appearance and cast.

#### **Conclusion: -**

These new trends changing the future of English Literature after the internet revolution. Although people like to read six-word novel and have a great passion about electronic media for literature still the works of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie attracts them. Her works carries the above-mentioned trends which emerged her one of the great writers in Third World Literature. Along with this translation, cultural, religion, religious, modernity and educational trends are also covered in her writing. It is find out that her work remains all time classic because of these recent trends.

These trends will be the good but in future the whole literature will be on social media. These changes will root out the interest of author from paper books.

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## **Recent Trends in Indian English Poetry and Meena Kandasamy**

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### **Abstract**

*Now-a – days, a tremendous change and various recent trends are being emerged and occurred as per time, situation and human limitless needs in the field of English literature. Indian English literature is not exception to it. Among other significant genres of the literature, Indian English poetry has become a part and parcel of self-sustaining tradition with ever-growing international readership and academic curiosity. As a result of decolonization, Indian English poetry flourished more with novel trends with the arrival of Nissim Ezekiel, A. K. Ramanujan, R. Parthasarthy, Vikram Seth, Kamala Das, Anita Nair, Sujata Bhatt, Meena Kandasamy, Meena Alexander, Tishani Doshi etc.*

*Even women writers and poets broke different imposed social stereotypes and expressed their suppressed thoughts, views, naked truth, first-hand experience, fiery words devoid of any hesitation viz. Kamala Das's An Introduction. They brought out their creativity and literary talent by introducing different trends in their respective literary works, which gave new sense and sensibility to the globe.*

*Such trends change as per the need and taste of the current society. Among these trends, colonialism, post colonialism, feminism, realism, violence, religiosity, cultural clash, loneliness, religiosity, autobiographical element/ subjectivism, translation etc. The prime aim of the research paper is to study different recent trends in Indian English poetry in the context of Meena Kandasamy's poetic works and predict would be Indian English poetry. The researcher found that literature has been revolutionized as a result of globalization and the internet.*

**Key words:** Recent trends, Indian poetry, feminism, discrimination, patriarchy realism, loneliness, cultural clash and translation.

### **Introduction:**

As we are living in the world of information and technology, we witness scores of changes taking place around us owing to current situation, time and needs in the globe. Globalization, busy lifestyle of modern society and technological advancements like Internet affected the nature of literature a lot. Cybernetic reading replaced the solitary and closed reading of the people i.e. Do You Love Computers by Francis Cooper- Mackenzie and Experiencing Technical Difficulties by John Watt. Modern tools and gadgets have equalized between the Haves and Have-nots? SMS is playing a vital role for urban quotations and poems which ruined grace and present vocabulary and nature of spelling. Twitter poetry, review of Terrarium by Urvashi Bahuguna, is another literary new trend in the post-independence era. Hypertext, as one of new trends, is being used within literature. English online is a linguistic revolution, and has given rise to a new form of literature and internet linguistics (Crystal, n.p.). Social media and mobile apps during Covid-19 pandemic situation viz. WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, E-mail, Instagram, YouTube etc. turned out a contributing factor for sharing literary works and change in writing styles.

Still the poetic works of some poets like Nissim Ezekiel, Dom Moraes, P. Lal A. K. Ramanujan, R. Parthasarthy, Gieve Patel, Kamala Das, Anita Nair, Meena Alexander, Meena Kandasamy, Tishani Doshi etc. in the post-independence period attracted a lot of bibliophiles and netizens for human issues and innovative things. Among them, a unique trend of women writers emerged on the literary field along with their issues, challenges, sufferings, social struggle, cultural clashes, bitter and naked truth in the post – independence era. Meena Kandasamy is one of them who championed the cause of marginalized tribal people in Tamil Nadu.

She is a worldly well-known poet, fiction writer, Dalit feminist, translator, activist and editor. She sounds a magnetic literary figure and live wire in her entire literary works. Her exemplary courage really inspires forthcoming generation for doing and being the best under any unfavourable circumstances for the establishment of equality (Constitution of India, Article 14) in every respect. As a poet, she published some collections of poems namely- Touch (August, 2006) and Ms. Militancy (2010). Her works sound the mirror and reflection of her society and country. The recent trends in Indian English poetry can be discussed with the help of Meena Kandasamy's poetic corpus as follows:

#### **1) Colonialism and post colonialism:**

These are the emerging and recent trends in English literature. Colonialism is the policy or practice of a power in extending control over weaker. For Edward Said, "Colonialism is a fate with lasting, indeed, grotesque unfair results" (207). Colonial literature emphasizes on slavery, sufferings and imperialism. Imperialism refers to the creation and maintenance of unequal relationships between civilizations, favouring a more powerful civilization. Recently, the cold war between Ukraine and Russia points out the pertinent example of colonialism. Post-colonial literature talks about the consequences of colonialization in former colonies after independence and brings out the influence of colonial

power on the life of laymen. The endless pains and agonies are described by Meena Kandasamy in the poem entitled Fire. She says,

Our huts are burning –  
Regular huts in proper rows.  
Dry thatches (conspirators in crime)  
feed the flames as we rush out  
shrieking crying moaning  
open mouthed hysterical curses  
and as if in an answer –  
when the blazing work is done  
Fire engines arrive... (Touch, 46).

Likewise, in Apologies for living on..., Meena shows grief and helplessness of a girl as,

“i was a helpless girl  
against the brutal world of  
bottom- patting-and –breast- pinching.  
i was craving for security...I am locked away...” ( T122).

Besides it, poems like Aggression, Their daughters, Dead woman walking portray harsh and burning issues of women as a genuine feminist. Her Massacre of the innocents is the example of post-colonialism in which Meena Kandasamy pointed out the political and cultural condition of a former colony as,

“... in Bethlehem, Hitler only gassed  
Jewish infants in Germany...” (MM 31).

## **2) Feminism:**

Feminism is another distinctive trend in the post- independence Indian English poetry. Feminism is a reaction against inequality in all respects in the late 19th century. It comprises a number of social, cultural and political movements, theories and moral philosophies concerned with gender inequalities and equal rights for women. It rejects toxic masculinities. Feminists like Sylvia Plath, Mary Wollstonecraft, Maya Angelou, Virginia Woolf, Toru Dutt, Kamala Das, Nandini Sahu etc. expressed their suppressed thoughts and reaction in their respective literary works manifestly. Among them, Meena Kandasamy was one of the Dalit feminists having a new fiery voice.

### **2.1 Dalit Feminism:**

Dalit Feminism is a new phenomenon in the modern Indian literature. The emergence of Dalit Feminism in Indian English literature was in the late 20th century with the ideologies of Savitribai Phule, Mahatma Phule, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy, Immanuel Sekaran etc. Babytai Kamle, Urmila Pawar, Gogu Shyamala, Bama Faustina Soosairaj, Meena Kandasamy, Yashica Dutt, Vijila Chirappad, Pradnya Pawar, Shilpa Kamle and others represented the sound of silence, the cry of innocence and face of invisibility and expressed suppressed things against male dominated society, dominant class, social stereotypes, patriarchy, racial and gender discrimination, casteism, inequalities, injustice, violence, lack of education, poverty, sexual exploitation etc. by breaking the shackle of slavery like the Blacks in America such as Maya Angelou, Toni Morrison, Benjamin and Audre Lorde through the channel of literary works.

Women were kept far away from the flow and nectar of knowledge and literary genre for the traditional thinking of elite, pompous and so-called people by asserting that writing English genre is not a cup of tea for woman. But their biased assumption was shattered by many such Dalit feminists. Meena Kandasamy is not exception to it. She showed her literary talent, innovative thoughts and ideas in postmodern period with pen keeping the thing in the mind that pen is mightier than the sword. She unfolded feminist perspective fearlessly by keeping the thought of Virginia Wolf in the mind that, “There is no gate, no lock, no bolt that you can set upon the freedom of my mind” (qtd. Harper’s Bazaar, n.p.).

Her poem named “Once my silence held you spellbound” denotes powerlessness of Dalit women. Her feminist perspective can be noticed in an interview with Horacio Castellanos Moya in Sampsonia Way Magazine in which she dismissed that, “My poetry is naked, my poetry is in tears, my poetry screams in anger, my poetry writhes in pain. My poetry smells of blood, my poetry salutes sacrifice. My poetry speaks like my people; my poetry speaks for my people” (Moya n. p.).

She expressed various issues of marginalized communities, suppression, humiliation, anguish sufferings, casteism in the second part of Touch. She says,

But you will never have known  
That touch- Taboo  
To your transcendence ( T35).

She, however, brings to our notice that how Dalit women are being exploited by landlords and other hypocrites in a number of her poems like Prayers, Dignity, Narration’ Six hours of chastity etc. having in her anthologies, Touch and Ms Militancy.

### **2.2 Discrimination:**

One notices casteism, gender and racial discrimination in her corpus. Women are considered inferior to men. They deprive double as a woman and Dalit woman. They face the music from womb to tomb. We are enjoying the liberty after independence. Still discrimination and casteism are deeply rooted in the minds of hypocrites and higher-class people having



in the society. The best example in this regard is One eyed, a poem having in the anthology of Ms Militancy in which she showed that how a Dalit woman, Dhanam, had to lose her one eye for mere little water on account of professional's reluctance, casteism and untouchability. She says that,

the water sees a parched throat slaking thirst  
but the teacher sees a girl breaking the rule  
the doctor sees a medical emergency  
the school sees a potential embarrassment  
the press sees a headline and a photofeature  
dhanam sees a world torn in half  
her left eye, lid open but light slapped away,  
the price for a taste of that touchable water(41).

The poems like Dignity, Fleeting, Ekalaivan, Returning Home, Liquid Tragedy: Karamchedu 1985, Maariammatc. are other instances in this regard.

### **2.3 Patriarchy:**

It is one of the recent trends which is deeply rooted in the society for good. Patriarchal society denied women's rights and liberation. It points out different laws for male and female. Women face inequality in every respect viz. A would-be bride is judged for education, beauty, physical fitness, clean character, chastity, submissiveness, domestic works etc. While the laws and rules for a would-be bridegroom sound otherwise and different. Meena Kandasamy's Touch, a collection of poems, is a clear – sighted, fearless and a scathing attack on the perpetuation of the social patriarchal oppression of women in general and the Dalit women in particular. A woman is regarded as a chattel by male dominated society. In Songs of summer, Meena rebukes the patriarchal society for treating woman as its slave and an object of amusement as to:

“To make her yours and yours alone, ... A slave  
Who maintained your number.” (112)

Her poem entitled Ms Militancy, is based on the heroine of the Tamil Classic Silapathikaram, Kannaki. She was devoted to her husband, Kovalan, even after his return from his dancer- mistress, Madhavi. This displays patriarchal dominance. She shows the rage at the death of her husband that asserts her as a bold revolutionist. Such a militant woman is the woman that Meena dreams of.

### **2.4 Alienation:**

Alienation is the worst grief in social context. Such trend can be seen abundantly in the post – independence the poetry. Meena's poems entitled Songs of summer and Monologue are the best example in this regard. Her earlier poem denotes loneliness as,

What mattered was how you let go  
Of your hate and heat and hunger  
But never had the courage to talk  
To her of love or loneliness(T 112).

In Monologue, she says that, “I speak alone because ... I have exiled my heart... This is a lonely, lonely world, even with a lover.” (T 29) The loneliness of a lover is depicted in the poem.

### **3. Cultural Clash:**

Cultural clash is known as cultural imperialism. It is an emerging trend in English literature. It is nothing but the imposition of various aspects like language, custom, rituals, pastimes, festivals, costume etc. of one's culture onto another non – dominant communities by dominant community or force by hook or by crook. For instance, US's role sounds as a cultural superpower throughout the world. Imperialism refers to the creation and maintenance of unequal relationships between civilizations, favouring a more powerful civilization.

Meena's scores of poems produce cultural clash such as Blackstreetgirls, this poem will provoke you, another paradise lost: the Hindu way, Becoming a Brahmin etc. The earlier one denotes women's independence who break all constraints. They act as per their whims and fancies. They play different roles like “sluts, gluttons, bitches, witches and shrews” (MM 14). The poem highlights women as, “we(women) are not the ones you can sentence for life” (MM14).

### **4. Ground Realism:**

Realism seems another distinctive trend in English literature. It is a representation of how things really are or being practical and facing facts. We celebrate International Women's Day and Women's Equality Day on 8th March and 26th August respectively every year with pomp and splendor in order to keep in the mind their lofty and matchless achievements and contributions in different human domains. But the reality is otherwise. Still, she is harassed and oppressed on large scale by some hypocrites purposefully and deceitfully especially indigenous and Dalit women.

Meena introduces a different trend in realism except classical and neo-onesi.e., ground realism, in her corpus of poetic works. Her poetry is the reflection and mirror of reality. As Sharmila Rege asserts, “Dalit women's testimonies offered counter narratives that challenged the selective memory and univocal history both of the Dalit and the women's movements” (134). She shows a number of burning problems such as early marriages of girls, malnutrition, poverty, illiteracy, different dimensions of violence (domestic, physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, spiritual, cultural etc.), discrimination on different grounds, inequalities, injustice etc. through her literary works. Her poem entitled Ms Militancy shows patriarchal dominance and

restrictions on the woman. Songs of summer denotes maltreatment given to the woman and how woman is used as slave and an object of sexual pleasure. Her poem named One Eyed brings out deeply rooted casteism and discrimination with the character, Dhanam, who got little water at the cost of her left eye.

#### **5. Autobiographical poetry/ subjectivism:**

Autobiography and poetry have the kind of analysis that is the baseline for poetic articulation. Autobiographical elements are found in her some poetic works. She uses the autobiographical “I” to write in the voices of Dalit Women. In Apologies for living on, she offered a portrait of the humiliations suffered by herself and other women as, “I was a helpless girl...i was craving for security” (T 122). Likewise, her struggle for existence is noticed in the poem, Ms Militancy, where she assert, “I work to not only get back at you;...I actually fight to get back to myself”. She expresses boldly like Kamala Das in Backstreet girls about sex as, “And I am a bitch with tattoos on my lusty thighs...There will be no blood on our bridal beds” (MM 14).

#### **6. Religiosity:**

It is the quality or state of being religious. It is a way to reach to spirituality and the Almighty. One can get peace of mind for it. The best religion is one which teaches humanity. Meena asserts the importance of eightfold path for one’s salvation and blissful life in the poem entitled The noble eightfold path. She stressed in the poem on universal truth- right view, intention, speech, action, livelihood, effort mindfulness and concentration. She suggests the significance of the values: liberty, equality and fraternity which turned out the national motto of France and the Republic of Haiti. Therefore, our prime minister, hon. Narendra Modi asserts that- The world does not need yudha (War), but needed Lord Buddha and His Dhamma.

#### **7. Translation:**

It is one of the emerging trends in post-independence era. There are scores of ancient and classic books which are available in terms of regional languages. The nectar of knowledge can be come in handy when such books will be translated properly devoid of losing their charm, grace and said exact facts and things. Like J. Devika, N Kalyan Raman and others, Meena Kandasamy translated more than a dozen of books. She, however, translated the poetry and fable of Tamil Eelam poet KasiAnandan and works of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy. Thol. Thirumavalavan. Thus, translation plays a vital role in the post- independence era.

#### **Conclusion:**

As mutability is the principle of nature, things change in accordance with the present circumstance, time, place and human limitless needs and aspirations. Similarly, it is applicable to English literature. Novel trends arise and appear on the literary field every now and then. During last covid-19 pandemic situation, a number of readers were accustomed to digitalization became netizens out and out. The excessive use of e-sources, e-books, e-library, mobile apps, blogs, mass and social media viz. facebook, twitter, whatsapp, YouTube, google meet, zoom etc. was at the peak. No doubt, technology will dissolve all facets of discrimination. Still the works of Meena Kandasamy attracted readers and bibliophiles especially deprived women of all classes for their burning issues and her unique poetic style. She, thus, turned out a successful writer as Kamala Das for her freedom of bold expression. Her poetic corpus abounds in recent trends such as colonialism, post-colonialism, feminism, realism, violence, religiosity, cultural clash, loneliness, religiosity, autobiographical element/ subjectivism, translation etc. Despite the pros and cons, her works will remain legacy overland for these recent trends. The future of Indian English poetry will be brighter. The means and nature of poetry and other works will be changed in accordance with time, place, situation and human taste.

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## **Sport Biopic Cinema: A Changing Scenario of Indian Hindi Cinema**

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### **Abstract:**

*Films with the sports theme or genre have been able to achieve great success commercially around the globe. In Bollywood the number of films released with sports theme. The producers and filmmakers have understood that sports through films serve as an ideal backdrop for communicating many relevant social issues as it is a dynamic metaphor for reality. As a matter of fact sports narratives through films have gained a brighter space in the world of entertainment. Bollywood sports films have been able to depict varieties of sports dealing with relevant issues of the society. Sports as a subject of study have a greater importance because of its cultural significance which is very necessary for understanding a particular society. The term Bollywood which is taken to be a contraction of ‘Bombay Hollywood’ is fairly recent term used by film critics and scholars. The history of Indian Cinema goes back to the 19th century. The father of Indian Cinema is Dadasaheb Phalke who released first ever full length feature Film Raja Harishchandra in 1930. Indian Cinema took great speed after 70s decade where a lot has been contributed by Raj Kapoor; Rajesh Khanna, Dev Anand, Dilip Kumar etc. The 60s and 70s were dominated by musical romantics, predominantly shot in J & K and Shimla. The 80s saw the emergence of action via the angry young man, the 90s deals with NRI romance along with up market family dramas full of traditions and marriage rituals. The super success of sports biopic likes Bhaag Milkha Bhaag, Mary Kom and Paan Singh Tomar; Dangal, MS Dhoni: The Untold Story, Azhar, Sachin: Billion Dreams has once again resulted in a rat race. A leading corporate house is engrossed in a project based on the life of a sportsman life and their contribution in Indian sport such as most controversial Indian cricket team captain Mohd Azharuddin, India’s most successful captain Mahendra Singh Dhoni, Saina Nehwal, Dhyan Chand so on. These films helped to develop national integration, inculcate patriotic sense, fitness of the Indian youth, it is also career for the new generation and it also making money in many league such IPL, Pro Kabaddi etc.*

**Key words:** *Bollywood, Bombay Hollywood, Indian Hindi Cinema, corporate house, cinema and literature etc.*

Cinema and Literature are connected to each other but still it has some dissimilarity in their own ways. It has always been one of the most fascinating forms of knowledge which has made a great impact on human psyche. The relationship between cinema and literature has always been closely associated. Bollywood movies consist of many genres and categories like horror, drama, suspense, thriller, comedy, action, romance, biopic, experimental, documentaries and a lot more. There are many main genres in Bollywood and more of time many genres combine to make movie.

There are two things that rule the hearts of every Indian – Sport and Bollywood. Sports and Bollywood are no less than religions in India. In a country where Bollywood and Cricket are treated on par with religion, it is inspiring to see both these themes come together. With passing time, even other sports have garnered a lot of interest amongst Indians. And Indian filmmakers noticed this growing sports frenzy and tapped the opportunity giving us some of the finest sports films in Hindi cinema. Sports and cinema may have very little in common but when put together they make one hell of a combination. The year 2015 is celebrated different perspective in Indian Hindi Cinema such as historical movie (Bajirao Mastani, Bahubali,) Action and so on, but there is lot attention drawn by Sport Biopic Movies such as Bhaag Milkha Bhaag, Mary Kom 83, Dangal, MS Dhoni: An Untold Story, Paan Singh Tomar and so on. These movies are Sport Biopic cinema.

American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language

“A film based on the life of a famous person, especially sport person and his personal as well as sport life”

Bhaag Milkha Bhaag is a 2013 Indian biographical sports film directed by Rakeysh Omprakash Mehra from a script written by Prasoon Joshi based on the life of Milkha Singh an Indian athlete who was a national champion runner and an Olympian. The film stars Farhan Akhtar, Sonam Kapoor. The present movie is winner of several awards like BIG Star Entertainment Awards, National Film Awards, 59th Filmfare Awards etc. The film is based on the autobiography The Race of My Life. Milkha Singh and his daughter, Sonia Sanwalka, co-wrote his autobiography. The film released on 12 July 2013 and gathered a positive response from critics and audiences alike. It performed very well at the box office, eventually being declared a “super hit” domestically and hit overseas. Bhaag Milkha Bhaag is a biopic based on life of Indian sports legend Jeev Milkha Singh. The movie beautifully describes the ups and downs in his life and the struggle.

He went through to achieve his goals of becoming the best athlete in the world. The movie also has a short love story between Milkha Singh (Farhan Akhtar) and a girl in her neighbourhood (Sonam Kapoor). Farhan Akhtar has given an award-winning performance and has literally lived Milkha Singh. He has put on weight and muscles to match Milkha Singh. Sonam Kapoor is looking refreshing and was impressive in the short role she has played. The story depicts various phases of Milkha’s



life, how his family got murdered in his childhood, his fun times in the Indian army, his initial times as an athlete and his times as a sports star. The movie is very inspiring for the youth and gives us an optimistic approach to life and career. Farhan Akhtar has done a brilliant job with a role that will inevitably lead to comparisons – any biopic is difficult for this reason. The film evidently allows itself significant dramatic leeway, but the end result is a terrific film.

Mary Kom is a 2014 Indian biographical sports film directed by Omung Kumar and produced by Sanjay Leela Bhansali. The film stars Priyanka Chopra in the lead role as the eponymous boxer, with Darshan Kumar and Sunil Thapa in supporting roles as her husband and mentor respectively. The film depicts Kom's journey of becoming a boxer to her victory at the 2008 World Boxing Championships in Ningbo. Mary Kom also known as MC (Mangte Chungneijang) Mary Kom, or simply Mary Kom, is a boxer from Manipur, India. She is a five-time World Amateur Boxing champion, and the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six world championships. Nicknamed "Magnificent Mary", she is the only Indian woman boxer to have qualified for the 2012 Summer Olympics, competing in the flyweight (51 kg) category and winning the bronze medal. She has also been ranked as No. 4 AIBA World Women's Ranking Flyweight category. She became the first Indian woman boxer to get a Gold Medal in the Asian Games in 2014 in Incheon, South Korea. Mary Kom is supported by Olympic Gold Quest.

Paan Singh Tomar is a 2012 Indian sport biographical film based on the true story of the athlete Paan Singh Tomar. It is winner of National Film Award for Best Feature Film in 2012 who was a soldier in the Indian Army, he wins a gold medal at the Indian National Games, but is forced to become a notorious bandit. He was an Indian athlete and a seven-time national steeplechase champion during the 1950s and 1960s. He represented India at the 1958 Asian Games in Tokyo, Japan. Tomar also served in the Indian Army, and it was in the army where his talent was first recognized. After premature retirement from the army he settled back in his native village. Later he gained notoriety as a Chambal Valley dacoit when he resorted to banditry after a land feud in his village. He was killed on October 1st, 1981 in a police ambush. A sport biopic, Paan Singh Tomar, was released in 2012 to much critical acclaim. It was written by Sanjay Chouhan, directed by Tigmanshu Dhulia and starred Irrfan Khan as Paan Singh Tomar and Mahie Gill as his wife.

Sports and Bollywood are no less than religions in India. And when these two come together, results are worth watching. No wonders, biopic on India's most celebrated sports stars are the hottest flavour in Bollywood. The super success of sports biopic like BhaagMikhaBhaag, Mary Kom and Paan Singh Tomar has once again resulted in a rat race. A leading corporate house is engrossed in a project based on the life of a sportsman life and their contribution in Indian sport such as most controversial Indian cricket team captain Mohd Azaruddin, India's most successful captain Mahendrasingh Dhoni, Saina Nehwal, Dhyan Chand and so on.

#### **MS Dhoni: The Untold Story**

Sushant Singh Rajput is essaying the role of the flamboyant cricketer, who has registered the most wins as Indian captain. Directed by Neeraj Pandey, the film will trace the trail-blazing career of the World Cup-winning captain, as well as his personal life. To prepare for his role, Sushant has been watching old matches of Dhoni and learning the nuances of the game. He also did some net practice with the cricketer, who has been helping him perfect his body language and mannerisms. He recently injured himself while practicing Dhoni's signature 'helicopter' shot. He later tweeted, "Thank you all for your wishes, the injury happened few weeks ago and I have completely recovered, and have also got the shot perfectly. Love." The latest is that film, which was to release this October has been pushed to next year.

#### **Azhar**

"Merakhudahaiek, biwianhai do aurmujh par match-fixing keaaronphai teen"

It is the line used by the makers in their teaser promo to bring out the essence of Mohammad Azharuddin's biopic Azhar. Emraan Hashmi is playing the dashing cricketer on screen.

#### **Dangal**

Aamir Khan turns wrestler in this film based on Mahavir Singh Phogat and his famous daughters Geeta and Babita Phogat. Mahavir is a former wrestler and women's wrestling coach who pushed his daughters into becoming world beaters. Geeta won India's first ever gold medal in women's wrestling in the 55 kg freestyle category at the 2010 Commonwealth Games and is the first-ever Indian woman wrestler to have qualified for Olympics. The film will depict their journey as well as the relationship between them. The film is an emotional journey between the father and his daughters. For his role

#### **Gama Pehalwan**

The sport biopic on one of the greatest wrestlers has been a bone of contention between two actors John Abraham and Salman Khan. Both have announced a film on Gama — John was to produce and essay the role of the wrestler, while Salman's film was to have Sohail Khan playing Gama. Gama Pehalwan was awarded the Indian version of the World Heavyweight Championship on October 15, 1910. After Independence in 1947, Gama moved to Pakistan.

#### **Sibdas Bhaduri**

It is based on footballer Sibdas Bhaduri, who led the Mohan Bagan team and won against British footballers in 1911, the film 1911, will have John Abraham playing the captain and directed by Shoojit Sircar who said, "It is a sports film and needs a lot of work. It will take time before everything is put together well on paper itself,"

#### **Dhyan Chand**

Dhyan Chand hockey player was a three-time Olympic gold medal winner and was widely popular as 'The Wizard' due to his control on the ball.

#### **Sandeep Singh**

Chitrangda Singh decided to turn producer with a sport biopic on hockey player Sandeep Singh. What makes the hockey player's story inspirational is that he was seriously injured and almost paralyzed after being accidentally shot in a train, while on his way to join the national team who were about to leave for the World Cup in Germany. He was on a wheelchair for two years, but Sandeep not only recovered from the serious injury, but also consolidated his position again in the team. Under his captaincy, the Indian team managed to clinch the Sultan Azlan Shah Cup in 2009 after defeating Malaysia in the finals at Ipoh. India won the title after a long wait of 13 years.

#### **Saina Nehwal**

Another sport biopic on badminton champion Saina Nehwal. Mahesh Bhatt is contemplating making the film on the player who is the first Indian to win a medal in badminton at the Olympics.

#### **Murlikant Petkar**

Sushant Singh Rajput features in another biopic, on Paralympics gold medalist Murlikant Petkar, who won gold at the Commonwealth Games in 1970 and Paralympics in Germany in 1972. The army man-turned-sportsman Petkar, also set a world record in the 50m freestyle swimming and, at the same games, participated in javelin, precision javelin throw and slalom

#### **Kapil Dev**

Sport biopic, who won India's 1983 world cup, Kapil Dev was the captain of the team then and his role is pivotal. This historical moment also captured by screen in Indian Hindi Cinema.

#### **Pullela Gopichand**

Another badminton champion and coach Pullela Gopichand's life is all set to be showcased on screen.

#### **Conclusion:**

Cutting across all that is represented in such films, sports films generate immense energy and power and forms positive attitudes which are very necessary in real life. The game of sports filled with rules and penalties restrict human ideologies to think in the right and correct direction for the society's future improvement. Most of these themes in sports film are regeneration of the events happening around us in real life. Irony is - most of the times people do not have time to think or have ignored them for some reason or the other. But film being a popular media for the masses it uplifts the entire messages to give it a higher and immediate effect. A good sports film is not only about losing or winning on the field, it speaks about the deep meaning associated with the sports itself. Sports films appreciate the struggle of the participants by showcasing losers as the temporary pain to achieve greater rewards in the future. Sports films penetrate into human emotions which results in the positive attitude in the way we think and live in the society. The characters that depict the issues in the sports films transcend the human realities of racism, gender, policies that are very prominent in these fast moving societies of today.

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## Pragmatics: A New Trend to Study a Novel ‘Train to Pakistan’

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### **Abstract:**

*It is understood from the history of developmental stages of language that pragmatics as a separate branch of linguistics came in limelight in 1930s. Assertive Speech Acts, Cooperative Principle and Politeness principle are major functions in the communication. Particularly, H. P. Grice highlighted four maxims viz. quantity, quality, relation and manner in terms of Co-operative principle. These maxims are utilized by the characters in a novel in the form of conversations which need to be studied carefully from the perspective of pragmatics so that the reader arrives at convincing interpretation considering the context, speech situation, speech event and the actual utterances having locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary dimensions. In the novel Train to Pakistan by Khushwant Singh, one comes across varied and typical conversations of the characters in which certain maxims are either observed or violated for specific purposes. Jugga, Nooran, Hukum Chand, Iqbal Singh and Malli are the main characters of the novel. The characters either observe or violate certain maxims to fulfill their communicative goals. The observance and violation of certain maxim is an inevitable part of the Cooperative Principle. It is not true that the violation of any maxim amounts arrogance or impoliteness of the interlocutors. The present article is devoted to the study according to new trends in Pragmatics dealt with observance and violation of the Cooperative Principle.*

**Key Words:** Assertive Speech Acts, Cooperative Principle, maxims, quantity, quality, relation, manner, observance, violation, locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary, interlocutors, intentionality, communicative goals etc.

### **Introduction: Theory of Co-operative Principle**

During 1950s and 1960s, H. P. Grice came on the scene of pragmatics who threw light on the element of ‘meaning’ in ongoing conversations. One of Grice’s influential contributions to the study of human communication and language is his theory of meaning. He wrote a very mind blowing article on ‘meaning’ in the year 1948 which proved to be a mile stone for his further discovery of Cooperative Principle and its four maxims such as quantity maxim, quality maxim, manner maxim and relation maxim. He held that the conversational partners should contribute to the ongoing conversation as is required for current purpose of communication neither more nor less. He distinguished between natural meaning and non-natural meaning.

The present article offers an analysis of interesting conversations from Khushwant Singh’s well-known novel Train to Pakistan (1956) in which romantic experiences as well as harsh and horrific events are depicted. Khushwant Singh also talking in the similar manner unlike other partition novels, the major focus of the novel is not the killings and destruction. It is the feelings of love and compassion that we find in the novel Train to Pakistan. Here, an attempt is being made to elucidate the selected pieces of conversations of the characters involving either the observance or violation of certain maxims of the Cooperative Principle depending on the context. It is the contextual knowledge of the talk exchanges of the characters that play a pivotal role in interpreting the novel from the perspective of pragmatics. The strategy of code mixing and code switching adopted by the novelist plays a significant role in the observance and violation of certain maxims. The deictic expressions are inseparable parts of the maxims utilized by the characters.

### **Critical Review of the novel ‘Train to Pakistan’**

Khushwant Singh, as a prolific novelist has freely narrated the true realities and incidents of the time of Partition without any partiality, emotional attachment and the village Mano Majra was the center of all happenings and totally silent. The important thing is the people of Mano Majra are very happy and sound. They don’t have any jealous or hatred towards anyone. Everyone in the village was busy in their work and the priests and Mullah’s were also busy in the praying. In addition to good brotherhood among Hindu, Muslims and Punjabi Sikhs people, eminent critics Rao and Rani (2004) state that:

Train to Pakistan is the touching tale of a village, Mano Majra, struck down by the hate and the violence that came with the division of the subcontinent when a train-load of massacred men, women and children arrive in the village. It reveals with pitiless precision a picture of the bestial horrors enacted on the Indo-Pakistan border during the days of 1947. The predominant features of the novel are its stark realism, its absolute fidelity to the truth, and above all, its trenchant exposure of the partition horrors. (Rao and Rani 32-33)

### **Analysis from the Perspective of Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a new branch of linguistics which mainly deals with the human utterances influenced by the respective societies in the world and is very useful to recognize the intended meaning of speaker as understood by the hearer in the given speech situation and speech event. Since a fictional writer makes use of dialogues in his writing, pragmatics becomes a handy tool to interpret intended meaning. In this article, Khushwant Singh’s novel, viz. Train to Pakistan (1956) is analyzed against the backdrop of the theory of speech acts, cooperative principle and politeness principles. The analysis of selected



utterances throws light on the various characters, their behavior, relationship, attitude, intention and the authorial point of view and how the maxims utilized by the characters.

In the opening scene of the novel, Malli's gang teases Juggat Singh's fiancé Nooran by throwing bangles in front of her house and how they are not polite and broke the maxims of Co-operative principle is as follows.

Jugga could give the bangles to that weaver's daughter of his ..... They would look well with those large gazelle eyes and the little mango breasts. (Train to Pakistan 15)

The above utterance is an instance of Assertive speech act because its illocutionary force is to make the hearers laugh at Jugga's relationship with the girl in the context. Jugga has disengaged himself from the gang of the said robbers in the vicinity. In the above speech act, the spearman asks his fellowmen to throw bangles at Jugga's doorstep and intends to blame him by calling him a coward, and an effeminate fellow. It is true that in the Indian culture, bangles are worn as one of the ornaments by women to enhance their beauty and women are considered as an object of beauty and not of bravery. Bangles also symbolize a sign weakness since women in India are treated as subordinates to male members of the society. Consequently, the spearman explicitly teases Juggat Singh in his absence and implicitly envies him for his relationship with Nooran who is a weaver's daughter. It is noticed that the spearman intends to poke fun at Juggat by throwing bangles.

Here, two or more people involved in a conversation are expected to be cooperative by either observing or violating one or more maxims for successful communication. The old woman introduces the girl to Hukum Chand and tells him that she has been specially raised her for his sake.

Government, she knows nothing about drink. She is hardly sixteen and completely innocent. She has never been near a man before; I have reared her for your honour's pleasure. (Train to Pakistan 41)

In the above speech acts, the old woman explicitly states the facts about the girl and implicitly requests the magistrate not to offer her alcohol. In other words, the woman by performing the above speech acts makes an effort to explain to the magistrate that the girl is innocent and knows nothing of drinking alcohol, and even sexual activities. The woman tries to impress upon the magistrate that he is being offered the virgin girl for company and pleasure.

The following conversation is worth studying from the perspective of pragmatics in general and cooperative principle in particular:

Iqbal: Inspector Sahib, that the other cell is vacant, can't you shift me there?

The sub-inspector: Certainly, Mr. Iqbal, we will do all we can to make you comfortable. Tables, chairs—an electric fan may be? (Train to Pakistan 137)

On careful examination, one notices that the principle of pragmatics in general and cooperative principle in particular is operative in the above short conversation between Iqbal, an educated social activist and the sub-inspector of the police station. This short piece of conversation is governed by the context in which it takes place. It is the context that plays a pivotal role in the interpretation of the utterances of the characters. The speech situation and the speech event are the two dominant factors which need to be understood. Iqbal, a highly educated left wing social activist is caught by the police and put behind the bars where Jugga and Malli, the notorious dacoits are also lodged. On noticing Jugga and Malli manhandling each other, Iqbal tries to make them peace but to his wonder they are not in a position to listen to him because they are in a spate of anger. It is remarkable that angry people fail to understand each other and unnecessarily become antagonists. Finally, Iqbal makes a request to the in-charge of the police station to make separate arrangements for him in the same prison. He brings to the notice of the sub-inspector that the other cell is empty and they can shift him accordingly. The answer provided by the hearer who is the sub-inspector involves cooperative principle. The interlocutor has violated the quantity maxim which is observed as the quality, manner and relation maxims of the cooperative principle. The violation of the quantity maxim is on the account of providing more than necessary information.

#### **Observance and Violation of Cooperative Principle in the Novel 'Train to Pakistan'**

On close scrutiny of the utterances of the interlocutors in the glaring conversations, one realizes that they are fully loaded with pragmatic meaning. It is interesting to note that the utterances considered as speech acts fall in the category of Cooperative principle for they contain philosophy of laughing as well as violation of maxims. There are indirect forms of expressions which are used in the British society to show politeness to others. Therefore, G. N. Leech has suggested four categories of maxims to be observed by the participants in a conversation such as Tact maxim, Generosity maxim, Approbation maxim and Modesty maxim.

This maxim expects the conversational partners of the ongoing conversation to provide the required information neither less nor more to achieve communication goal. Grice H. P. (1975) has put it in the following words:

"Make your conversational contribution such as is required, at the stage at which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which you are engaged." (p.46)

Now, let us discuss Grice's Cooperative Principle and its four maxims viz. Quantity, Quality, Manner and Relation maxims through the novel 'Train to Pakistan' as follows:

Malli, one of the notorious dacoit was arrested by the police. The following conversation throws more light on the mystery of the murder:

**Meet Singh:** Besides that, they had already arrested Malli for the dacoity....

**The Youth:** How do you know what they had arrested Malli for?

**Other villagers:** Yes, how do you know what the police know? They have released Malli. Have you ever known

them to release murderers without a trial and acquittals?(Train to Pakistan 143)

The close study of the above conversation reveals that the youth has observed the relation maxim of the cooperative principle because there is no ambiguity in the reply given by the youth. The reply of the youth is in the form of a counter question and related to the utterance of Meet Singh, the constable. The comment made by the villagers is also in tune with the counter question asked by the youth. However, the villagers seem to have violated quantity maxim of cooperative principle the reason being that they have provided more information in the form of a rhetorical question the answer of which is hidden in the question itself.

All the Muslims of the neighbouring villages had been evacuated and taken to the refugee camp near Chundun-nugger. As the meeting progresses, Immam Baksh visits the place along with two other Muslims where the meeting is being conducted. The following conversation took place:

The Lambardar: Salaam, Chacha Imam Baksh.

Imam Baksh: Salam Khair Dina. Salaam, salaam.

The Lambardar: Sat Sri Akal

The two Muslims: Sat Sri Akal.(Train to Pakistan 146)

The close study of the above conversation reveals that the interlocutors have observed the quantity maxim of cooperative principle. All the conversation partners have used the acceptable forms of greeting according to the norms of the respective religions. It is noticed that the lambardar belongs to the Sikh community whereas; Imam Baksh and other two persons who accompanied him are from the Muslim community. The form of greeting used by the lambardar is ‘Salaam’ which is appropriate as far as the religion of the addressees is concerned. In the same way, Imam Baksh and other two fellows use the expression ‘Sat Sri Akal’ to address the lambardar who comes from a Sikh community. The suitable adjacency pairs have been used by all the conversational partners while taking turns. Therefore, one can say that their utterances are culturally oriented owing to the perspective of pragmatics.

### **Conclusion**

From the forgoing discussion it becomes crystal clear that the characters in the novel Train to Pakistan either observe or violate certain maxims of the Cooperative Principle as a linguistic strategy to fulfill the very purpose of their communicative goals. Khushwant Singh's characters occasionally use the linguistic strategies such as code mixing and code switching to show Indianness. One finds some expressions of Hindi in continuation of Indian English sentences in the novel. The contextual background helps to analyze the utterances of the characters in a more convincing way. The four maxims-quantity, quality, relation and manner are utilized by the characters for the smooth communication between the interlocutors against the backdrop of the prevailing speech situation and speech event.

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## **Values and Literature: In the Context of Romantic Poets**

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### **Abstract: -**

*Values set standards that help to decide priorities and preference through right course of action. The end of the values is ultimately happiness. Values are regarded desirable, important and held in high esteem by a particular society in which a person lives. Literature expresses these human values through characters, incidents, situations, speech, narration, songs, myths, legends, lyrics, epics, funs, joys, laughter, sarcasms, pity and fear empathy and sympathy, love and hate. Literature engages us in particular situation and it arouses emotions. It provides an opportunity to look at the world from a different angle and reflect and contemplate over certain issues. The basic values of life can be seen through Romantic poets, that is Nature and human being should live harmoniously. Values such as compassion, love and sympathy can be seen through romantic poets' creation.*

### **Introduction: -**

My research paper would be divided into four parts, first about values, secondly presenting the relationship between literature and values, next part would be about how romantic poets present the values through their creations i.e., poems, lastly, I would like to sum up my research topic.

The very purpose of these human values is to have harmony and unity at personal, social, national and international levels. Values unite all the diverse interests and groups relating to human behaviour and attitudes. They are tied to emotions, feelings and way of life. The term value has different connotations; depending upon the context in which it is used. Value may mean guiding principles, ideals, standards, morals ethics and worth. Love is the at the heart of human values, while knowledge remains the attribute of our mind. We need to inculcate, cherish and cultivate human values for the betterment and greatness of people and society. Values reflects a person's sense of right and wrong or what 'ought to be' 'Equal rights of all, 'Excellence deserves admiration,' and 'People should be treated with respect and dignity' are reprehensive of values. In fact, we are guided and motivated by basic values and we influence values also. Values are those concepts, actions, objects and situations that serve our purpose. Values set standards that help to decide priorities and preference through right course of action. The end of the values is ultimately happiness.

Plato was trying to say that human values are important and not the false emotions. One can category value as religious, political, social, aesthetic and cultural and national values which may differ from person to person and culture to culture, society to society, nation to nation and so on. Values are regarded desirable, important and held in high esteem by a particular society in which a person lives. Values are like the rail that keeps a train on the track and help it move smoothly, quickly and wit direction. Values are determined and influenced by the society. The criteria of values are also decided as per the benefit, importance, desirability, goodness and so on. Values may change with the change of time, place and age etc. There has been different set of values in Romantic age than that of the Modern and Post-modern age. In a way, the values are changing and shifting, yet there are certain values which are concerned to human and they are said to be universal values that are uniform in any country and clime. Besides these, there may be other human values like patience and compassion, integrity and honesty, duty and responsibility, right conduct and right action, truth and beauty, unity and purity, divinity, courage and tolerance, impartiality and fairness, trust and faith, sympathy and empathy. There should be order throughout the world and people should behave in a right way treating everyone with respect equality and dignity. Values like love and compassion, honesty and duty, truth and beauty, sympathy and empathy console us even at the troubled time. People should lead life with peace and tranquility devoid of conflict and strife.

Literature is the patterning of language in a beautiful manner. Ezra Pound says that, "great literature is simply language charged with meaning to the utmost possible degree." Coleridge asserts that "literature is the best words in their best order." It is the fragrance of human culture. There are basically two types of literature. Of power that moves us, delights us, transports us and sways the readers. The other is the literature of knowledge that teaches us, instructs us passing and transmitting values, concepts, themes and contents. There is another function of literature that is cherishes the experience what the author feels and also it releases emotions having cathartic effect 'all passion spent'. It also imbibes in us intrinsic and extrinsic human values like aesthetic and linguistic skills besides socialization and education. Literature expresses these human values through characters, incidents, situations, speech, narration, songs, myths, legends, lyrics, epics, funs, joys, laughter, sarcasms, pity and fear empathy and sympathy, love and hate. Literature engages us in particular situation and it arouses emotions. It provides an opportunity to look at the world from a different angle and reflect and contemplate over certain issues.

Powerful literature takes us to different landscape of imagination for a time being. One feel escaped from reality when one read the narratives, poems and so on. Sometimes one respond to the authors' points of view and also interact and contradict



with one. Literature engages one and connects, participate and dive into the sea of emotions emerging from literature. It also responds the most profound questions of our life.

Value of literature can be valuable in several ways. Literature has entertainment value which is enjoyable way to pass the time. It has political, artistic, cultural, historical, philosophical, moral and ethical value. Aesthetic values are permanent as compared to other human values in a powerful work of art. Literature, in fact connects reader with the reality of life rehabilitating the human values.

Romantic poets who visualize life in all the articles and particles including Nature. They show that all values can be seen through Nature. Nature is the best teacher. The great literature is the source of human aspiration for the highest ideals and nobility. Poetry is one of the oldest forms of literature. Poetry is a natural form and is governed by the rules of imagination. The French revolution comes up with three-fold ideals or values of liberty, equality and fraternity. The first-generation romantic poets Wordsworth and Coleridge hailed it with joy. The poets of the second-generation included Shelly, Keats and Byron.

William Wordsworth seems nature a source of joy, an animating principle, a moral teacher and a guide. He suggests contemplation of Nature and men in communion with Nature as a cure for melancholia. ‘The Solitary Reaper’ and ‘Daffodils’ gives the values of aesthetic happiness.

Behold her, single in the field,  
Yon solitary Highland Lass!...  
Alone she cuts and binds the grain,  
And sings a melancholy strain,  
O listen! For the Vale profound  
Is overflowing with the sound.  
(The Solitary Reaper)

Here beautiful lonely reaper girl offers the poet the bliss of solitude. It shows feeling deeply interfused between Nature and men. Nature acts as a refreshing balm to the melancholy hearts. It blesses man with joy that springs from the sight of her beautiful objects. The joy offered by Nature is not restricted to the moment of experience, it can be experienced again and again whenever it is recollected in tranquility.

I wandered lonely as a cloud  
That floats on high o’er vales and hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden daffodils;  
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. (Daffodils)

The moral indicates the positive values of life with which the “Ancient Mariner” by Coleridge is concerned – love, fellowship with man and the animal creation and the recognition of the mysterious forces that through divine grace bind us to the infinite life of God himself.

He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small  
For the dear God who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all; (Ancient Mariner)

The poem treats the romantic theme of the relationship between Man and Nature and, through Nature, God. It suggests that through love and reverence for Nature, man can win the blessings of God. Next romantic poet P. B. Shelly shows philosophical values through his best poem “Ode to the West Wind” The wind is not wind only, but the breath of ‘Autumn’s being’, the essence of seasonal change, symbolizing change itself, including social change. But the Wind, is destroying the outworn, provides for the birth of the new. It is both ‘Destroyer and Preserve’

O Wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn’s being...  
Wild spirit, which art moving everywhere;  
Destroyer and preserver; hear, oh, hear! (Ode to the West Wind)

Shelley explores the spiritual value as he prays to Nature i.e., West wind. It shows how ethic is embedded in aesthetic and vice-versa. Hans explains how an ethic is implicit in the aesthetic through which a writer constructs his world and work. At the same time, he argues that this ethic never tells us how to live our lives, it only presents us with a series of constructs through which we can begin to understand the nature and valuing in the everyday world. (212)

Oh, lift me as a wave, a cloud!  
I fall upon the thorns of life! I bleed!...  
The trumpet of a prophecy! O, Wind,  
If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind? (Ode to the West Wind)

John Keats also presents human morality and nature’s immorality through his well-known poem ‘Ode a Grecian Urn’ at the same time ‘a thing of beauty is a joy forever, Its loveliness increases...’ (Endymion)

#### **Conclusion: -**

A value has its worth and importance. Values are related to the aims of human life. They give direction to human action. It includes a sense of human, a deep concern for well-being for others and nation. It has the capacity to transfer a diseased

mind into a very young, fresh innocent, healthy, natural and attentive mind. Values satisfy our aspirations and takes towards the development. There should be order throughout the world and fairness, trust and faith, sympathy and empathy and so on. The very purpose of these human values is to have harmony and unity at personal, social, national and international levels. Literary works may educate emotionally train one's ethical understanding all into question of moral views, cultivate or stimulate imaginative skills, give significance to things, provide readers knowledge of what it is like to be in certain situation or illustrate ways how people understand the world. Literature expresses human condition and it is concerned with race, class sexuality, love, death, freedom and war.

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## **A Study of Banana Cultivation Practices in Jalgaon District During Covid 19 Lockdown**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The study focuses on the impacts of Covid -19 lockdown on Agriculture sector specifically on Banana growing farmers in the Jalgaon district. As we all were aware about that all sectors of economy were suffered from the Covid -19 lockdown except Agriculture. But still the local restrictions affect the agriculture sector. So this study focuses on impacts of lockdown on banana growing farmers and cultivation practices in Jalgaon district.*

**Key words:** - Banana growing farmers, lockdown, problems, and cultivation practices.

### **INTRODUCTION:-**

India is an agricultural country. The majority of its population depends upon agriculture. It is the largest and the most important industry in India. The Government encourages cultivation of horticultural crops like banana, mango, flowers, vegetables etc., so as to increase the contribution of agriculture to the National Income and to augment the farmers' own income.

Banana stands second only to mango in area and production among fruit crops in India. The major banana producing states are Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. More than 40 per cent of production being in Southern States of India, the producer finds its market mainly in large cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, etc. The production centers are situated in the remote villages, with less conveyance and transport facilities. The harvested produce experiences losses due to rough handling in different markets and while in transport.

In India banana ranks first in production and third in area among fruit crops. It accounts for 14.53 per cent of the total area and 37 per cent of the 18 production of fruits. The banana production is highest in Tamil Nadu (6,600 thousand MT) followed by Maharashtra (4,830 thousand MT). Within India, Maharashtra has the highest productivity of 58 metric tons / ha. against national average of 37 tons/ha. In Maharashtra banana is cultivated in 83000 hectares with an annual production of 4830 million tons. The productivity in Maharashtra is 58 tons per hectare in the year 2018-19. In Jalgaon district area under agriculture is near about 2 lakh hectare, from which 56000 hectare is horticulture ie. Fruits. In which area cultivation under Banana stands for 51000 hectare.

On 24 March, 2020, due to Covid- 19 pandemic the lockdown was declared by Indian Government. All the activities get suffered from that lockdown. Though agriculture is exception from this lockdown, many of farmers faced problems related to transport, labour, market rate etc.

### **METHODOLOGY:-**

For the study purpose Jalgaon district was purposively selected & within it 15 villages from Erandol taluka was selected purposively. 10 Banana growers were selected from each village having equal number of small & large farmers.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW:-**

1. Potekar et al. (1992) studied the marketing of banana through co-operatives in Basmat taluka of Parbhani district revealed that the farmers were facing more problems from traders as compare to co operative society. Also co-operative societies were having lack of leadership in searching the new market area or wholesalers.
2. Gajanan and Subrahmanyam (1996) conducted a study on fruit marketing problems in Jalgaon district. they revealed that the many farmers facing problems of new techniques introduced in farming and not in mood to change the traditional sucker banana to tissue culture banana.
3. Mali et al. (2000) in their study on economics of production and marketing of banana in Jalgaon district of Western Maharashtra concluded that farmers were not maintaining books of account properly so that at the end of the year they can't able to calculate actual profit or loss from farming activity.

### **OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:-**

- 1) To analyse cultivation practices of banana in study area at specific lockdown period.
- 2) To analyse the various problems faced by farmers during lockdown period.
- 3) To give suggestions for problems faced by farmers.

### **RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS:-**

#### **A) ECONOMICS OF BANANA CULTIVATION –**

- 1) **COST OF PRODUCTION :-** The cost of production included expenditure on seed, manures, fertilizers, irrigation, labour etc. The average cost of production per hectare on selected farmers was Rs. 127500/- which is averagely distributed by following ways. But it was nearly more than 20% of last year average expenses. The lockdown affects on farmers in increasing the cost of labour nearly by 10% where transport cost was also increased by nearly 10%. Also there was insufficient supply of fertilizer, pesticides due to lockdown condition.



**2) YIELD & OUTPUT :-**

There was slightly decreased in yield & output in compare to last year statistics. The average yield per hectare of the sample farmers were stands at was 296.48 quintals. The average value of output per hectare came to Rs. 169989/-. It means price per quintal is 573.35.

**3) PROFITABILITY:-**

The lockdown effects on profitability of farmers as many markets were shut down the farmers won't get the good rate for their crop. Average profit per hectare of banana was stands averagely at Rs. 75000/- which is decreased by 5% as compared to last year data.

**4) PROBLEMS FACED BY FARMERS:-**

As most of the Indian farmers were always facing the natural calamities or low price for crop problems. But this paper specifically focuses on the problems faced by farmers due to lockdown conditions. There was restriction for gathering of many people at the same time so farmers were suffered most doing their financial transaction. The other problems were as follows –

- 1) **Higher Labour cost:** - 85% farmers were strongly agreed that they faced the higher labour cost as problem. After declaring lockdown conditions outsider labour were go to their native place so farmers have to organize local labour at higher price.
- 2) **Non availability of Credit finance:-** 94% farmers were strongly agreed that they faced the problem of non availability of credit in lockdown period. Most of the banks were not allowing to enter many people at same time so either farmers had to wait for their call or they were abandon the visit of banks in the lockdown.
- 3) **Increased in Private lender:-** 85% of the respondents were agreed that due to non availability of credit from banks, they were opted the option of private lender for credit at higher interest rate. The higher interest rate brings higher cost of production and may be a cause for decrease in profitability.
- 4) **Non availability of fertilizers & Pesticides:-** 80% of the respondents were agreed that they faced the non availability of fertilizers and pesticides required for banana production which affects on their yield and production quantity.
- 5) **Increased transport cost:-** 100% farmers strongly agreed that they face increased transport cost during lockdown. Many of the transporters increased their truck rent for the period of time.
- 6) **Change in the traders behavior:-** 80% of respondents were agreed that they faced the problem of behavioral changes in traders. As the lockdown declared most of the traders were not in the mood to take over stock so they were asking the crop at reduced price. Which lead to the farmers at bankrupts.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:-**

A summary of suggestions is as follows:

- 1) The high capital is required to grow Banana crop so, there is a need to make available the adequate, timely and low interest rate credit to Banana producers. The banks or societies should prefer the farmers to credit distribution.
- 2) The government should announce a support price in peak production period and also provide the credit facility to diversify the small farmers to increase the area under fruit crop and to safeguard the benefits of the producers.
- 3) Some processing units based on horticultural fruit production may also be initiated to provide remunerative price to the farmers for their produce and enhance their standard of living.
- 4) Banana growing area should have facilities of transportation for going to fruits market. Government should be provided storage facilities for wholesalers and retailers.
- 5) All technical, economical basic infrastructure facilities should be provided to farmers for increase their production.
- 6) The KISAN Rail project should implement at large scale.

**CONCLUSION –**

India is the biggest producer of bananas in the world. The pandemic Covid -19 hit just as harvest activities were beginning. Impacts were felt all along the value chain, from farmer to banana buyer. Indian banana farmers are facing huge straggle for Yield of Banana, transportation, Marketing, Labour, Consumption and all processing Mechanism. Many migrant workers returned home to their native places, leading to major losses in the field. The labour shortage also impeded the production of millions of virus-free tissue culture plants needed for the next season, compacted by transport restrictions that halted the delivery of planting material, threatening next year's yield.

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## **Phytochemical Analysis of Wild Wood Rotting Fungi of Fenus Phellinus from Gautala Wildlife Sanctuary of Jalgaon District.**

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### **Abstract-**

*The wood rooting fungi are distinct from other macro fungi as they have the ability to decompose lignin. The fungal group basidiomycetes have unlimited source of primary and secondary metabolites. Dried sample of wood rooting fungi were grinded separately to obtained powder which was then kept in a plastic bags and use for phytochemical analysis. Quantitative analysis done for phytochemicals such as alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, phenol, tannins and Vitamins. From the present research it can conceived that that the species of that genus Phellinusinvestigated tremendous potential as a row material for synthesis of drugs.*

**Key words-** Macrofungi, Basidiomycetes, Phellinus etc.

### **Introduction-**

The presence of polymers Cellulose and lignin in the wood cell wall prevents the damage of wood. The wood rooting fungi are distinct from other macrofungi as they have the ability to decompose lignin, a complex and structural polymer that have capability to decay the wood without decomposition of extensive cellulose (Blanchette, 1991). The wood rooting fungi have secondary metabolites that shows antioxidant, antidiabetic, antitumor, anti-inflammatory and anticancerous properties (Acharya et al, 2015). The number of uses of plant parts have been investigated. The plant part based drugs used for treatment of various humans ailments since ancient period of time. Many modern pharmaceuticals those we use today based on plants and plant based products. Number of scientist develop successful drug and agrochemical fungicides from fungal secondary metabolites (De Silva et al., 2013). The fungal origin antibiotics (penicillins, fusidic acid and cephalosporins), antifungal agents (griseofulvin, echinocandins and strobilurins), cholesterol-lowering agents like statin derivatives (mevinolin, lovastatin, mevinolin and simvastatin), and immunosuppressive drugs such as cyclosporine (Kozlovskii et al., 2013). The fungal group basidiomycetes have unlimited source of primary and secondary metabolites. The present study focuses on phytochemical screening of genus Phellinus from Gautala wildlife sanctuary of Jalgaon district.

### **Material and method-**

This study was conducted by Department of Botany, S.S.V.P.S's Late Dr.P.R.Ghogrey Science College, Dhule (MS) India.

**Collection and Preservation of samples-** fungal samples were collected from August 2015 to August 2020 from Jalgaon district. Wood with fungal fruit bodies were collected and examined with a 3 fold pocket lens (15X) and set aside in the zip lock polythene bags and paper bags.

The specimens examined under a stereo-binocular to observe position of the fruiting bodies, morphology, color of the fruiting bodies, presence or absence of the appendages etc. All the specimens were labeled and deposited it in the laboratory. The collected materials was kept in brown paper folders of size 20 x 15 cm prepared from paper of 29 x 33 cm size with label. (Size 16.5 x 7.5 cm). Identification was done by standard protocols. (Leelavathy and Ganesh (2000),)

Collected samples were dried for two day to eliminate surface moisture. Samples packed into envelop and kept in oven at 55°C temperature until dried. Dried sample were grinded separately in a mortar and pestle to obtained powder which was then kept in a plastic bags for further use.

### **Determination of bioactive compounds**

#### **Alkaloids:**

For quantitative estimation of alkaloid: The alkaloids are extracted from 20gm of dried powder polypore's sample using 100ml of 10% acetic acid is left to stand for 4hr. the extract are filtered to remove debris and then concentrate the original volume. To this concentration, 1% NH<sub>4</sub>O added drop wise until no precipitate is formed. The alkaloid obtained is dried to a constant weight at 65°C in an oven. The percentage of alkaloid is calculated by using following formula. (Maxwell et al. 1995)

Weight of residue

Percentage of alkaloids =  $\frac{\text{Weight of residue}}{\text{Weight of sample}} \times 100$

Weight of sample

#### **Flavonoids:**

50 ml of 80% methanol added in 2.5 gm. Of sample in beaker, covered it and wait for 24 hrs at room temperature. After discarding to supernatant, the residue was re-extracted (three times) with the same volume of ethanol. Filter the residue with Whatman paper no. 42. Filtrate sample was transferred into a crucible and evaporated to dryness over a water bath. The content in the crucible was cooled in a desiccator and weighed until constant weight was obtained. The percentage of flavonoid was calculated as given formula, (Boham and Kocipai. 1994)

Weight of residue

Percentage of Flavonoids= ----- x 100-----

Weight of sample

#### **Phenol:**

The Percentage of phenol will be determined by the method of Harborne (1973). 2 gm. Of the sample is defatted 100ml of diethyl ether for 2hr with the help of Soxhlet apparatus.

The fat free sample is boiled with 50 ml of petroleum ether for 15 min to extract the phenolic Component 5ml of extract is pipetteout into which 10ml of distilled water is added. 2ml of ammonium hydroxide and 5ml conc. Amyl alcohol is also added and the solution is made up to mark and left 30 min. for color development. The absorbance of the solution is read off at 505nm wavelength using spectrophotometer.

#### **Saponins:**

Saponin content of the test samples was quantitatively measured by ferrous sulphate reagent method as described by Nwali et al. (2012).

Powdered sample (200 mg) was extracted with 50 mL of 1N HCl and was boiled for four h in water bath to evaporate the solution to 10 ml. The mixture was cooled and filtered. The filtrate was treated with 25 ml of petroleum ether and evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in 5 ml ethanol and used as sample extract for further analysis.

It was performed by adding 6 mL of ferrous sulphate reagent to 1 mL of sample extract, followed by pouring of 2 mL concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> along the sides of the tube. The mixture was kept aside for 10 minutes and then mixed well. The absorbance was read at 490 nm in a spectrophotometer. Total saponin content was expressed as diosgenin equivalents in mg/g using a calibration curve prepared with diosgenin standard solution with concentrations ranging from 10-100 µg/mL.

Where C= diosgenin equivalents (µg/g) c= concentration from standard curve (µg/mL) V= volume of sample made (mL) W= weight of sample (mL) (Harborne 1973.)

#### **Tannins:**

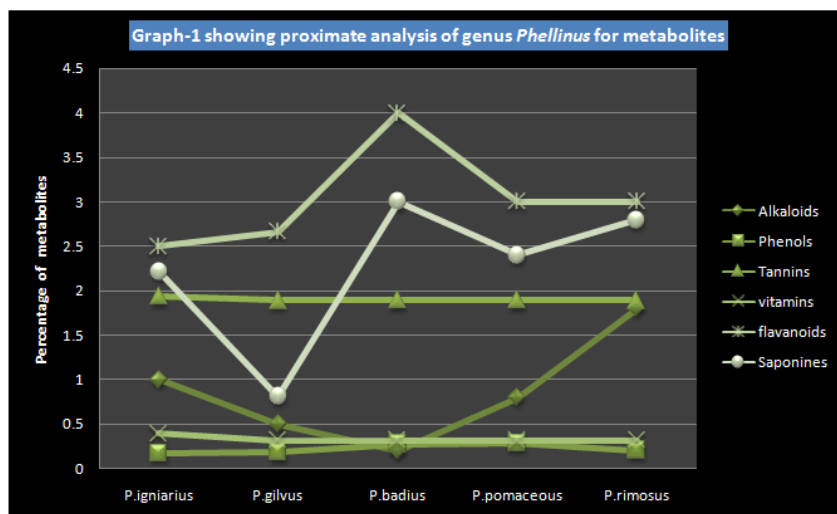
Take 0.5gm of sample in a test tube, 10ml of 2MHCL is added and shake well for 5 min. and transferred into volumetric flask and make up 50ml. The mixture is filtered and 5ml of the filtrate is introduced in test tube. 3ml of 0.1M FeCl<sub>3</sub>(Ferric Chloride) in 0.1N HCL and 3ml of 0.008MK<sub>4</sub>Fe (CN)<sub>6</sub>Potassium ferrocyanide. are added. The absorbance read at 720nm within 10min. (Okeke and Elekwa 2003)

#### **Vitamins:**

The sample is extracted by EDTA/TCA extraction method, take 2.5 gm. of sample shaken with 10 ml of 0.05M EDTA solution was added to the mixture to reach 25 ml. the extract was filter through Whatman no.42 filter paper. And the extract is read off at different wavelength. (350 nm). (AOAC 1989)

Sr.No.	Bioactive compound→ Name of species↓	Alkaloids (%)	Phenols (%)	Tannins (%)	Vitamins (%)	Flavonoids (%)	Saponins (%)
1.	<i>Phellinusignarius</i>	1	0.175	1.935	0.392	2.5	2.22
2.	<i>Phellinusgilvus</i>	0.5	0.186	1.892	0.315	2.66	0.81
3.	<i>Phellinuspomaceous</i>	0.2	0.280	1.895	0.315	4	3
4.	<i>Phellinusbadius</i>	0.8	0.288	1.896	0.314	3	2.4
5.	<i>Phellinusrimosus</i>	1.8	0.209	1.891	0.316	3	2.8





### Result and discussion-

The result of bioactive compound composition of genus *Phellinus* sp. is summarized in table 1. Alkaloids, Flavonoids, Tannins, Phenols, Saponins, Vitamins were detected in genus *Phellinus*. The quantity of these phytochemicals varies from species to species. Alkaloids content in *P. rimosus* and *P. igniarius* is 1.8% and 1% respectively. Alkaloids content in these two species is more than other selected species i.e. *P. gilvus*, *P. pomaceus*, *P. badius*. Alkaloid content is very less in *P. pomaceus* i.e. 0.2%. This inference from the fact that most of the plant parts which have alkaloids are used for treatment of various diseases. (Rajula et al. 1994.) According to Herborne, 1973; Haslam, 1998; Godwin and Mercer, 1972, *Momordica charantia* and *Azadirachta indica* contain alkaloids used in the treatment of Malaria. Phenols content in *P. pomaceus*, *P. badius*, and *P. rimosus* is 0.280%, 0.288%, and 0.209% respectively. Phenol content in *P. igniarius* is 0.175% which is lower as compared to other selected species.

Tannin contents are almost the same in *P. gilvus*, *P. pomaceus*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus* i.e. 1.892%, 1.895%, 1.896%, 1.891% respectively. While in *P. igniarius* phenol content is higher i.e. 1.935%. Flavonoids contents in *P. pomaceus* is 4% respectively, while *P. igniarius*, *P. gilvus*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus* is 2.5%, 2.66%, 3%, 3% respectively. Flavonoids contents are higher in *P. pomaceus* than remaining *P. igniarius*, *P. gilvus*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus*. Saponins contents are very low in *P. gilvus* i.e. 0.81% respectively, while in *P. pomaceus* is high i.e. 3% respectively, while flavonoid contents are the same in *P. igniarius*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus* i.e. 2.22%, 2.4%, 2.8% respectively. Vitamins contents are almost the same in *P. gilvus*, *P. pomaceus*, *P. badius*, *P. rimosus* 0.315%, 0.314%, 0.316% respectively, while vitamins contents are higher in *P. igniarius* i.e. 0.392% respectively. Number of studies confirms that mushrooms are high and have a balanced nutritional value. (Sanmee et al. 2003., Dukan et al. 2011., Falandysz et al. 2013) since they are rich sources of digestible protein B, D and K and in some cases vitamin A and Vitamin C (Zocel et al. 2016, Mattila et al. 2001, Cheung 2003, Kaya et al. 2010.) The presence of high concentration of bioactive compounds of the genus *Phellinus* makes them potentially useful for pharmaceutical production. From the present research it can be conceived that the species of that genus *Phellinus* investigated tremendous potential as a raw material for synthesis of drugs.

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## **Pandemic and Mental Health**

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### **Abstract-**

*We are going through a harsh state of Covid-19, which has its effects on many aspects of our life. It's not the thing that this world has not witnessed epidemics or pandemics. But in case of 21st century, in our age, we have come across the Novel Corona Virus known as Covid-19. And literally from the end of 2019 till date, this virus has changed the perspective of people to see life. Life was not so important before nor was mental issues. But now life has got value and so the issues like mental health. The present paper is an attempt to see how Covid-19 has worsen the issue of mental illness.*

**Key Words:** Pandemic, Mental Health, Covid-19, Isolation.

### **Introduction**

According to medical conditions, Covid has direct affinity towards Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 receptor (ACE-2R). From there it enters your cell, replicates the RNA and then the host cells are released. This suppresses the T-cell, lowering the immunity. The virus can move to any part of the body now. Further it directly impacts on HPA axis. Covid virus directly affects the sympathetic activity and decreases the serotonin level. This increases vulnerability towards stress related conditions. The study shows the stress and the covid viruses directly affects to the pituitary glands. From there, release of cortisol release of hormone and also ACTH, further increases the cortisol and again the vulnerability of stressful situation increases.

As per the studies, there will be various waves having different levels of intensity. Generally, pandemic takes a long time to get all things under control. And studies show that, longer the duration of covid, higher will be the mental health morbidity.

Actually, we know that our generation is always in stress, and stress is always not a new thing for us. We should study the pre-covid situation before we go to see the mental vulnerability in covid and post-covid phase. First understand the National Mental Health Survey conducted in between 2014 – 2016 (Pre-pandemic phase). In 2014 and 2016, there was a study conducted by The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This study was executed by Nimhans (The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences), Bangalore. This was the largest study about mental health across the country. This study claims that, 10 % of population is suffering from mental illness at any given point that means, if we have 140 crores of population, we have 14.0 crores cases of psychiatric morbidity. There is one more study i.e., National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India (2019) commissioned by The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE), Govt. of India and this study was done by All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS), New Delhi. This is one of the largest studies in the world. The result of the study has shown many reasons of stress:

1. Alcohol use (2.9 crore is dependent on Alcohol)
2. Cannabis use (25 lac dependent on Cannabis)
3. Opioid use (28 lac is dependent on Opioid)
4. Inhalant use (8.5 lac inhalant users)

The study done in 2014 on Prevalence of child and adolescent psychiatric disorders in India: a systematic review and meta-analysis by Savita Malhotra and Bichitra Patra clearly states that 6.46 % of the children are suffering from one or the other mental illness. If we see the Geriatric population (population of above 60 years), 10% of the geriatric population have depression and anxiety commonly, according National Mental Health Study.

If we got through the above data, we can easily understand that the pre-covid condition was not good too. One another issue is of suicides. India has a larger number of suicides. National Crime Report Bureau published a report in 2020. It clearly suggests that, a total of 1,39, 123 suicides were reported in the country in 2019. The average of suicide is 381 suicides per day.

In this pandemic period of Covid-19, people have gone through many challenges:

1. Financial loss
2. Job loss/ livelihood loss
3. Domestic violence/ sexual abuse
4. Relationship issues
5. Children and adolescents – halted
6. Female children school/ college dropout
7. Death of a family member (grief)
8. Relapse of symptoms in pre-existing illness
9. Precipitating of psychiatric illness in vulnerable population

At present, we do not know the long-term impact of covid on our brain. A hundred years back, we have seen “Influenza Pandemic” (1918). At that time, the rough estimate said that, five times of the mental health morbidity occurred within five



years of Influenza Pandemic. Imagine, we already have 105 of population who had pre-covid mental illness. If even the percentage doubles, the actual number is horrible. And this is the rough estimate. We do not know how our population is going to deal with this.

There are some solutions too. National Human Rights Commission has come out with 2.0 advisory with regard to mental issue named as “Human Rights Advisory on Right to Mental Health in view of the second wave of Covid-19 pandemic (31 May, 2021). This advisory plays a very important role across the country and it needs to be implemented earliest. The clear ten points in this advisory are given below:

1. Access to Mental Health Care
  - a. Accessibility and affordability
  - b. Availability of services
  - c. Availability of in-patient treatment
  - d. Availability of psychotropics medication
  - e. Universal availability of mental health
  - f. Trained Human Resources
  - g. Access to vaccination
  - h. Provisions of Funds
2. Dissemination of information
  - a. Awareness of Covid to PWMI
  - b. 24\*7 Helpdesk
  - c. Sharing of health statue with caregivers
3. Awareness
  - a. Display of list of authorized MHPs (Mental Health Professionals)
  - b. Preventive and curative measures
  - c. Sensitization of frontline workers
  - d. Automated messages
4. Grievance Redressal and Review Board
  - a. Grievance Redressal Mechanism
  - b. Functioning of Review Board
5. Extending Outreach of Mental Health Support
  - a. Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) and Psychological First Aid (PFA) Training
  - b. Telepsychiatry and tele psychotherapy
  - c. Substance abuse prevention and intervention
  - d. Counselling for patients recovered from Covid
6. Support for Special Groups
  - a. Mental Health Support for Frontline Workers
  - b. Homeless Persons with Mental Illness- covid testing, ration, pensions and other welfare
  - c. Child Care Institutions
7. Suicide Preventions
  - a. Steps for prevention of suicide
  - b. Presumption of stress
8. Health Insurance
9. Media Sensitivity in reporting about the pandemic and greater attention to mental health
10. Promoting Research

All State government and Union Territory should implement MHCA (Mental Health Care Act), 2017. This should occur on priority basis. Investment in mental health should be increased. We should come up with innovative solutions such as task shifting and task sharing (CHC (Community Health Care)/ PHC (Primary Health Care)/ Wellness centres should to be prepared). Innovative solutions like training of all healthcare professionals, leverage digital technology to reach the unreached.

Psychiatric illness too needs attention rather more than any other illness. Innovative solutions are the need of the hour. We do not know the long-term impact of Covid-19 on brain but we cannot take risks too. Situations like lockdown, social disturbance and many situations can increase the vulnerability of the problem. So, we should be ready to solve it before it becomes difficult to handle.

As we know, “Precaution is always better than cure”.

Mental disorders are among the leading causes of the global health-related burden. The Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study (GBD) 2019 showed that the two most disabling mental disorders were depressive and anxiety disorders, both ranked among the top 25 leading causes of burden worldwide in 2019. (Global prevalence and burden of depressive and anxiety disorders in 204 countries and territories in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, The Lancet, P. No. 02) (1)

In the period of lockdown, there were some articles published in the newspaper. One article was from “The Hindu” as “Don’t let the ‘social recession’ ruin your mental and physical health” and the second was from “The Indian Express” as

“Why the lockdown has heightened our anxieties”. From the articles we come to know about the severity of Covid-19 on mental health of people. WHO had announced Covid-19 situation as public health emergency. The situation got worse when there happened a prolong lockdown. It increased the stress factor by affecting various aspects of one’s life. The uncertainty regarding life has increased the tension at such a level that it becomes too difficult to cope up with the situation. The Central University of Orissa had initiated “Bharosa Helpline” for the students who are suffering for mental disturbance. The problem of Isolation has given birth to the problem of “Social Recession”.

History has witnessed the fact that it’s not just the physical loss that happens when society goes through pandemic or any emergency situation. Covid-19 situation is not the exemption too. In this pandemic situation, mental health is affected by three reasons:

1. The fear of increasing rate of Covid-19 patients.
2. Insecurity regarding jobs/work.
3. Social recession due to lockdown.

According to the analysis of Indian Psychiatric Society (IPS), there is a straight increase of 15-20% in mental patients in lockdown period. Mental health consists of emotional, psychological and social well-being. According to WHO, Depression will be the second most hazardous problem in the world.

Other countries have always thought about ‘mental issue’ as an important one. But our Indian society is having quiet pessimistic view about mental issues. There is a taboo that we should not discuss about mental health at all. Indian government has put forth some programmes for the same issue.

1. Initiated National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) in 1982
2. Implementation of Mental Health Act, 1987
3. Implementation of District Mental Health Programme (DMHP) in 1996
4. National Mental Health Programme of 2014
5. Implementation of The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

There are certain obstacles for implementing such programmes from our society itself. We think that mental illness is a situation that is not reversible. They see mental illness as a curse. Even the person who is recovered fully will not get the same respect and care from our society. It is very ironical that our society which gives the message of forgiveness don’t accept a mentally ill person throughout his/her life even though he/she is fully cured. There are some cases who hide their mental illness just for the sake of thinking of others. Almost 80% of people don’t follow proper medications because of the same issue of what will this society say. Once he/she gets that stamp of mental illness, he/she cannot be accepted by our society in a good manner. Even there is no availability of psychiatrist on local level. Again, everyone cannot afford the medications due to their high costs.

There should be implementation of special help for such mentally challenged persons. Any type of depression should not be ignored easily. The propaganda of counselling, yoga, meditation should be given emphasis. Some of the given points can help us in this vicious situation.

Take care of your body

1. Get enough sleep
2. Participate in regular physical activity
3. Eat healthy
4. Avoid tobacco, alcohol and drugs
5. Limit screen time
6. Relax and recharge

Take care of your mind

1. Keep your regular routine
2. Limit exposure to news media
3. Stay busy
4. Focus on positive thoughts
5. Use your moral compass or spiritual life for support
6. Set priorities

Connect with others

1. Make connections
2. Do something for others
3. Support a family member or friend

### **Conclusion**

Mental health is not a latest issue. Actually, it should be studied on a regular basis. It is implacable till we have civilization. Mental health issue is not an issue that can be seen in pandemic period only definitely, its severity has increased in pandemic period. This was an attempt to show that how mental health is important and the severity of mental health in this pandemic period.

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## **“Female Characters in Ladies Coupe: The Representation of Indian Woman”**

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### **Abstract:**

*Feminism is a movement for the struggle of woman for equality and empowerment in male dominated society. It primarily aims to discover ‘self’ and justifies the freedom and opportunity in all the circles of society. The subordinate position of woman in the society provokes woman to show her identity in every area- is the base of feminism. The place in every opportunity, honour, socio-economical and political scenario as equal to men- is the basic principle of feminism. The feminists have the strong belief that the ignorance to the woman marginalises her existence and identity. It weakens her potentials. Anita Nair exposes all the mental, physical and social problems through her novel Ladies Coupe.*

**Keywords:** *Self-discovery, Seeking identity in male dominated society, struggle for empowerment of a woman, Patriarchal system and Freedom*

### **Introduction:**

Anita Nair is a Post Modern Indian writer. Anita Nair was born at Mudakattakurissi, near Shoranpur in Kerala. She has sought her education in Chennai and moved to Kerala. She completed her graduation in English Literature. She received a job as a Creative Director of an advertise company in Bangalore. Nair’s major works are The Better Man, Ladies Coupe, Mistress, Cut like Wound, Lessons in Forgetting and Alphabet Soup. She has also written a collection of poems entitled ‘Malbar Mind’ and ‘Where the rain is born’. She has published a collection of essays deal with her own experiences under the title ‘Goodnight and God Bless’. Her children’s fiction ‘Living Next Door To Alise’ (2006) and ‘Adventures of Nonu, the Skating Squirrel’ (2007) are appreciated throughout the literary world.

Ladies Coupe by Anita Nair portrays the problems of Indian woman. She has taken the situation from South Indian backdrop. There are six female characters which represent the Indian woman’s issues. The secondary position of woman in Indian society is the major theme of the novel. The female characters have been taken from the different strata of the society. Their lives deal with Indian socio-cultural rules and regulations framed by the male dominated society. Ladies Coupe exhibits the exploration of the ‘self identity’. The six women’s stories begin with the different situations, but ends in a same meeting point of sufferings. Akhila is the protagonist of the novel. Janaki, Sheela, Margaret, Prabhadevi and Marikolanthu are the other six women. They confront the same socio-cultural background.

### **The Six Women’s Stories: A Complete Circle of Indian Women’s Problems:**

Anita Nair depicts the female characters in Ladies Coupe as the representation of the Indian woman. Ladies Coupe has been structured with the six stories shared by the six women in Ladies Coupe. These stories show the predominant existence of feminism. Akhila is a character which is underprivileged by her own family and society. She is entirely pressed by the inevitable responsibilities. She attempts to discover herself under the burden of these responsibilities, but can’t come out of it. Her sternly father’s treatment impacts on her psychology at depth. She even doesn’t pronounce a word against him. Her demand was rejected by saying that her father couldn’t fulfil it. It shows a woman can’t move forward without the will and permission of a man. Feminists depict and spell out a woman as a tool in the hands of the male dominated society. Anita Nair endeavours to present how a woman is being caught by the patriarchal system. Akhila has been trying to perceive her incomplete desires since her childhood. She carries out the responsibilities being an elder daughter whose demands aren’t being completed, a provider whose own dreams can’t be fulfilled and a sister whose interest has been rejected. In spite of being an elder sister, she has to depend upon her small brother’s permission. One incident is there wherein Padma, her younger sister, opposes her to go out without the permission of her brothers. This exhibits dependency of Akhila upon male dominated principle for making decision and behave by her own. In upbringing her siblings and caring the responsibilities of family, her most enthusiastic portion of life has gone lost. Her thoughts don’t allow her to come to the final decision for Kanyakumari trip.

She finds herself into the dilemma of thoughts while making decisions as she doesn’t have the experience of taking her own decisions. She had to depend upon other people to have her own decision. Padma is also under force of male dominated thoughts. She doubts on Akhila whether she has an affair. This doubt seems a woman in society is always considered with the relationship with a man. A woman is considered a feeble that she doesn’t has own independent identity. She can’t live by her own, with her choice or she can’t go anywhere lonely. She is supposed to be an insecure person. The shadow of the male dominated society never allows her to disclose her own identity. Akhila is suppressed by the influential patriarchal thoughts by her own family members. Her mother’s expression about a man called, ‘husband’ - ‘the world of woman is incomplete without man’ shows dependency of woman upon man. She opines that a woman should be loyal to her husband.

Amma refutes the men-women equality in the society. Amma is also obsessed with the patriarchal principle. Amma accepts the orthodox norms of the society that ‘women are women. She should live within the boundary’. The child’s behaviour depends upon the impressions given by the parents. The impressions of Akhila’s family mould up her mind since her childhood and she inevitably follows these rules. When middle aged Akhila wants to escape from this entangled life, the stories of five women gives a new panorama to her life.

Margaret’s story tries to ponder her that men use women as a part of indulgence in their lives. She justifies her unmarried life. Her break up with Hari seems her motif to be freed from an element of male domination. During her journey to Kanyakumari, she unfolds her own problems along with she lives. She finds herself in the stories of Janaki, Sheela, Margaret, Prabhadevi and Marikolanthu.

Janaki, an old aged woman, suffers with the conventional principle-‘a woman can’t live without a man’. She accepts the social principle and continues her life. She admits the situation and incidents happened in her life. John Stuart Mill opines in ‘The Subjection of Women’ (1869) ‘marriage is the root cause in the freedom of women’. Janaki didn’t have any choice while choosing man for her. Gradually she accepts the social and male inclined rule that no woman has a choice, she has to accept what she got. She consoles herself and avoids the disliked social thoughts in her life. Janaki carries out herself in the system.

Sheela is another girl who is overprotected by her grandma. She is a girl considered helpless and immature. Grandma always pays attention to her as she might not be a prey of any unknown man. Woman has to protect herself against a man’s consideration as a part of indulgence.

Margaret is a wise and a highly educated woman. Her hesitance while taking the decision of her abortion displays her dependency over her husband. She has to obey her husband. Feminists believe that women are ‘thoughtful’ and ‘prudential’, but male dominated society never admits this fact.

Wollstonecraft spells out on women’s situation-

“Women are systematically degraded by receiving the trivial attentions which men think it manly to pay to the sex, when, in fact, men are insultingly supporting their own superiority.”

Margaret, in spite of her educated, is considered as a hesitant character. Margaret was an intelligent girl. She would have been a greater person in her life but her parents decide her marriage with a teacher without her choice. She could have the choice of a well deserved boy for marriage. Prabhadevi is also a character which experiences a bitter incident. She wants to enjoy her life without any hurdles. Prabha changes her life-style after coming from abroad tour. She attempts to fascinate male person towards her by her look. She expects admirations of the people. Her endeavours attract Pramod. But it gives her a bitter experience that Pramod instead of sharing true attraction wants to seduce her physically. This is an experience that gives her the awareness of social reality. She comes to know the fact that her change in life-style can’t be accepted on moral terms only. On the contrary it is taken wrong by the male oriented attitude. It shows that a woman is considered as a toy in the hands of a man.

Marikolanthu is a socially marginalised character who has been treated against her emotions and feelings. Her ‘self’ has been crushed as she is raped by her owner’s relative. A woman has always her own emotions and sentiments, the male dominated society rejects to accept this reality. Her rape and pregnancy through it show Marikolanthu trodden her emotions and sentiments. In spite of exposing the name of rapist and seeking the justice, her mother blames to Marikolanthu for the rape. The injustice done by the male dominated society to the women not only easily be hidden, but women have to bear all these injustices. Feminists attack on such brutal principles imposed on women in the society. Women have been inevitably tolerating the undeserved and unaccepted actions of men over them. The subordinate treatment to the women erodes the psychological, physical and social progress of women. Nair has successfully depicted women’s factual situation through her writing.

#### **Conclusion:**

Mary Wollstonecraft quotes,

“I do not wish [women] to have power over men; but over themselves.”

Thus according to Mary, Women need to overcome the situation for their strength. It is not a battle between men and women, but a need of inculcation of power within women is stimulus.

The female characters presented by Anita Nair are entangled in a net of relationships under the pressure of male domination. The stories of these women are intermingled and well connected to each other. Each character is in the search of self identity, freedom and existence. They are bound with an unwritten and an imposing socio-cultural rule framed by male dominated society. Women characters in Ladies Coupe represent the Indian Woman. Nair has succeeded in presenting it with the drastic reality. Their problems and sufferings are the problems and grief of the Indian woman in the current Indian scenario.

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## Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick films: Preparation and Characterization

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### Abstract:

Thick film of fine powdered aluminum oxide (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) were prepared on electrode patterned PCB. The electrical conductivity of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick films was investigated with the help of a simple lab prepared two probe I-V characteristics set up. The gas sensing properties of the prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick films for the exposure of Ethanol fumes, Acetone fumes and water vapours was also investigated at room temperature. Humidity sensing properties of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick films was also investigated.

**Key words:** Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, thick film, electrical conductivity, gas sensing, humidity sensing etc.

### Introduction:

In recent years many researchers are working in field of quick detection of acetone or ethanol fumes as a basis of breath sensor as well as humidity sensors [1-14]. Hence a sensor element with low operating temperature and fast response to fumes of acetone and ethanol as well as humidity is desired. Most of the researchers working in the field oxide gas sensor and humidity sensors, prepared a well adhered film of suitable oxide material on glass plate or alumina substrate.

In our work we used the most popular oxide material i.e. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (aluminium oxide). The new thing in our work is that, we prepared a thick film of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> on electrode pattern PCB. Then the I-V characteristic of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film was investigated by simple lab prepared two probe method. Also the prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film was exposed to fumes of acetone and ethanol and water vapours and their sensing properties was investigated. Also, humidity sensing properties of the prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film was also investigated.

### Experimental:

#### 1) Preparation of electrode pattern PCB

A Comb type structure is drawn and painted on a suitable size copper clad and etched with concentrated FeCl<sub>3</sub> solution to obtain a microelectrode pattern.

#### 2) Preparation steps of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film

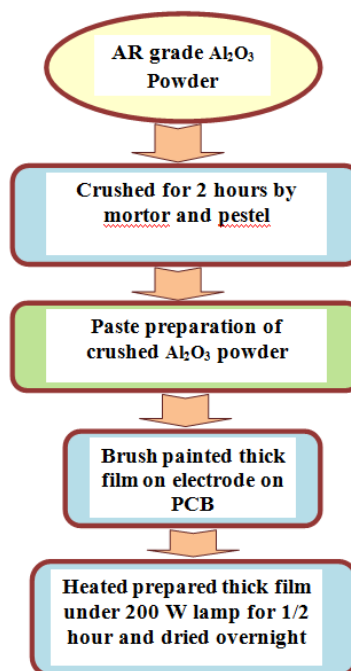
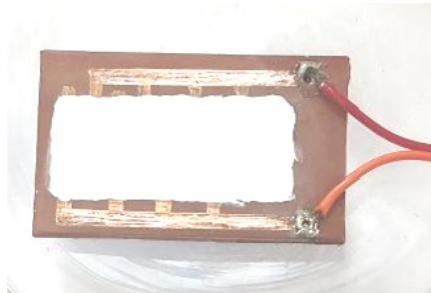


Fig.1: Preparation steps of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Thick film on PCB



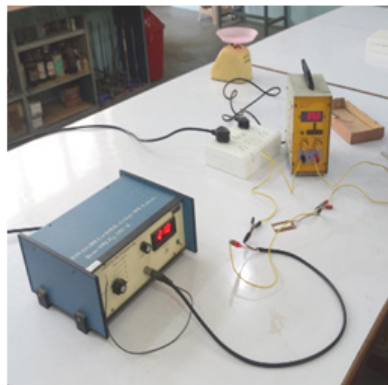
AR grade titanium oxide ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) powder was taken and crushed for two hours to obtain fine powder. One gm of grinded powder was taken in petry dish. Few drops of distilled water were well mixed to pre-weighted grinded powder to form a paste. The paste so obtained was applied on comb type micro electrode in 4 x 2 cm dimension by using a suitable brush to form a thick film. The prepared  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  film was heated under 200 W lamp for  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour and dried overnight. Fig.1 shows flowchart of preparation steps of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  thick films. Fig. 2 shows photograph of the prepared thick film.



**Fig.2. Photograph showing thick film of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  on electrode printed PCB**

### **3) I-V characteristics of prepared $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ thick films**

The I-V characteristics of prepared thick film of  $\text{TiO}_2$  were investigated with simple two probe method as shown in the photograph (fig.3).



**Fig.3. Photograph showing I-V characteristics set up (two probe method)**

### **4) Acetone fumes, Ethanol fumes and water vapour sensing performance of prepared $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ thick films at room temperature**

The Acetone and Ethanol fumes and water vapour sensing experiment was performed in indigenously developed static gas sensing unit operating at room temperature. The static gas sensing unit is shown fig.4. The prepared thick films of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  were exposed to 10 ml fumes of acetone, ethanol and water vapours and its sensitivity each one was recorded.



**Fig. 4: Photograph of indigenously developed static gas sensing unit operating at room temperature.**

##### 5) Humidity sensing performance of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick films at room temperature



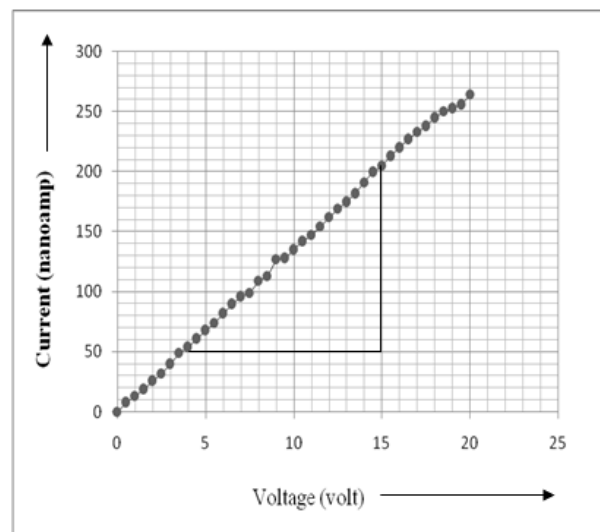
**Fig. 5: Photograph of developed humidity sensing unit**

The humidity sensing properties of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film was investigated in lab prepared humidity sensing unit. It is shown in fig.5. The prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film was kept in humidity chamber. The humidity inside the chamber is varied and corresponding change in the resistance of the prepared thick film was investigated.

##### **Characterizations and Results:**

##### **1) I-V characteristics of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film:**

The I-V characteristics of prepared thick film of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> investigated with the help of simple lab prepared two probe method is shown in fig. 6.



**Fig. 6: I-V characteristics of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film**

From the slope of the graph, the resistance of the prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film was found to be ~ 73.33 MΩ. It is observed that film shows linear relationship between current and voltage during the experiment. It confirms the ohmic behaviour of the prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film.

##### **2) Acetone fumes, Ethanol fumes and Water vapour sensing properties of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film:**

The prepared thick film of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was exposed to 10 ml fumes of acetone and its sensitivity is recorded. It was found that the film shows 13.5 % sensitivity to fumes of acetone in closed chamber with response time of ~10 sec and recovery time of ~50 sec.

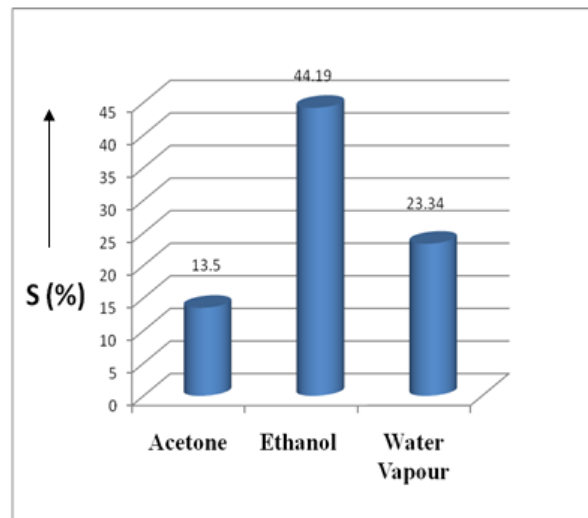
The prepared thick film of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is exposed to 10 ml fumes of ethanol and its sensitivity is recorded. It was found that the film shows 44.19 % sensitivity to fumes of ethanol in closed chamber with response time of ~10 sec and recovery time of ~55 sec.

The prepared thick film of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is exposed to 10 ml water vapours and its sensitivity is recorded. It was found that the film shows 23.34 % sensitivity to water vapour in closed chamber with response time of ~10 sec and recovery time of ~45 sec.

The formula used to calculate sensitivity is,

$$S\% = \frac{\text{Resistance before exposure} - \text{Resistance after exposure}}{\text{Resistance before exposure}} \times 100$$

Fig. 7 shows that the prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film shows very high response to fumes of ethanol compared to fumes of acetone and water vapours.

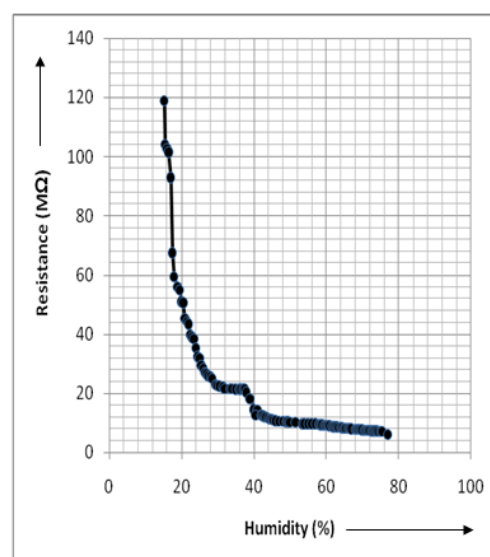


**Fig. 7 Response of the prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film to fumes of Acetone & Ethanol and Water vapours**

The breath of diabetic patient or drunkard mainly consists of acetone fumes, ethanol fumes and water vapours [14-15]. By suppressing the sensing properties of ethanol and water vapour the prepared thick film can be used as a sensor element for acetone sensing to detect diabetic patient. By suppressing the sensing properties of acetone and water vapour the prepared thick film can be used as a sensor element for ethanol sensing to detect drunkard.

### 3) Humidity sensing properties of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film

In the humidity chamber, humidity is varied between 15% to 77 %. The prepared thick film of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was kept in this humidity chamber and corresponding resistance changes of the film were noted. The prepared thick film of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> shows excellent and quick response to changes in humidity. The resistance value of prepared thick film changes from ~ 120 MΩ to 6 MΩ in response to variation in humidity from 15% to 77 %. Following fig. 8 shows Relative Humidity (%) versus Resistance (MΩ) graph.



**Fig. 8: Variation in resistance (MΩ) of prepared Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> thick film versus Relative Humidity (%)**



**Conclusions:**

1. Thick films of  $Al_2O_3$  can be prepared on preprinted electrode PCB.
2. The I-V characteristics prepared  $Al_2O_3$  thick film can be investigated by simple lab prepared two probe method.
3. From graph it was concluded that the film resistance is very high in the range of (M $\Omega$ ).
4. The acetone, ethanol and water vapour sensing properties of prepared  $Al_2O_3$  thick film can be investigated.  $Al_2O_3$  thick film shows very high sensitivity to ethanol fumes as compared to acetone fumes and water vapours.
5. Suitably treated prepared  $Al_2O_3$  thick film can be used as breath sensor either as an alcohol sensor or as diabetic patient detector.
6. The humidity sensing properties of prepared  $Al_2O_3$  thick film can be investigated in the lab prepared humidity sensing chamber.
7. The prepared  $Al_2O_3$  thick film shows excellent and quick response to changes in humidity from 15% to 77%. Hence prepared thick film can be used as a basic sensor element for humidity sensing.

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**Psychosomatic exploration of women characters in Marsha Norman’s  
‘Getting Out’ and ‘night, Mother’**

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**Abstract:**

*Through the ages literature has been playing a very important role in mirroring the culture and societal values. Playwrights not only use the stage to merely entertain people but also reflect existing standards and common practices of the generations. In the post colonial era people struggled with many issues like alienation, identity crisis, nihilism, psychic disorder, unemployment, frustration in relations, etc. Marsha Norman is one of the prominent names in women literature who uses the stage outstandingly to explore women’s issues. Despite many revolutionary movements of women, certain sections of society from all parts of the world believe that women are not worthy for same facilities and opportunities as men. The disparities in all the major fields lead to the subordinate position of women in the society. The patriarchal mindset becomes responsible for women’s subjugation and exploitation. The prime focus of this paper is to examine the assorted perspectives of psychological development of major women characters of Marsha Norman. She endeavors to unravel the subconscious of her women characters through her plays ‘Getting Out’ and ‘night, Mother.’*

**Key words:** struggle, psychology, exploration, subjugation, patriarchy

**Introduction**

The Twentieth century bangs with many psychological theories. Psychological theories prove their valuable contribution in almost all the fields where human behavior is involved. Literary analysis is also not an exception. These theories attract many literary critics to understand the psychological analysis of the text, author or characters of the text. Modern psychology facilitates the evaluation of different aspects of text and characters which are generally neglected. The theories of Carl Jung, Alfred Adler, Otto Rank and above all Sigmund Freud help people to interpret literature and characters thoroughly.

Literature is a reflection of society as it presents many themes and issues prevalent in the society. Psychosomatic analysis involves the mind (Psyche) and body (soma). Female psyche and female autonomy are almost neglected notions from centuries. But many writers from the twentieth century give priority to psychological aspects of characters, especially female characters, because despite many attempts of liberation women are restricted and subjugated in androcentric society. Many women struggle for self-actualization and self-identity. The psychosomatic exploration of women depicts many hidden aspects of literary analysis. It gives importance to emotional and physical regression of characters.

Many feminist activists strongly raise the voice of voiceless. Women understand the pain and agonies of women more deeply as compared to men. Marsha Norman is one of the prominent names in women literature. An American playwright, she presents the inner turmoil of her female protagonists as they are frustrated creatures. She strongly conveys her message about common women and their confrontation. Marsha Norman focuses on many issues which are gender specific. Female characters in ‘Getting Out’ and ‘night, Mother’ are victims of patriarchal society. Their behavior and their actions are the result of their psychological exploitation from society. Marsha Norman’s female characters are representatives of women who are victims of multiple issues. The playwright highlights many post modern issues and their impact on females. She endeavors to present physical and psychological exploration of her characters. The journey of female characters in both the plays is markedly shaped by alienation, identity crisis, nihilism, psychic disorder, unemployment and frustration. She is quite an experimenter as she deals with many existentialist problems and predicaments. As a female she tries to give proper justification to all the issues of women through her writing. She asserts:

The appearance of significant women dramatists in significant numbers is a real reflection of a change in women’s attitudes toward themselves. It is a sudden understanding that they can be, and indeed are, the central characters in their own lives... (Burke 203-204)

**Arlene and Arlie: Dissociative Identity**

The play ‘Getting Out’ was a maiden play of Marsha Norman which was produced in 1979. It arouses enormous attention from critics all over the world. It became successful to give recognition to Marsha Norman in the literary world. The play is divided into two acts and the title itself is very symbolic which bears various interpretations. Getting Out is a story of Arlene Holsclaw, a twenty-year old girl who has been released on parole after 8 years of imprisonment for robbery, kidnapping and homicide. The title symbolizes two different interpretations, first Arlene Holsclaw getting out from prison and her endeavors to get out from her past. Though she is released from the prison, life outside the prison is no different from inside. She tries to forget her past and reconcile with her family, but society doesn’t allow her to do so. Arlene modifies herself to get rid of Arlie the younger and the dark version of her past. She changes her name and insists everyone to call her Arlene instead of Arlie. She decides to go away from everything which reminds her of past life. But it’s not easy for anyone to forget the past and start a new life as society hardly permits us to forget it. Though Arlene was released from the prison, she experienced the

same kind of suffocation and felt victimized. She struggles for self-identity and real liberation, but the oppressive institutes like religion, society, family completely oppress her. Marsha Norman very tactfully presents Arlene's past and her present simultaneously on the stage through two different characters. The hide and seek of the past and present on the stage prove that the past is so dominant and one cannot leave it easily. Marsha Norman clearly explains in her stage directions:

Arlie is the violent kid Arlene was until her last stretch in the prison... There must be hints of both physical type and gesture that Arlie and Arlene are the same person, though seen at different times in her life. (Norman 3)

Arlie's existence on the stage is nothing but an aspect of Arlene's psyche which sticks with her. The playwright tries to highlight the consciousness of her characters. She focuses on the difference of thinking of Arlene and Arlie under the dominance force of patriarchal society. Arlie's action, attitude and behavior recall all past emotions of Arlene. Marsha Norman asserts, 'Arlie, in a sense, is Arlene's memory of herself, called up by fears, needs and even simple word cues. The memory haunts, attacks, and warns. But mainly, the memory will not go away. (Norman, 3) Marsha Norman's use of split characters on the stage illustrates the impact of androcentric society on women characters. The behavior of Arlie is nothing but her reactions against patriarchal society. She was abused at home and in society. The limited and restricted liberty suffocates Arlie and as a result she breaks all rules and does notorious activities. Her rebellious nature leads her beyond bars. But after getting parole, a new version of Arlie comes out. Arlene has changed and strives hard for a new identity, she insists everyone to call her 'Arlene' and not 'Arlie'.

The playwright demonstrates a role of society in one's psychological development. Arlene expects to start a new life and regain her son who is now in foster home. Her son doesn't know her, but she desperately wishes to meet him. But her past becomes an obstacle in her new journey of life. Her past constantly haunts her. Bennie, her prison guard accompanies her to her residence and declares to stay permanently in the city. His presence reminds Arlene of her past. He knows her background and calls her Arlie which irritates Arlene. His sexual advancement reminds her of childhood memories. Arlie was rebellious and criminal because she wanted to take revenge from society. She was a victim of childhood abuse as her own father raped her and made her silent. Sexual exploitation and threats of power created a deep impact on her psychology. Marsha Norman demonstrates victimization of women on the stage to change the situation. Violence and exploitation make women meek and fragile.

Arlene wants to visit her own house, but her own mother denies the possibility as she wants to keep her other children away from Arlene. Arlene explains her modified version but mother doesn't accept her change and believes that Arlie will never change. Arlene knew her mother because from childhood she ignorantly supported her father and his beating of Arlene. The role of mother is also responsible for the mutinous nature of Arlie because as a child she needs support from her mother which she hardly gets from her. Carl, a former pimp of Arlene and a partner in various crimes reappears in her life and insist her to resume prostitution. He tries to convince her by tempting her with all the lavishness of life, but she refuses to join him again. He forces her by using his physical strength but she rejects all the possibilities. Marsha Norman focuses on the fact that instead of supporting her changed personality, how people in the society make her helpless. But finally Arlene gets the confidence and realizes her self-identity with the help of Ruby, her neighbour. Marsha Norman's depiction of the inner thoughts of a woman's psyche reveals women's sufferings and their lives in a very distinctive way.

#### **Jessie, an epileptic resolute individual**

'night, Mother' is the fifth play of Marsha Norman which was written in 1981 and staged on Broadway in 1983. The play was acclaimed widely and received favorable responses from the audience. The play was awarded with many reputed awards including the Pulitzer Prize for Drama in 1983. The world class one- act play 'night, Mother' is about Jessie Cates, a girl of late thirties or early forties and her mother, Thelma Cates, a widow in her late fifties or early sixties. The play focuses on a variety of emotions and the special relationship between mother and daughter. The playwright Marsha Norman emphasizes on various issues of a post- modern woman like loneliness, depression, unemployability, emotional gaps, emptiness in relationships and many more.

Jessie and Thelma, the main characters of the play, live together isolated in a remote corner of the country. Jessie is a perfect example of a postmodern individual who suffers through multiple issues. Jessie's personal and social life is completely frustrated. She is separated from her husband and stays with her mother. She suffers from epilepsy; her son is involved in robbery; her profession is also not satisfactory. All the predicaments lead towards Jessie's announcement of suicide which is quite unbearable for her mother. The playwright endeavors to demonstrate the psyche of women characters who are the victims of patriarchal society. Women in the society fight against the cruel traditions and adjust accordingly. They try to challenge the system but their efforts go in vain against the deeply rooted androcentric system. Finally, they give up and prefer to commit suicide. Jessie also proposes her plan to kill herself and asks for her father's gun. Jessie is completely exhausted with her present situation and has lost all hopes of improvement. She understands the roots of her misery and determines to commit suicide. Her mother tries to convince her to change her mind through all possible ways, but there is no concrete point which can change her resolve.

Though Jessie decides to quit she tries to arrange all essential things for her mother. Despite her mother's strong urge Jessie completely neglects her talk and tells her how to handle the household chores, how to order groceries and when to keep out garbage after her death. She even prepared a list of Christmas gifts for her. Loneliness, frustration, unemployedness, repetitive attacks of epilepsy, failure in relations and hopelessness are the prime reasons of her decision to commit suicide.



Her mother tries to involve her in other activities and becomes emotional. Jessie knows the fact that her mother stops her not because she loves her but to kill the loneliness of her old age.

Jessie finally embraces death by committing suicide to free herself from all the problems. The dramatist focuses on an individual's right to prefer death rather than to live a miserable life. Jessie represents the unbearable journey of a despondent life of many women in the society who do not have any option but to embrace death. Marsha Norman depicts Jessie's psychosomatic exploration on the stage to raise her voice against all evil practices prevalent in the society.

#### **Conclusion**

In both the plays of Marsha Norman the main characters undergo oppressions. They struggle for self-identity and self-realization. Their behaviour is always controlled by the patriarchal system of the society. Many women in the society blindly accept an identity which is determined by existing power systems. But both the characters of Marsha Norman 'Arlene' and 'Jessie' are subversive in their own way. They insist on their self-identity by rejecting existing ideologies. Arlene changes her name and rejects all which remind her past while Jessie chooses death to show her authoritative control on her life. Jessie says, "I can't do anything either, about my life, to change it, make it better, make me feel better, make me feel better about it. Like it better, make work. But I can stop it .... It's all I really have that belongs to me and I'm going to say what happens to it. (Norman 36) Thus, Marsha Norman attempts to encourage women in society to fight back against all adverse situations actively in one or other way.

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## Effects of Covid-19 Pandemic on Online Marketing in India

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### Abstract

Covid19's global pandemic while with its impact on different fields has a significant impact on online. Marketing and advertising also global, regional and local. However, this effect on most games is one Positive, instead of what was seen in many other areas such as the economy and human resources. Although the virus has created a lot of uncertainty between customers and marketers, for health, social life, Stable economic, employment and the same thing has led to changes in behavior like remote work, spending a lot, inside time, apply at home at home, learn new Internet recipes, increase attention to health and hygiene, avoiding congestion areas, increasing social media participation, online content, there is a big impact on marketing and advertising efforts.

The change in behavior is primarily for online platforms and online content, which is true opportunities for experts and marketing brands to connect with more online than ever. Enhance social media and desire for online content, online means provides marketing experts with a lot opportunity to withdraw cash. At the same time, it also makes marketing experts take action with force and social responsibility while implementing online marketing strategies. This article is made with the aim of highlighting, analyzing and understanding the impact of the covid19 pandemic on online marketing and advertising in general.

**Keywords :** Online Marketing, Covid-19 Pandemic, Online Marketing.

### Introduction

Online Marketing is the exercise of leveraging web-primarily based totally channels to unfold a message approximately a company's logo, products, or offerings to its capacity clients. The techniques and strategies used for on-line advertising encompass email, social media, show marketing and marketing, seek engine optimization (SEO), Google AdWords and more. The goal of advertising is to attain capacity clients via the channels in which they spend their time reading, searching, purchasing and socializing on-line.

Widespread adoption of the net for commercial enterprise and private use has generated new channels for marketing and marketing and advertising engagement, together with the ones noted above. There also are many advantages and demanding situations inherent to on-line advertising, which makes use of in general virtual mediums to attract, have interaction and convert online site visitors to clients. Online advertising differs from conventional advertising, which has traditionally blanketed mediums like print, billboard, tv and radio advertisements.



**Source:-**<https://www.brainminetech.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/online-marketing.png>

Before on-line advertising channels emerged, the value to marketplace services or products become frequently prohibitively expensive, and historically tough to measure. Think of countrywide TV advert campaigns, which can be measured via patron attention organizations to decide ranges of logo awareness. These techniques are historically now no longer well-perfect for managed experimentation. Today, all people with an internet commercial enterprise (in addition to maximum offline businesses) can take part in on-line advertising via way of means of growing an internet site and constructing client acquisition campaigns at little to no value. Those advertising services and products additionally have the capacity to test with optimization to fine-music their campaigns' performance and ROI.

While online marketing and advertising are growing steadily, the Covid19 epidemic brings unexpected aspects, allowing everyone to stay home with little or no work, online platforms, online media, and affects the rapid change in behavior towards online. content. Align advertisements to different buyers and different devices, rather than online marketing strategies related

to different platform ad capture efforts, and large audience.

#### **Objectives of Study**

**The Pivot objectives of the study are:**

1. Examine the concept of online marketing.
2. Analysis of the effects of Covid19 on online marketing.
3. Analysing the future role of online marketing post Covid19.

#### **Research Design**

Research based on secondary sources of data. Secondary data is collected through published sources such as textbooks, journals, magazines and through blogs and articles published on the web.

#### **Limitation of Study**

1. The study was limited to secondary data only.
2. Time constraints on data collection secondary data.
3. Generalize all the data of this learning is not a priority.

#### **Literature Review**

Kamaljeet Kalsi (2020) located in observe that “Free delivery” become the pinnacle manner survey respondents suggested shops and eating places could earn their commercial enterprise, with almost 1/2 of all respondents deciding on this option. 41% of respondents highlighted “Take-out” and “Easy on-line ordering” as a manner to earn their commercial enterprise. Curb-aspect pickup” become a carrier preferred through 38% of customers.

While “Commitment to neighborhood jobs” become decrease at the list, with simplest 30% of respondents bringing up this as a manner to earn their commercial enterprise, it’s far still precise to look customers taking notice. 73% of customers use proximity-primarily based totally seek to locate neighborhood corporations once they need them. Proximity-primarily based totally seek become the pinnacle purchaser choice through a huge margin. In fact, customers have been 121% much more likely to use the proximity seek to locate neighborhood corporations than they have been to visit a neighborhood commercial enterprise website.

Dr. James Seligman (2020) concludes that recognize the patron base and the way they assess purchases of gadgets in difficult times. Allocate finances to least threat areas, redefine and push cost and trust.

Shruti Agrawal (2020) concludes that the impact of Covid-19 on Indian financial system and deliver chain is studied. This observe additionally suggested approximately the Covid-19 impact on worldwide production and deliver chain. Covid-19 has affected the producing companies and their deliver chain over the world. COVID-19 is affecting our deliver chains and daily production operations.

Abed Shaikh (2020) from this study, it can be seen that there is a change in people’s consumption habits, it is believed that there is a will continue even after returning to normal. It was also concluded that when people spend more time at home and become bored to the outbreak, the virus will lead to a continued increase in the number of consumers shopping online. Availability management to minimize inventory equally important. There has been a delay among consumers purchasing products online. Consumers have changed their buying behavior after Covid.

Mohammad Waliul Hasanat (2020) concludes that the Research Article here covers the impact of corona virus on e-commerce Malaysia. Analyzing it, it is found that online businesses are severely hampered due to this pandemic disease.

#### **Online Marketing**

Online marketing is a part of marketing that uses the Internet and other online technologies and platforms to promote a company’s products and services. As the definition suggests, it seems like a simple way to market and generate leads for your products and services. After all, you need an internet connection, computer equipment and you can start promoting products and services.

Online marketing is not rocket science. All you need is to understand the different components of online marketing and have plenty of hands-on experience. Online marketing knowledge can be obtained through online sources. However, hands-on experience is crucial to understanding the great basics of online internet marketing for success.

#### **Components of Online Marketing**

Online marketing is a term that encompasses a wide range of techniques. As a marketer, you need to focus on all the ingredients and figure out which type or set of ingredients gives you the best results.



Source: <https://www.himtyagi.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/diagram-of-online-marketing-components-300x285.png>



**We can divide online marketing into the following components:**

1. Web Design
2. Content Marketing
3. Social media marketing
4. Advertising via e-mail
5. Search Engine Marketing or SEM
6. Search Engine Optimization or SEO

#### **1. Website Design**

To do business online, you need a website or an app. But it's not as simple as it seems. Back then, having a website was enough to impress your customers and grow your business. However, now the look and feel of your website design is just as important. Web design is also important in terms of conversion rate optimization. The color scheme you use, consistency of your design, user traffic, how easily customers can find information on your website, and other factors play a huge role in online success.

The reason you choose web design as the first component of online marketing is because its success determines whether other components of online marketing will be successful for your website or not. Remember that web design is the most important element of online marketing, you should always strive to make it intuitive and engaging.

The loading speed of your website is also very important. Pages that load in under 3 seconds deliver a positive user experience and reduce bounce rates and increase conversion rates. According to the latest announcement from Google, page experience will soon become a ranking factor, so you should focus on this department as well.

#### **2. Content Marketing**

Content marketing is a strategy to earn leads and profits using a content management system. Simply put, you can create content like blog posts, comments, and any other type of content that describes the usefulness of your product. Looks like you write about your product and people start buying it just by reading it. But it is not that simple. You will have to provide value-added services with the content in which you describe your product.

Let's understand content marketing through an example of an organization that provides SaaS, Serosoft Solution. The company sells SaaS services to academic institutions. Let's say we read two articles by Serosoft and we have to decide which article is motivating us to buy their services.

The answer is very simple. Blogs that give us more useful information on how to solve our problems will inspire us to take more action. Conversely, if we only have blatant product sales and advertising information, we will look for other SaaS service providers.

So, when marketing online, using a consistent content marketing strategy is essential. You should try to provide value or information to your target audience, enticing them to buy your product or service.

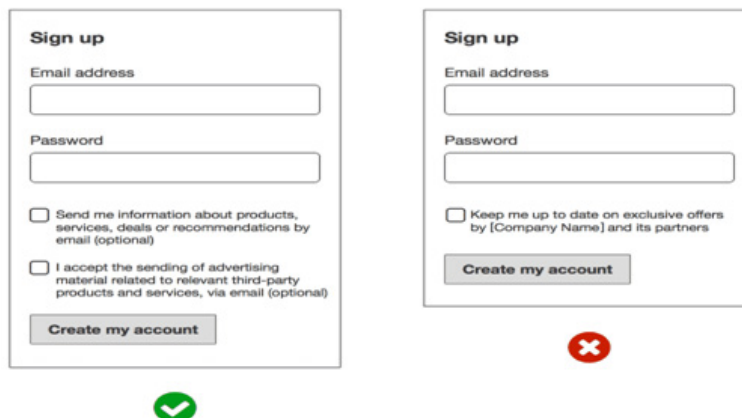
#### **3. Social Media Marketing**

Today, more than 2 billion people use social networks worldwide. The many people on the platform make social media a great choice for sharing your products and services as a potential buyer.

Social media may have a buying pool, but finding the target audience can be crucial. You can't talk about technology in a group where people come to discuss recipes. Targeting your audience should be done carefully.

#### **4. Email Marketing**

You must have received a few emails from e-commerce sites like Amazon or Flipkart regarding product discounts and online sales. If so, you already know about email marketing and the economics of online marketing to engage with potential customers and convert them into long-term loyal customers. According to sources, email marketing can make you \$44 for every dollar invested. Online marketers know the importance of email marketing. Major companies, including Google, have begun offering the option to ask users to opt-in to receive emails about products, services, and offers.



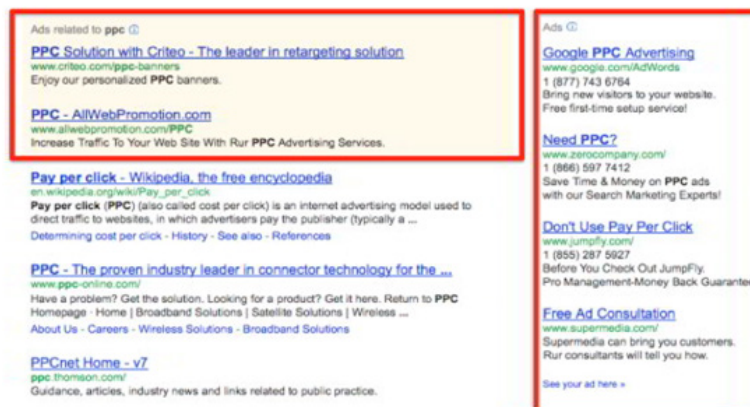
The image shows two side-by-side 'Sign up' forms. The left form is labeled with a green checkmark below it, indicating it is a good example. It has fields for 'Email address' and 'Password', followed by two checkboxes: 'Send me information about products, services, deals or recommendations by email (optional)' and 'I accept the sending of advertising material related to relevant third-party products and services, via email (optional)'. A 'Create my account' button is at the bottom. The right form is labeled with a red X mark below it, indicating it is a bad example. It has similar fields for 'Email address' and 'Password', followed by a checkbox: 'Keep me up to date on exclusive offers by [Company Name] and its partners'. A 'Create my account' button is at the bottom.

Source: -<https://www.himtyagi.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/email-marketing.png>

We now know we can increase brand awareness or generate leads using email marketing. How should the content of the email be attractive so that customers or email subscribers are enticed to do it? Well, you can create email newsletters, invite users to value-added seminars related to your product or service, create interactive communication to get to know them better. When using email marketing, you should always try to provide information about your product or service, and you should also explain how your product can solve your customers' problems.

### 5. Search Engine Marketing

Search engines are where customers find the products or services they need. Search engine marketing is a great but expensive strategy to maintain a presence in search results and attract those customers to your website. Search engine marketing or pay-per-click (PPC) campaigns can quickly generate leads for your business. The general idea is to bid on profitable business keywords to collect leads and then close them by solving customer problems by contacting them through different channels.



Source:-<https://www.himtyagi.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/search-engine-marketing.jpg>

You can purchase paid search services from search engines like Google, Bing and Yahoo to rank in the top results and ultimately generate brand awareness or potential customers. Before investing in SEM campaigns, it's a good idea to first perform an analysis of your landing pages and see if their process includes unnecessary steps, such as forms with lots of information, unnecessary fields and other factors from the point of view of the CRO.

### 6. Search Engine Optimization (SEO)

The foundation of online marketing is to get the message across to as many people as possible in a cost-effective way. Search engines can play an important role in connecting visitors to your web platform. Today, almost 75% of users click on the first Google search result, so it is essential that it is at the top of the search results.

Search engine optimization itself is an important area and involves a number of activities, from basic on-page SEO to technical testing of a website to building authoritative backlinks. Unlike SEM, SEO is a long-term strategy for profit. Here, the SEOs work to rank your website on the first page of the SERPs (search engine results pages) on the most important business or monetization keywords. Search engine marketing is different from search engine optimization because SEO requires a lot of effort in different areas like finding useful keywords, getting backlinks to improve brand trust.

#### Effects On Online Marketing of Covid-19 Pandemic

The spread of Covid19 has had a dramatic impact negative impact on field marketing activities, mainly due to confinement. However, this has opened the door to online marketing as a people have moved to online media faster predict in advance. The following points explain impact of covid19 on online marketing and the advertisements.

#### I. Increase engagement on social networkspaved the way for the rise of social media marketing:

Caused by Covid19, confinement and work from home, people have a lot of free timewhich they spend on social media. Hence, this offers traders the opportunity to capitalize and connect better with customers through various social media sites, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram.

#### II. Moving from K.P.I Expectations to Lifetime evaluate:

Online marketing is traditionally based on analysis and key performance indicators (K.P.I) to measure effectiveness and effectiveness of online marketing campaigns. However, the outbreak of Corona Virus has underestimate the importance and emphasis on K.P. I and increase the importance of customer lifetime value.

#### III. Growing demand for video and micro-video content:

While the Internet revolution led by Reliance Jio made the Internet cheaper, the introduction of Covid19, has made people so free now they've got plenty of time to spend. The result is, request video content in Video streaming platforms like YouTube have greatly increased. Likewise, in the case micro video content platforms already have a demand increased greatly. These things, gave traders the opportunity to bet on Video and Micro Video content to advertise and promote their products and service.

#### **IV. The growing importance of AI-based Chatbots:**

While people's online activities have increased during the quarantine period and for the most part of the work-from-home workforce status, companies have accepted A.I based on Chatbots, will provide the necessary things customer support through a pre-programmed chat room. The use of these types chatbot customers appreciate the bots also increased unexpectedly and like as a result, these chatbots have become a customer support.

#### **V. Emphasis on experiential marketing:**

As people spend more time online during this limited time, marketers can focus on bringing customers online exciting experience or else the odds are that customers can quickly get bored, if website, landing page or virtual environment not a good experience. Candlestick marketers place great emphasis on production online customers have a pleasant experience once they visit the site, attend webinar, curated content hub access, landing page access pages.

#### **VI. Increasing demand for O.T.T. content centre:**

The Covid19 lockdown period has also seen an increase Over-the-top. Needs and Audiences Content hubs like Netflix and Amazon First. High demand for these O.T.T online marketer supply platform opportunity for promotion and marketing products and services through these platforms.

#### **The future of online marketing after Covid19**

There is no doubt about the impact of Covid19 on aggressive online marketing for most party, but in the future, please post vibrant era, marketers need to maintain or instead of improving the current online opportunity to build customer loyalty basis thus obtained during the Covid period.

#### **I. Be socially responsible in society media:**

Although the company has achieved great success customer interaction on many social media platforms, ahead in future, companies must maintain this committed while ensuring that they act with responsibility.

#### **II. Maintain an online reputation:**

With the increase in customers' time online increased costs and activity on social networks, any trademark or company fault can in part lead to a faster spread of negative effects information and can cause backlash. Therefore, maintaining an online reputation will very difficult and necessary.

#### **III. Web traffic management:**

Post Covid, when everyone returns home normal lifestyle and habits, the challenge of in front of marketers will get quantity and quality of web traffic on websites and landing pages. Businessman must continue to create online interaction content and virtual environment the same post Covid to manage and maintain web traffic.

#### **IV. Invest in AI-powered Chatbots:**

As the use of chatbots increases in length of detention and client observation as a useful service, moving forward into the future. The responsibility of marketers will be to invest more in such AI-based technology while ensuring good U.I and UX and sure to have no more technical problems.

#### **Conclusion**

In the current scenario, online is at the heart of every business and online marketing is one indispensable tool in the hands of brands and marketers to carry out marketing pandemic strategy. When the field of marketing in general is Strong impact, online field marketing has evolved a lot. Covid19 has brought online marketing on fast-track and pave the way for further development and improve online marketing activities.

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## **“Dividend Policy Impact on Stock Price of Nationalised Banks Listed in Bse”**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This study attempts to explore the dividend policy and stock price volatility of Indian nationalized Banks. For this purpose, twenty nationalized banks in India are studied. Financial data for the same was retrieved for 5 years from the Bombay Stock exchange website, Financial Ratios and from Fact sheets of banks. Hence this study analyses the performance of the banks through various financial ratios which help the investors to know about the financial performance of the particular bank impact of dividend policy determinants and stock market price taking into account the variables like, Dividend Per share, Earning per Share, Return on Equity, P/E ratio, Return on Asset, Dividend yield and Dividend pay-out.*

*The result of the empirical study carried out revealed that the earning streams of banks in India have a greater impact on their dividend pay-outs in shaping the price of their shares in the market.*

**Key Words:** Dividend Policy, dividend pay-out, Share price, Return on Equity

### **INTRODUCTION**

The dividend policy framed by the firm is one of the crucial issues in corporate finance since it may have an impact on the firm's value and shareholder wealth maximisation. Dividend policy implies that the management formulates a policy plan or pattern of dividend distribution or payment. At the highest level of decision making, companies have two basic options regarding apportionment of their profits: retain or distribute the earnings. The retention of profits allows them to use for various business functions, including additional investing in expansion and growth. The distribution of excess profits to the shareholders can come in the form of either share repurchases or dividend distributions.

The most significant factor affecting dividend policies are Policy of the company, stability in earnings, liquidity of the company, past dividend rates, market expectation, taxation, Legal restrictions, nature of business, cost of capital, trade cycle, bonus issues etc.

### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

- To study the various conflicting factors which influence Dividend Policy.
- To provide guideline for investors, banks and all institutional investors to know the relationship between dividend policy and stock price volatility.
- To study which variable is more or less volatility in price of stock.
- To determine the effect of dividend payout and Dividend Yield on share Price of listed Commercial Bank listed in BSE.
- To analyze the effect of earning per share on share Performance of listed Commercial bank in BSE.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Dividend distribution and its policy is always an important area of concern for every business organization, investors, researchers, and funding agencies etc. Over the year's financial economist have propounded different theories on dividend. Some are of the view that dividend is an important factor in influencing the value of firm while some are of the opinion that dividend is irrelevant factor.

A number of dividend theories exist that attempt an explanation of the influence of corporate dividend policies on stock prices. These theories include the clientele effect, the information or signaling effect, the bird-in-the-hand theory and the rate of return effect.

**Lintner, (1956)** was the pioneer to observe the impact of dividend policy on share prices. His theory suggests a direct relationship between a firm's dividend policy and its market value. Their "bird-in-the-hand" argument states that existing and potential investors consider current dividends less risky than future dividends or capital gains.

**Campbell and Shiller (1988)** found a relationship between stock prices, earnings and expected dividends and he drives a conclusion that earnings and dividends is powerful in predicting stock returns over several years.

**Nissim and Ziv (2001)** did a study to investigate the relation between dividend changes and future profitability, measured in terms of either future earnings or future abnormal earnings.

**Azhagaiah & Priya (2008)** they conclude higher dividends increased the market value of shares while lower dividends reduced the market value of shares since shareholders preferred current dividends to future income.

**Chijoke (2011)** studied the impact of Dividend Policy on Stock Prices. Results of their study show the positive relation between Dividend Yield and Stock Price Changes and negative relation between Dividend Pay-out Ratio and Stock Price Changes.

**Benjamin I. Ehikioya (2015),** The findings revealed a significant positive impact of dividend payout on the performance of firms, measured as return on assets and return on equity. The finding confirms the proposition that dividend policy is an important determinant of firm performance.

**The researcher Chaabouni, (2017)** has studied the stock prices response to dividend announcements of ten companies in Saudi Arabia in the year 2014-15. The methodology of finding the abnormal returns has been adopted by the author. It was found that there is a positive impact of the dividend announcements on the stock prices.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research method is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify select, process and analyse information about the research topic. Since this study is primarily based on secondary data, the annual reports of the selected banking companies and their fact sheet were approached and calculations were made out of it. The study is based on secondary data analysis. In order to achieve of this study there are 25 commercial banks listed in BSE are considered for this study and data were analysed from the year 2013 to 2018. The top gainers & top losers banks are selected for the study.

#### **DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS**

Financial ratios are widely used to analyse a bank's performance, specifically to gauge and benchmark the bank's level of solvency and liquidity. A financial ratio is a relative magnitude of financial variables taken from a business's financial statements, such as sales, assets, investments and share price. Ratio analysis is used to draw a conclusion regarding the impact of dividend policy on Market share price.

#### **DIVIDEND PER SHARE (DPS)**

The amount of dividend that a shareholder will receive for each share they hold in the company is called as Dividend Per Share. Dividend per share (DPS) is calculated by dividing the total dividends paid out by a business, including interim dividends, over a period of time by the number of outstanding ordinary shares issued.

Sl. No	Banks	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance
1	Allahabad Bank	0.826	1.1721	1.3739
2	Andra Bank	0.72	0.8468	0.717
3	Bank Of Baroda	5.18	9.2164	84.942
4	Bank Of India	2.00	2.7386	7.500
5	Bank Of Maharashtra	0.36	0.498	0.248
6	Canara Bank	4.50	5.7228	32.75
7	Central Bank	0.1	0.2236	0.05
8	Corporation Bank	1.63	2.9257	8.5595
9	Dena Bank	0.62	0.9654	0.932
10	IndusInd Bank	5.1	1.6355	2.675
11	Indian bank	3.28	2.4591	6.047
12	Indian overseas bank	0.44	0.6066	0.368
13	Oriental Bank Of Commerce	2.32	3.2491	10.557
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	0.89	0.9952	0.9905
15	Punjab Nationalised bank	2.66	4.3449	18.878
16	SBI	2.34	1.3594	1.848
17	Syndicate Bank	2.04	2.8077	7.883
18	UCO Bank	1.00	1.4142	2.00
19	Union Bank	2.39	2.6097	6.8105
20	Vijaya Bank	1.24	0.7503	0.563

Interpretation: Increasing DPS is a good indication for a company to signal strong performance to its shareholders. The above Table shows that in the financial year 2013-14, the DPS of Bank of Baroda (21.5) is highest. There is an increasing trend in case of IndusInd banks' DPS. It shows that the investment in IndusInd bank is profitable to the investors. It is also highlighted that IndusInd Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, SBI and Vijaya Bank recorded high DPS. The DPS is very low in case of Central Bank (0.1) is not attractive to the shareholders.

#### **EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)**

Earnings Per Share (EPS) is a market prospect ratio that measures the amount of net income earned per share of stock outstanding. In other words, this is the amount of money each share of stock would receive if all of the profits were distributed

to the outstanding shares at the end of the year. Earnings per Share show how profitable a company is on a shareholder basis.

SLNo	Bank	Mean	Standard deviation	variance
1	Allahabad Bank	-7.878	31.3879	985.2032
2	Andra Bank	-2.494	22.3574	499.8523
3	Bank Of Baroda	22.85	55.48466	3078.5466
4	Bank Of India	-13.108	41.1163	1690.5489
5	Bank Of Maharashtra	-1.09	6.9302	48.0276
6	Canara Bank	1.924	60.5145	2929.6000
7	Central Bank	-9.646	8.7720	76.9478
8	Corporation Bank	1.422	25.5899	654.8456
9	Dena Bank	-3.702	10.5882	112.1095
10	IndusInd Bank	41.754	12.907	166.5905
11	Indian bank	23.596	5.6179	31.5612
12	Indian overseas bank	-11.304	12.1987	148.8083
13	Oriental Bank Of Commerce	-27.88	82.4352	6795.5594
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	2.906	9.4037	88.4295
15	Punjab Nationalised bank	8.212	55.4774	3077.7446
16	SBI	10.394	10.2636	105.3407
17	Syndicate Bank	-0.404	28.1919	794.7822
18	UCO Bank	-6.782	21.0006	441.0285
19	Union Bank	3.018	41.3227	1707.5667
20	Vijaya Bank	6.318	1.4632	2.14087

Interpretation: This above table reveals that Earnings per Share has the maximum mean value graded at 41.75 in case of IndusInd bank and minimum mean value stays at -27.88 of Oriental Bank Of Commerce. The value of standard deviation can show the divergence in datasets. The largest standard deviation value is 82.43 for Oriental Bank of Commerce. It indicates a great change in the stock trading prices of Oriental Bank Of Commerce. The lowest standard deviation value belongs to Vijaya Bank causes smallest change in the share market values.

#### DIVIDEND PAY-OUT RATIO

The dividend pay-out ratio measures the percentage of net income that is distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends during the year.

#### MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION AND VARIANCE

SLNo	Banks	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance
1	Allahabad Bank	5.32	7.3821	54.4950
2	Andra Bank	8.002	8.5941	73.8586
3	Bank Of Baroda	13.162	12.0915	146.2044
4	Bank Of India	6.24	8.9636	80.3424
5	Bank Of Maharashtra	8.812	12.2715	150.5891
6	Canara Bank	8.162	11.1798	124.9872
7	Central Bank	2.734	6.1134	37.3738
8	Corporation Bank	8.04	11.0092	121.2034
9	Dena Bank	7.806	10.6960	114.4046
10	IndusInd Bank	9.932	5.5719	31.0456
11	Indian bank	2.34	2.6698	7.128
12	Indian overseas bank	0.64	0.9209	0.848
13	Oriental Bank Of Commerce	2.32	3.2492	10.557
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	0.45	0.7194	0.5175
15	Punjab Nationalised bank	6.268	9.2399	85.3775
16	SBI	16.232	9.0755	82.3648
17	Syndicate Bank	2.04	2.8077	7.883
18	UCO Bank	7.116	9.7755	95.5613
19	Union Bank	9.266	9.3992	88.3444
20	Vijaya Bank	23.97	14.7144	216.5131



If we observe the above table it is clear that Dividend Pay-out ratio over a period of 5 years there will be good record by Vijaya Bank (23.97), SBI (16.23), Bank of Baroda (13.16) and Bank of Maharashtra (8.81) which implies that there will be a positive relationship between dividend pay-out ratio and share price. In case of Punjab & Sind Bank (0.45) and Indian overseas bank (0.64) shows very low mean value which highlights that the banks are not paying dividend regularly. This will through negative impact on share prices of these banks.

#### **DIVIDEND YIELD (DY) RATIO**

The Dividend Yield Ratio shows the proportion of dividends that a company pays out in comparison to the market price of its stock. To calculate the ratio, divide the annual dividends paid per share of stock by the market price of the stock at the end of the measurement period.

Sl.No	Banks	Mean	Standard Deviation	Variance
1	Allahabad Bank	0.52	0.7155	0.512
2	Andra Bank	1.14	1.2442	1.548
3	Bank Of Baroda	0.9	0.9669	0.935
4	Bank Of India	1.38	1.3755	1.892
5	Bank Of Maharashtra	0.8	1.1045	1.22
6	Canara Bank	1.26	1.5549	2.418
7	Central Bank	0.334	0.5252	0.2758
8	Corporation Bank	0.9	1.2369	1.53
9	Dena Bank	1.44	1.4809	2.193
10	IndusInd Bank	0.58	0.1304	0.017
11	Indian bank	2.24	0.7301	0.533
12	Indian overseas bank	-	-	-
13	Oriental Bank Of Commerce	0.58	0.6658	0.367
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	1.28	1.5770	2.487
15	Punjab Nationalised bank	5.08	0.6870	0.472
16	SBI	0.72	0.6611	0.437
17	Syndicate Bank	1.48	2.0315	4.127
18	UCO Bank	-	-	-
19	Union Bank	1.4	1.4612	2.135
20	Vijaya Bank	3.78	1.3443	1.807

Interpretation: From the above table it is clear that the highest Average value of Dividend Yield is Punjab National Bank 5.08 and lowest value is Allahabad Bank 0.52. As we can see from the above table that if the banks pay dividend then its Dividend Yield is high whereas the banks like Indian Overseas Bank and UCO Bank which does not pay any dividend for 5 years then its dividend yield is Zero.

#### **CONCLUSION**

The study provides both empirical and statistical evidence on the relationship between dividend payment and market share prices of banks. The results revealed that dividend pay-out ratio, Earning Per Share and Dividend Yield have a positive and significant effect on the market prices of shares of banks. This paper further shows that long term investments give due consideration to dividend announcement and Dividend Policy of banks. It is advisable for banks to fix dividend per share which the shareholders are comfortable with and will be very competitive in the market. Thus, the research paper concluded the existence of a positive relationship between dividend policy and share price of Indian nationalized banks listed in BSE.

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## Recent Trends in GIS, GPS and RS: A Review

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### **Abstract:**

*A geographic information system [GIS], is a system which provides spatial data entry, management, and retrieval, analysis, and visualization of different aspects in a particular application. To enhance the capabilities of GIS system and increase the geographic range of coverage generally satellite communication is used. GIS is roughly synonymous with geoinformatics and part of the broader geospatial field, which also includes GPS, remote sensing. The Global Positioning System [GPS] is also a satellite and ground-based radionavigation system. GPS technology provides an indispensable tool for management of most of natural resources and enables the user to determine very accurate locations on the surface of the Earth. The most popular application of GPS is navigation systems fitted in modern vehicles and in smart phones. Remote sensing [RS] is used to gather information above and below the surface of the earth or an ocean from a distant platform, usually a satellite. In RS receiving sensors are installed on satellites that detect and record the reflected or emitted energy from earth's surface. This sensed data is used for mapping and spatial analysis. The GIS, GPS and RS are closely related to each other and use the communication enabled devices and satellites for their operation and can cover geographically entire earth planet and are being used for wide range of applications. Present paper takes the review of recent trends in these systems and explores their wide application areas.*

**Keywords:** spatial data, geoinformatics, geospatial field, radionavigation, satellite

A Geographic Information System [GIS] is a complex methodology designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyse, manage, and present all types of geographic data with the help of electronic communication devices. A GIS is a system which provides spatial data entry, management, and retrieval, analysis, and visualization of different aspects in a particular application. The implementation of a GIS is often driven by geographic area under implementation, purpose, or application requirements. Generally, a GIS implementation requires use of high-speed advanced computers, communication devices and soft wares to run these devices. To enhance the capabilities of GIS system and increase the geographic range of coverage generally satellite communication is used. GIS is a type of database containing geographic data (that is, descriptions of phenomena for which location is relevant), combined with software tools for managing, analysing, and visualizing those data. GIS is roughly synonymous with geoinformatics and part of the broader geospatial field, which also includes GPS, remote sensing, etc. Geographic information science, the academic discipline that studies these systems and their underlying geographic principles. Geographic information systems are utilized in multiple technologies, processes, techniques, and methods. They are attached to various operations and numerous applications, that relate to engineering, planning, management, transport/logistics, insurance, telecommunications, and businesses. For this reason, GIS and location intelligence applications are at the foundation of location-enabled services, that rely on geographic analysis and visualization.

GIS provides the capability to relate previously unrelated information, through the use of location as the “key index variable”. Locations and extents that are found in the Earth’s spacetime, can be recorded through the date and time of occurrence, along with x, y, and z coordinates, representing, longitude (x), latitude (y), and elevation (z). All Earth-based, spatial-temporal, location, and extent references, should be relatable to one another, and ultimately, to a “real” physical location or extent. GIS uses space-time location as the key index variable for all other information. Just as a relational database containing text or numbers can relate many different tables using common key index variables, GIS can relate otherwise unrelated information by using location as the key index variable. The key is the location and/or extent in space-time. Any variable that can be located spatially, and temporally, can be referenced using a GIS. These GIS coordinates may represent other quantified systems of temporo-spatial reference. Some examples are highway mile-marker, building address, street intersection, entrance gate, water depth sounding, POS. Units applied to recorded temporal-spatial data can vary widely, but all Earth-based spatial-temporal location and extent references should, ideally, be relatable to one another and ultimately to a “real” physical location or extent in space-time domain. Related by accurate spatial information, an incredible variety of real-world and projected past or future data can be analysed, interpreted, and represented. This key characteristic of GIS has begun to open new avenues of scientific inquiry into behaviours and patterns of real-world information that previously had not been systematically correlated.

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite and ground-based radionavigation and locational system owned by the United States Government. which maintains and controls it and makes it freely accessible to anyone with a GPS receiver. It is one of the global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) that provides geolocation and time information to a GPS receiver anywhere on or near the earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. GPS enables the

user to determine very accurate locations on the surface of the Earth. Obstacles such as mountains and buildings can block the relatively weak GPS signals. GPS technology has provided an indispensable tool for management of most of natural resources. Although GPS is a complex and very advanced technology, user interfaces have been developed to make it very accessible to the non-technical user. Simple and inexpensive GPS units are available with accuracies of 10 to 20 meters, and more sophisticated precision agriculture systems can obtain centimetres level accuracies. The most popular application is navigation systems fitted in modern vehicles and in smart phones. Navigation is a field of study that focuses on the process of monitoring and controlling the movement of a craft or vehicle from one place to another. The field of navigation includes four general categories: land navigation, marine navigation, aeronautic navigation, and space navigation. It is also the term of art used for the specialized knowledge used by navigators to perform navigation tasks. All navigational techniques involve locating the navigator's position compared to known locations or patterns.

The GPS does not require the user to transmit any data, and it operates independently of any telephonic or Internet reception, though these technologies one can enhance the usefulness of the GPS positioning information. The GPS provides critical positioning capabilities to military, civil, and commercial users around the world. The latitude of a place on Earth is its angular distance north or south of the equator. Latitude is usually expressed in degrees ranging from 0° at the Equator to 90° at the North and South poles. The latitude of the North Pole is 90° N, and the latitude of the South Pole is 90° S. Like latitude, the longitude of a place on Earth is the angular distance east or west of the prime meridian or Greenwich meridian. Longitude is usually expressed in degrees ranging from 0° at the Greenwich meridian to 180° east and west. The latitude is a geographic coordinate that specifies the north-south position of a point on the Earth's surface. Latitude is an angle which ranges from 0° at the Equator to 90° (North or South) at the poles. Lines of constant latitude, or parallels, run east-west as circles parallel to the equator. Latitude is used together with longitude to specify the precise location of features on the surface of the Earth. Longitude is a geographic coordinate that specifies the east-west position of a point on the Earth's surface, or the surface of a celestial body. It is an angular measurement, usually expressed in degrees and denoted by the Greek letter lambda ( $\lambda$ ). Meridians (lines running from pole to pole) connect points with the same longitude.

The GPS is a space-based radio-navigation system consisting of a constellation of satellites broadcasting navigation signals and a network of ground stations and satellite control stations used for monitoring and control. Currently 31 GPS satellites orbit the Earth at an altitude of approximately 17,703 Km providing users with accurate information on position, velocity, and time anywhere in the world and in all weather conditions. Satellite Navigation is based on a global network of satellites that transmit radio signals from medium earth orbit. Users of Satellite Navigation are most familiar with the 31 Global Positioning System (GPS) satellites developed and operated by the United States. All providers of GPS have offered free use of their respective systems to the international community. All providers have developed International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Standards and Recommended Practices to support use of these constellations for aviation. The basic GPS service provides users with approximately 7.0-meter accuracy, 95% of the time, anywhere on or near the surface of the earth. To accomplish this, each of the 31 satellites emits signals that enable receivers through a combination of signals from at least four satellites, to determine their location and time. GPS satellites carry atomic clocks that provide extremely accurate time. The time information is placed in the codes broadcast by the satellite so that a receiver can continuously determine the time the signal was broadcast. The signal contains data that a receiver uses to compute the locations of the satellites and to make other adjustments needed for accurate positioning. The receiver uses the time difference between the time of signal reception and the broadcast time to compute the distance, or range, from the receiver to the satellite. The receiver must account for propagation delays or decreases in the signal's speed caused by the ionosphere and the troposphere. With information about the ranges to three satellites and the location of the satellite when the signal was sent, the receiver can compute its own three-dimensional position. An atomic clock synchronized to GPS is required in order to compute ranges from these three signals. However, by taking a measurement from a fourth satellite, the receiver avoids the need for an atomic clock. Thus, the receiver uses four satellites to compute latitude, longitude, altitude, and time.

A satellite navigation device, GPS receiver or simply a GPS. This device can receive information from GNSS satellites and then calculate the device's geographical position. Using suitable software, the device may display the position on a map, and it may offer routing directions. Using satellite information and installed software's, a GPS device can be used as an automobile navigation system. Navigation devices can indicate, the roads or paths available, traffic congestion and alternative routes, roads or paths that might be taken to get to the destination, if some roads are busy the best route to take. The location of food, banks, hotels, fuel, airports or other places of interests and the shortest route between the two locations. A GPS navigation system is a GPS receiver and audio/video (AV) components designed for a specific purpose such as a car-based or hand-held device or a smartphone app. The GPS technology has become common in cars, boats, cell phones, mobile devices, and even personal heads-up display (HUD) glasses. GPS technology works in almost any condition and is accurate to within 3-15 meters, depending on the number of signals received, the spread of satellites in the sky and the technologies used in the receiver.

Remote sensing [RS] is used to gather information about the surface of the earth from a distant platform, usually a satellite. Remote sensors fitted in satellites provide a global perspective and a wealth of data about Earth systems, which enable data-informed decision making based on the current and future state of our planet. This remotely sensed data used for mapping and spatial analysis is collected as reflected electromagnetic radiation, which is processed into a digital image that can be overlaid with other spatial data. Reflected radiation in the infrared part of the electromagnetic spectrum, which



is invisible to the human eye, is of particular importance for vegetation studies. For example, chlorophyll strongly absorbs blue (0.48  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and red (0.68  $\mu\text{m}$ ) wavelength radiation and reflects near-infrared radiation (0.75 to 1.35  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Leaf vacuole water absorbs radiation in the infrared region from 1.35 to 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ . The spectral properties of vegetation in different parts of the spectrum can be interpreted to reveal information about the health and status of crops, rangelands, forests, and other types of vegetation. Remote sensing is used in numerous fields, including geography, land surveying and most Earth science disciplines like hydrology, ecology, meteorology, oceanography, glaciology, and geology. It also has military, intelligence, commercial, economic, planning, and humanitarian applications, among others.

Satellites can be placed in several types of orbits around Earth. The three common classes of orbits are low-Earth orbit (approximately 160 to 2,000 km above Earth), medium-Earth orbit (approximately 2,000 to 35,500 km above Earth), and high-Earth orbit (above 35,500 km above Earth). Satellites orbiting at 35,786 km are at an altitude at which their orbital speed matches the planet's rotation and are in what is called geosynchronous orbit (GSO). In addition, a satellite in GSO directly over the equator will have a geostationary orbit. A geostationary orbit enables a satellite to maintain its position directly over the same place on Earth's surface. Low-Earth orbit is a commonly used orbit since satellites can follow several orbital tracks around the planet. Polar-orbiting satellites, for example, are inclined nearly 90 degrees to the equatorial plane and travel from pole to pole as Earth rotates. This enables sensors aboard the satellite to acquire data for the entire globe rapidly, including the polar regions. Many polar-orbiting satellites are considered Sun-synchronous, meaning that the satellite passes over the same location at the same solar time each cycle. A medium-Earth orbit satellite takes approximately 12 hours to complete an orbit. In 24-hours, the satellite crosses over the same two spots on the equator every day. This orbit is consistent and highly predictable. As a result, this is an orbit used by many telecommunications and GPS satellites. While both geosynchronous and geostationary satellites orbit at 35,786 km above Earth, geosynchronous satellites have orbits that can be tilted above or below the equator. Geostationary satellites, on the other hand, orbit Earth on the same plane as the equator. These satellites capture identical views of Earth with each observation and provide almost continuous coverage of one area.

There are many applications of Remote Sensing. Conventional radar is mostly associated with aerial traffic control, early warning, and certain large-scale meteorological data. Doppler radar is used by local law enforcements' monitoring of speed limits and in enhanced meteorological collection such as wind speed and direction within weather systems in addition to precipitation location and intensity. Laser and radar altimeters on satellites have provided a wide range of data. By measuring the bulges of water caused by gravity, they map features on the seafloor to a resolution of a mile or so. By measuring the height and wavelength of ocean waves, the altimeters measure wind speeds and direction, and surface ocean currents and directions. Ultrasound (acoustic) and radar tide gauges measure sea level, tides and wave direction in coastal and offshore tide gauges. Light detection and ranging (LIDAR) are well known in examples of weapon ranging, laser illuminated homing of projectiles. LIDAR is used to detect and measure the concentration of various chemicals in the atmosphere, while airborne LIDAR can be used to measure the heights of objects and features on the ground more accurately than with radar technology. Vegetation remote sensing is a principal application of LIDAR. Radiometers and photometers are the most common instrument in use, collecting reflected and emitted radiation in a wide range of frequencies. The most common are visible and infrared sensors, followed by microwave, gamma-ray, and rarely, ultraviolet.

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## CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Title	Page No
1.	Changing Pattern of Raw Milk Collection for Co-Operative Milk Society in Kolhapur District: A Geographical Review <b>Dr. Ashok Shamrao Patil</b>	1-4
2	A Comparative Study of West Bengal and Cbse Board School Teachers' Participation in School Administration <b>Mr.Amit Adhikari , Dr. Arun Maity</b>	5-8
3	Right to health of women in National and International Context- An Analysis <b>Jyotirmoyee Baruah</b>	9-13
4	The Economic Sustainability <b>Dr. Abasaheb Dhondiba jadhav</b>	14-17
5	Physical Determinants of Soybean Cultivation in Vidarbha Region <b>Dr. Yogesh Krishnarao Patil</b>	18-19
6	Profile of drinking water in the Grampanchayats of Sundarban in Westbengal:a case study of Patharpratima block of south 24 parganas, Westbengal. <b>Gopal Roy , DR Nilanjana Das</b>	20-23
7	Financial Sustainability of Indian Agriculture through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies <b>Dr. Shivaling B. Rajmane</b>	24-27
8	The Role of Youth in Health Literacy during Covid -19 <b>Dr.Shivaji F. Bothikar</b>	28-29
9	Agricultural Extension System in India <b>Prof. Rajendra Suryabhan Lawande</b>	30-32
10	Agriculture and Irrigation Facilities in Jalna District <b>Dr. Sominath Sarangdhar Khade</b>	33-35
11	Study of Population Growth in Ahmednagar District <b>Dr. Prakash N. Salve , Dr. Ganesh K. Chavhan</b>	36-40
12	Sustainable Development in Urban Environment <b>Akhilesh , Kuldeep Rana</b>	41-47
13	Geographical Study of Animal Combinations in Satara District <b>Mr.Kadam Rajaram, Mr. Shende Popat, Dr. Jadhav Ashish, Santosh P. Mane</b>	48-54
14	Voluntary Simplicity of Life and Responsible Hedonism as a Psychological Dimension of Sustainable Development <b>Dr. Ms. Alvita de Souza</b>	55-57
15	Social Sustainability : A new conceptual framework <b>Dr.Jadal M.M.</b>	58-61
16	The Geographicalstudy of Correlation Betweenrainfall and Sugarcane Landuse in Solapur District <b>Dr. Niaknaware B. S, Dr. Lingade V.B</b>	62-66
17	Role of Hindu Religion in Moulding Ecological Behaviour <b>Mrs. Ipsita Chakraborty , Dr. P. Ganesan , Dr. Debaprashad Chatterjee</b>	67-69
18	Reflection of India in Russian Literature <b>Dr.R.T.Bedre, Pradip Gunderao Kolhe</b>	70-72
19	Green Banking and Sustainable Development- a study of SBI <b>Miss Vaishali Vitthal Jagtap</b>	73-76
20	A Focus on the History and Development of Tourism in India in the light of Responsible Tourism. <b>Manohar Kumar</b>	77-79



49	Kashmir	<b>Dr. Mohd. Tufail, Raj Kumar</b>	199-200
50	A Role Of Gender Equality And Mass Media In Sustainable Development	<b>Prof. Vijay Devidas Wakode</b>	201-203
51	Geographical Study Of Agri- Tourism Centres In The Shirur Tahsil Of Pune District Maharashtra	<b>Dr. Amit E. Sonawane</b>	204-206
52	Cultural features of Gujjar and Bakarwal tribes of Rajouri and Poonch Districts (J&K)	<b>Muzafar Iqbal, Dr L.C. Verma</b>	207-208
53	Analytical study of the Legislative Framework for Prevention of the Water Pollution in India with Special Reference to the 'Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974'	<b>Dr. Umesh S. Aswar</b>	209-211
54	Analyzing the Relationship and Impact of Tourism on Environment: A Study of Kashmir Valley	<b>Dr. Shahnawaz Ahmad Dar</b>	212-216
55	Covid-19 Impact On Indian Agriculture Sector	<b>Dr. Ruby Sinha</b>	217-220
56	Violence against women threat to Sustainable Gender Development in India	<b>Salini R, Dr. PK Muthukumar</b>	221-223
57	Geographical Analysis of Deforestation in Akola District of Maharashtra State	<b>Dr. Anita J. Chavan</b>	224-226
58	The Challenges of Insurance Industry in India	<b>Dr. Sharath A M</b>	227-229
59	Philosophy behind the educational System of Gurukuls	<b>Prof. H.D.Sawant</b>	230-231
60	Sustainable development and environmental legal issues	<b>Dr Pooja Gupta, Dr Anjuli Chauhan</b>	232-235
61	Momentousness Of Minor Characters in The Plays of Kalidasa and Shakespeare: A Selective Study	<b>Dr. Sumita Mandal</b>	236-240
62	A Study Of Availability And Usage Of Information And Educational Technology Resources In Teacher Education Institutions In Quality Education	<b>Dr. Davdatta Khajurkar</b>	241-244
63	Influence of Climate Change on Agriculture: Indian Perspectives	<b>Dr. Muthe P. R.</b>	245-248

## Philosophy behind the educational System of Gurukuls

Prof. H. D. Sawant

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### Introduction :

Our divinity will manifest by rendering selfless service to God, Society and participating in divine work. Those who do not serve self realized great men and hear their satsang discourses fall into the abysmal depths of depressing if they meditate; and sink into the mire of samsara if they indulge in worldly pleasures. The fortunate ones are those, who while doing selfless service and the divine work of God and Saints, get the bliss of their Self-God. Here I paid attention for alert Society towards our traditional but mostly effective educational system of Gurukuls. The students educated through Gurukul Education system would be full of vigour and radiance. Because there are 7 centres of spiritual power (chakras) in our body, namely Muladhara, Swadhishtana, Manipura, Anahata, Vishuddhakhyia, Ajna and the Sahsrara, and the Gurus in those Gurukuls knew the techniques to develop those centres. A 'Guru' Means the Self-realised great man who is capable of uplifting us from the valley of petty pleasures, mean desires and narrow beliefs.

### Objective :

Taking the above into consideration, my study was aimed to verify the power of traditional education system of Gurukuls regarding philosophical aspects.

### Methodology :

The research paper based on secondary data and information collected from variety of sources like books, newspapers, websites and traditional religious and spiritual literature.

### Discussions and Results :

There were no schools, colleges or universities, in the older days. Just the vast and spacious Ashrams of Sages existed full of fruitful trees. Guru and Gurupatni (Wife of Gurudev) led dixin lives and would keep the sons of society just as their own sons. The community of people would worship the sages as God and always respected them. The sages, at the same time, focused on imparting to the children secular knowledge and knowledge about psychological health, intellectual health and spiritual health. By the time they completed their Rishikul education, they would be highly self-restrained with good conduct and were principled due to which their conduct would always be free from partiality. They would be impartial in practice as per the laws of ethics and religion. This helped the community to remain carefree and very happy. What happens these days is, as soon as a student has completed his degree and get a job and if he becomes an officer, he immediately signs the documents of the ones bribing him, while putting the rest on the pending list and they are continuously harassed by repeated visits, since he knows, he won't get any enticement from them.

"If you want to be happy, make people happy, how can you get peace by harassing others?" Therefore, one should spread peace and happiness impartially in the community. If sometimes, an anti-social element attempts to cause unrest by any means, those in power should run quickly to help people and save them, while considering citizens as their own children. In the Gurukul education system noble values were inculcated in children, for example, if the son of the king committed a mistake, he would be punished just like any citizen. The human society back then didn't have the misfortune of seeing its people fight against inflation or struggle for bread and butter all their lives. One earned enough to support a hundred persons, life was spent so easily. There was also an arrangement of debate on the Giver of life, reading of literature; meditation, devotional practices etc. We shall wait to see such a beautiful time arrive again, but when we listen to these stories, it feels at times that, whatever little splendour and joy, knowledge of shastras, Kirtan-Bhajana or peace of mind that we have in the present time, these are nothing but the blessings of greatmen, kings and emperors, ascetics and virtuous and chaste women, who were educated in the traditional Gurukuls or Guruparampara.

In the past hundreds and thousands of years, nobody made a book comparable to the Bhagavad Gita preached by Lord Krishna. Similarly none of us have ever heard or read of any composition equaling Ramayana, Upanisads and Purans. So, the intellect of today's man has stooped very low and has thus become degenerate. Birds spend their whole lives eating, drinking, and dancing and delighting around, animals and other insects do so in eating and drinking and crawling or wallowing, man too eats and drinks, moves around and dances and delights, but more than just doing so human life is blessed with the scope and potential to acquire the inexhaustible treasure, bliss, knowledge, potential and joy of God. And not just this, even the capability of recognizing his true self and thus being one with God is potentially present in man. Just as a seed, upon getting soil, manure and water, flourishes into a tree, man, on finding a Satguru,



Yoga and Spiritual practice or Sadhana turns into Brahman ( the Absolute or the Supreme Being) himself. We shouldn't remain mere two legged selfish animals, instead, mentally establishing a link of oneness with God, we should rather become humans. A human can transform himself into a great man and establish himself into the God of gods, supreme God.

So much potential, immeasurable power, bliss, joy and might are dormant in human life. There was an arrangement for awakening them, unleashing them and attaining them in ancient Gurukuls. Each Gurukul, or Rishi ashram Would accommodate around ten thousand pupils in a single term. Everyone be it prince, or a paupers child or the child of an ordinary man would get the opportunity to live in a group and develop the virtue of forbearance, this in turn resulted in students growing into wise and mature citizens before entering society. However, in recent times, the situation is such that on feeling even a little bit of heat in respective schools and colleges, fans are turned on, or even AC, if a teacher get strict with the students regarding their studies, the latter get united to beat up the former..... Thus, the overall lifestyle has become quite impudent. The ashrams or Gurukuls, that developed in students the caliber and potential to attain God, have almost ceased to exist. It is only by giving up wickedness that one's willpower become pure. Earlier, students would give up their wickedness and then develop their will power in the Gurukuls. And now students tend to either learn by rote or take to copying to pass exams, and resort to bribing to secure jobs. Later on whilst doing their job they exploit the public taking huge amounts of money from them to indulge in pleasure, and end up developing some or other disease due to overindulgence. This in turn is increasing misery in society. Energy is wasted in causing division by inciting and quarrelling. By being to help to each other in society, make good use of your energy and willpower. Indian culture is such that it wishes wellness and goodness not only to all humans, but also to beings like birds and animals, and even trees. Students develop endurance, power of judgement, forgiveness valour and self force by passing hardships while practicing self-restraint, righteousness and simplicity during student life. However those who obtain degrees while enjoying pleasures and luxuries, remain spineless from within. This is why intelligent people do not keep their deserving kids in their palaces. Even after learning many sciences, they would suffer from a lack of peace and purity of Intellect and would be deprived of the revelation of pure consciousness of mind. The Gurus possess the light of consciousness, equanimity in intellect and peace in their hearts.

**Conclusion :-** The education system of the Gurukuls gives the method of leading an evolved life. It is the good fortune of humanity and the country where education is given through the Gurukul- parampara. Far-sighted people sent their children to be educated under the personal guidance of self Realized Sages.

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# तिफण

वर्ष १२ वे अंक १ ला  
एप्रिल, मे, जून २०२१



महामानव  
डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर  
अभिवादन विशेषांक



साहित्य, कला आणि लोकसंस्कृतीला वाहिलेले त्रैमासिक

# तिफण

वर्ष १२ वे, अंक - पहिला एप्रिल ते जून २०२१

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● संपादक ●

डॉ. शिवाजी हुसे

पत्ता : संपादक, तिफण, 'शिवार', श्रीराम कॉलनी,  
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मो. ९४०४०००३९८.

26	बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे राजकारणाचे ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास - प्रा. प्रफुल्ल राजुरवाडे	156
27	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर व डॉ. जे. व्हायल यांचा संवाद - प्रा. किशोर चोर	167
28	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर - एक द्रष्टे विचारवंत डॉ. पी. एस. माहारे	172
29	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शैक्षणिक कार्य - उज्ज्वल लामकाने	178
30	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता आंदोलनविषयीची भूमिका. प्रा. बरेंद चव्हाण मुंबईसो	183
31	विद्युत शक्तीविषयक प्रश्ने आणि डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे कृषीविषयक विचार : एक समीक्षामुलक विश्लेषण - प्रा. राजू लिंबटे	188
32	बहिःराष्ट्रीय जंगली डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर - प्रा. डॉ. निवासराव अधिकाराव परेकर	194
33	कायदातून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे समाजाधिपत्य कार्य : ऐतिहासिक अभ्यास - डॉ. ज्ञान सौ. पो.	197
34	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे आर्थिक विचार - प्रा. जगदीश रामभाऊजी वाटमोडे	201
35	भारताच्या परराष्ट्रीय धोरणासंदर्भात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांची भूमिका - डॉ. पदमाकर प्रेमदारा दारोडे	208
36	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे शैक्षणिक विचार - डॉ. उज्ज्वल तेजतम कामगते	216
✓ 37	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शैक्षणिक विचार आणि कार्य - प्रा. डॉ. राजू लोटन भदाणे	<u>223</u>
38	बाबुराव बागुलांच्या वाङ्मयातील आंबेडकरी कथा - ज्ञानेश्वर गोविंदराव मुंडे	229





## डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांचे शैक्षणिक विचार आणि कार्य प्रा. डॉ. राजू लोटन गदगणे

शिक्षण आणि समाज यांच्यात एक अतुट असे नाते आहे. शिक्षणाने समाजात दर्जा प्राप्त होतो. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या व्यक्तीगत आणि सामाजिक जीवनात शिक्षण आणि ज्ञान यांचे महत्त्व त्यांना होते. 19 व्या शतकात भारतीय समाजाला कलंक असलेल्या निश्कारता आणि अस्पृश्यता निवारण्याचे कार्य वेगवेगळ्या समाज प्रबोधकांनी केले. त्यामध्ये बाबासाहेबांचा देखील सिंहाचा वाटा आहे. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या मते शिक्षण हा सामाजिक परिवर्तनाला प्रेरणा देणारा महत्वाचा घटक आहे त्यामुळे त्यांनी सर्व समाजाला शिक्षणाचा लाभ घेता आला पाहिजे याचे समर्थन केले आहे. त्यासाठी प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे आणि सार्वत्रिक व मोफत करून त्याची जबाबदारी सरकारने घ्यावी व उच्चशिक्षणाच्या प्रसारासाठी सरकारने महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडावी तसेच सामाजिक व आर्थिकदृष्ट्या मागासलेल्या जाती जमातींना शैक्षणिक सवलती द्याव्या असा त्यांचा आग्रह दिसून येतो.

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या शैक्षणिक विचारधारेवर गौतम बुद्धांच्या 'अत्त दिप भव' स्वयंप्रकाशित व्हा या शैक्षणिक सूत्राचा म. फुले यांच्या "विद्याविना मती गेली, मती विना गति गेली, गती विना वित्त गेले, वित्तविना शुद्ध खचले, एवढे अनर्थ एका अविद्येने केले", या सूत्राचा तर राजश्री शाहु महाराजांनी सांगितलेल्या सूत्रात 'ज्ञान हे सामाजिक शक्तीचे, ऐच्छिक समृद्धीचे आणि सत्तेचे सगळ्या स्थान आहे', या वरिल तीन सूत्रांचा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येतो. शिक्षणामुळे व्यक्तीची विचार करण्याची प्रवृत्ती प्रगल्भ होते. व्यक्ती आपल्या हिताच्या दृष्टीने विचार करू लागते. 'शिक्षण हे बाधीणीचे दूध आहे. जो तो प्राशन करील तो पुरपुरल्या शिवाय राहणार नाही.' अशी शिक्षणाविषयी बाबासाहेबांची विचारधारा दिसून येते त्यांनी समाजामध्ये शैक्षणिक सुधारणा घडवून आणण्यासाठी अनेक शैक्षणिक संस्था स्थापन करून

समाजात शिक्षणाचा प्रसार केला आहे. प्रस्तुत लघुशोध प्रबंधामध्ये डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचा आणि कार्याचा आढावा घेण्यात आला आहे.

#### संशोधनाची उद्दीष्ट्ये/उद्देश :-

प्रस्तुत लघुशोध प्रबंधासाठी पुढील उद्देशांचा समावेश केलेला आहे.

1. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचा अभ्यास करणे.
2. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या शैक्षणिक कार्याचा अभ्यास करणे.
3. समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी शिक्षण आवश्यक आहे. या तथ्यांचा मागोवा घेणे.

#### संशोधनाची गृहितके :-

1. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणामुळे सामाजिक परिवर्तन घडून आलेले आहे.
2. आदिवासी, दलित, महिला आणि बहुजन समाजाला शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व पटलेले आहे.
3. डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या शैक्षणिक धोरणाच्या परिणामामुळे स्त्रीमुक्तीचा मार्ग मोकळा झालेला आहे.

#### तथ्य संकलन पद्धती :-

प्रस्तुत लघुशोध प्रबंधाचे अध्ययन करण्यासाठी म्हणजेच तथ्य संकलनासाठी दुयम तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला आहे. यामध्ये ग्रंथ, लेख, ऐतिहासिक कागदपत्रे, शासकीय, निमशासकीय अहवाल, मासिके, संकेतस्थळे इ. साधनांद्वारे माहिती संकलीत करून विश्लेषण करण्यात आलेले आहे.

#### विशय विवेचन/विश्लेषण :-

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचा आढावा घेत असतांना त्यांनी लिखित विविध ग्रंथांच्या लेखातून त्यांचे स्पष्ट विचार दिसून येतात डॉ. आंबेडकरांना असे वाटायचे की, शिक्षणाद्वारे समाजाची प्रगती व्हावी, विकास व्हावा, स्वातंत्र्य, समता, बंधुता या तीन मानव कल्याणांच्या तत्वांस अनुसरून जीवन व्यतीत करणारा समाज शिक्षणातून निर्माण व्हावा असे त्यांना अभिप्रेत होते. शिक्षण हे एक शास्त्र आहे त्यातून समाजातील विषमता नष्ट झाली पाहिजे. समाज संघटीत झाला पाहिजे त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक विचारांचा आढावा त्यांनी दिलेल्या संदेशातून दिसून येतो.

#### विषमता नष्ट करून समानतेसाठी शिक्षण :-

डॉ. आंबेडकर समतेचे पुरस्कर्ते होते. त्यांनी समाजात असनाऱ्या जातीय, धार्मिक, स्त्री-पुरुष अश्या विषमतेचा धक्कार केलेला आहे. शुद्र, अस्पृश्य, स्त्रीया यांना समाजात प्रतिष्ठेचे स्थान मिळवून देण्यासाठी त्यांना शिक्षण देणे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षण हे प्रगतीचे साधन आहे. शिक्षणाशिवाय कोणतीही प्रगती शक्य नाही, शिक्षणामध्ये ज्ञान आणि प्रज्ञा या दोघांचा संगम आढळून येतो. त्यामुळे ज्ञानवंत आणि प्रज्ञावंत व्यक्तीमत्वाची जडनघडन होते. शिक्षणामुळे सामाजिक समस्येची प्रेरणा मिळते. समाजातील विषमतेची त्यांना खंत वाटत होती. शिक्षणाअभावी माणुस म्हणजे केवळ पशु आहे. असे त्यांचे मत होते.

उपासमारीने. माणुस बलहिन होतो. परंतू शिक्षणाअभावी तो निर्बुद्ध होतो. दुसऱ्याचा गुलाम होतो. समाजांत जात, धर्म, लिंग इ. क्षेत्रातील विषमता दूर करण्यासाठी शिक्षण हे आवश्यक आहे. शिक्षणामुळे समानतेसाठी लढण्याचे बळ मिळते. शिक्षण ही शोषण मुक्तीची पायवाट आहे. शिक्षणामुळे व्यक्तीला आपल्या अस्तीत्वाची जाण होते, सत्त्व जागृत होते. त्यामुळे त्याला शोषण होण्यासंबंधी कळून येते. तो स्वताचे शोषण होऊ न देण्यासाठी खंबीरपणे उभा राहतो. जेव्हा शिक्षणाच्या प्रकाशापासून माणुस दूर असतो तेव्हा तो अंधकारात चाचपडत असतो. आपले शोषण होत आहे हेही त्याला समजत नाही. परंतू शिक्षण त्याला शहाणे करून सोडते. म्हणून तो शोषण मुक्तीच्या वाटेवर कणखरपणे पुढे चालतो. म्हणून डॉ. आंबेडकरांच्या मते सर्व प्रकारच्या विषमता दूर करण्याचा आणि समानता निर्माण करण्याचा शिक्षण हा एक राजमार्ग आहे.

#### मानवाच्या चारित्र्यनिर्मितीसाठी शिक्षण :-

डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी शिक्षणाला अन्न व शक्तीची उपमा दिली आहे. ज्याप्रमाणे मनुष्य प्राण्याला अन्नाची जरूरी असते त्याच प्रमाणे सर्वांना विद्येची जरूरी आहे. शिक्षण हे व्यक्तीच्या शरीरात भिनले पाहिजे. त्यामुळे त्यांचे मन आणि शरीर सुदृढ राहील शिक्षणाअभावी माणुस पशुवत होईल म्हणून व्यक्तीला शिक्षणाची आयुष्यभर गरज असते. मानवी सभ्यता व संस्कृतीचा खरा पाया म्हणजे शिक्षण होय. सुशिक्षितांकडे चारित्र्याची वाण असेल तर त्यांच्या प्रगतीसाठी आणि वंचित व दुबळ्या घटकांसाठी हितकारक अशा ज्ञानाचा वापर करता येण्याजोगा आहे.

डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी चारित्र्याला उत्तमप्रकारे जपले होते. वंचितांच्या आत्मविकासासाठी त्यांनी आपल्या ज्ञानाचा वापर करून घेतला होता व्यक्तीला चरित्र्य असते पण चारित्र्य असेलच असे नाही, म्हणून मानवाच्या चारित्र्य संवर्धनासाठी शिक्षण गरजेचे असल्याचे त्याचे ठाम मत होते.

#### शिक्षण हे मुल्याधिष्ठीत असावे :-

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या मते शिक्षण हे मुल्याधिष्ठीत असावे. शिक्षणाचे मुख्य पटवून देतांना ते म्हणतात 'दिव्याने दिवा लावला तरी पहिल्याचे तेज कमी होत नाही' या नुसार शिक्षण ऐकमेकांना कसे प्रकाशमान करते या विषयी ते म्हणतात, शिक्षण खऱ्या अर्थाने मुक्तीचा मार्ग दाखविते यासाठी एकाने दुसऱ्यास शिकवून हा मार्ग प्रशस्त करावा. त्याही पुढे शिक्षणावर विचार मांडतांना ते म्हणतात विजेचा कळ दाबताच जसा अंधार नष्ट करून स्वताचे प्रकाशमान साम्राज्य निर्माण करतो त्याच प्रमाणे शिक्षण संपादन केलेल्या प्रत्येक माणसाचे सामाजिक अज्ञान दूर करण्यासाठी उपयुक्त ठरले पाहिजे, म्हणून बालाकाच्या मनावर शिक्षणाचा प्रभाव योग्य प्रकारे झाला पाहिजे. शिक्षणाने त्याग, मानवता, विनम्रता, नैतिकता या सारखी मुख्य बालमनावर रुजवली पाहिजेत. त्यांच्या मते शिक्षण आणि नैतिकते शिवाय शिक्षण असू शकत नाही. असे त्यांचे मत होते.



### शिक्षण घेण्याचा अधिकार सर्वांना आहे :-

व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्य हा लोकशाहीचा आत्मा आहे. व्यक्ती स्वातंत्र्याची कल्पना जर मान्य नसेल तर प्रत्येक व्यक्तीला आपल्या स्वातंत्र्याचे रक्षण करण्याची शक्ती उत्पन्न होणे अत्यंत जरूरी आहे व ती शिक्षणा शिवाय होवू शकत नाही. व्यक्तीचे अथवा ऐकाऱ्या समाजाचे मागारालेपण हे त्यांच्या शिक्षणाच्या अभावामुळे असते असे बाबासाहेबांचे विचार होते. आणि ते वास्तव आहे. समाजाच्या तळागळपर्यंत शिक्षण पोहचले तरच देशाची सर्वांगीण प्रगती होवू शकते. शिक्षण घेण्याची क्षमता प्रत्येकात आहे. कोणीही जन्मतः बुद्धीमान नसतो. शिक्षणाने बुद्धीचा विकास होत असतो. व्यक्ती शिक्षणाने स्वतःचा उध्दार करू शकते ही जाणीव ठेवून विद्यार्थ्यांनी परिश्रमपूर्वक ज्ञानार्जन करायला हवे. शिक्षणाने नवविचारांची कल्पना रुजवता येते म्हणून सामाजिक विकासासाठी शिक्षण महत्वाचे आहे. मनुष्यांचे चारित्र्य हे अमोल ठेवा आहे. शिक्षणाने उत्तम चारित्र्य निर्माण करण्यास साह्य करायला हवे. चारित्र्य संपन्न नागरीक देशाची संपत्ती आहे. त्यामुळे देशाचा विकास होतो. यासाठी देशाच्या प्रत्येक नागरीकास शिक्षण मिळायलाच हवे तो त्यांचा अधिकार आहे असे डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे स्पष्ट मत होते.

### प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे :-

मानवतेला अपमानित करणारी आणि देशाला दुबळे करणारी अन्यायकारक समाजरचना उलथून पहावयाची असेल तर शिक्षण हे क्रांतीचे पहिले पाऊल आहे असे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांना वाटत असे म्हणून त्यांनी प्राथमिक शिक्षणावर अधिक भर दिला आहे आणि होय. हीच गोष्ट 1886 च्या शिक्षणाच्या राष्ट्रीय धोरणात अंतर्भूत केलेली आहे. ग्रामीण भागातील प्राथमिक शाळांची अवस्था दयनीय होती. काही शाळांमध्ये पहिले ते चौथी चे वर्ग एकच शिक्षक घेत असे शिक्षकांची आर्थिक, सामाजिक, मानसिक अवस्था समाधानकारक नाही. अश्या परिस्थितीत प्राथमिक शिक्षण सुरू आहे. त्याच प्रमाणे प्राथमिक शिक्षणासाठी अनुदानाची किती आवश्यकता आहे हे त्यांनी 1927 मध्ये तत्कालीन शिक्षण मंत्र्यांना पटवून दिले होते. त्यांचा मते प्राथमिक शिक्षणाचे ध्येय असे असले पाहिजे की, मुलगा किंवा मुलगी एकदा शाळेत घातले की त्यांचे शिक्षण लिहिण्या वाचण्या पर्यंतच राहू नये तर संपूर्ण साक्षर होवूनच विद्यार्थी बाहेर पडावा व पुढील आयुष्यात ज्ञान घेतच असावा. प्राथमिक शिक्षण हे समाजाच्या, सर्व थरापर्यंत गेले पाहिजे आणि ते सर्वांना शासनातर्फे दिल्या जाणाऱ्या अनुदानाची आखणी झाली पाहिजे असे डॉ. आंबेडकरांचे ठाम मत होते.

### उच्च शिक्षणा विशयी विचार :-

डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी प्राथमिक शिक्षणापेक्षा उच्च शिक्षणाला जास्त महत्त्व दिले आहे. एक पदवीधर मुलगा समाजास जास्त आधार देईल तशी एक हजार मुले चौथी शिकून उत्तीर्ण झाली तरी त्यांचा फायदा होणार नाही. उच्च शिक्षणामुळे समाजात नेते उत्पन्न होतात आणि समाजात चांगले नेते असल्याशिवाय समाज उन्नती करू शकणार नाही. त्यांनी अस्पृश्य समाजाच्या उन्नतीचा अंतीम मार्ग उच्च शिक्षण हाच आहे. अस्पृश्याची गुलामी उच्च शिक्षणानेच नष्ट होईल. अस्पृश्यांचा सर्व सामाजिक

दुखण्यावर उच्च शिक्षण हेच एकमेव औषध आहे, असे त्यांनी आग्रहाने सांगितले आहे. 'गुलामास तु गुलाम आहेस, याची जाणीव करून द्या, म्हणजे तो बंड करून उठेल' असे बाबासाहेबांचे मत होते यावरून स्वस्थितीची जाणीव करून देणारे शिक्षण त्यांना अपेक्षित होते, अन्याय, अत्याचार करण्याची क्षमता शिक्षणात हवी यासाठी उच्च शिक्षणाचे अभ्यासक्रमाची रचना तयार करतांना आपला देश, देशाचे धोरण, देशाच्या गरजा समजून घेवून अभ्यासक्रमाचे स्वरूप ठरविले पाहिजे. थोडक्यात स्वतंत्र भारताची लोकशाही यशस्वीपणे पुढे चालविणारा नागरीक निर्माण करणारे शिक्षण त्यांना अपेक्षित होते.

**स्त्री शिक्षणाचा आग्रह :-**

समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी पुरुषा प्रमाणेच स्त्रीयांना देखील शिक्षणाचा अधिकार मिळाला पाहिजे असे त्यांचे स्पष्ट मत होते. म्हणून त्यांनी समाजाचा सर्वांगीण विकासासाठी स्त्री शिक्षणावर भर दिला. स्त्रीयांना शिक्षण मिळाल्यास कुटुंबाचा खरा विकास होईल. स्त्रीयांची गुणवत्ता वाढली तर पुरुषाला पर्यायाने समाजाला त्याचा फायदा होईल. त्यांनी हिंदु कोडविलाचा माध्यमातून हिंदु स्त्रीयांचे कल्याण साधण्याचा प्रयत्न केला. औरंगाबाद येथे मिलींद महाविद्यालय स्थापन करून त्यांनी मुलींना प्रवेश दिला.

**शिक्षणाद्वारे अस्पृश्य उध्दाराचे कार्य :-**

अस्पृश्य समाजाचे अज्ञान हे त्यांच्यावर स्पृश्य समाजाने लादले होते. त्यांची प्रगतीची आणि विकासाची दारे धर्मरुढींनी बंद केली होती. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी अस्पृश्यांतील माणसाला 'माणूस' असल्याची जाणीव करून दिली त्यांना ज्ञानग्रहणासाठी ज्ञानाली भंडारे मोकळी करून दिली 'शिका संघटीत व्हा, आणि संघर्ष करा' असा संदेश देवून शिक्षणाद्वारे गुलामगिरी व अन्याया विरुद्ध लढण्यास सज्ज केले. बाबासाहेबांच्या मते शिक्षण म्हणजे व्यक्तीच्या बौद्धिक व मानसिक विकास करून आणणारे सामाजिक गुलामगिरी नष्ट करण्याचे, आर्थिक विकास साधण्याचे, व राजकीय स्वातंत्र्य मिळविण्याचे शास्त्र आहे. जर अस्पृश्यता नष्ट करायची असेल तर, आणि माणूस म्हणून जगायचे असेल तर, शिक्षणाशिवाय तरुणोपाय नाही. हा संदेश त्यांनी समाजाला दिला. त्यांच्या शैक्षणिक कार्याचा आढावा घेत असतांना त्यांनी समाजाच्या शैक्षणिक प्रगतीसाठी 20 जुलै 1924 रोजी बहिस्कृत हितकारणी सभेची स्थापना केली. 1925 मध्ये सोलापूर येथे दलित विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी हायस्कूल सुरू केले. 8 जुलै 1945 रोजी पिपल्स एज्युकेशन सोसायटीची स्थापना केली. मुंबई आणि औरंगाबाद येथे सिध्दार्थ आणि मिलींद महाविद्यालयाची स्थापना केली. डॉ. आंबेडकरांनी आपल्या ध्येयाप्रमाणे शिक्षण प्रसाराचे कार्य करून महाराष्ट्राच्या आणि देशाच्या शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण ठसा उमटवून नावलौकीक संपादन केला आहे.

**निष्कर्ष :-**

डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांच्या शैक्षणिक विचार आणि कार्याचा आढावा घेतल्यानंतर असे, दिसून येते की, त्यांच्या मते समाजातील प्रत्येक व्यक्ती, विद्याशिल आणि चारित्र या गुणांनी सकस व संपन्न व्हावे असेच शिक्षण समाजाला मिळावे असे, त्यांचे ठाम मत होते यासाठी त्यांनी प्रत्यक्ष कृती द्वारे भारतीय

राज्यघटनेद्वारे शिक्षणाच्या संधी वंचीत, मागास, दुर्बल घटक, महिला, आदिवासी यांना मिळवून दिल्या. त्यांच्या प्रयत्नामुळेच आज प्राथमिक शिक्षण सक्तीचे व मोफत केले. आज शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रात दलित, आदिवासी, महिला आणि बहुजन समाजाला समाज प्रवाहात आणण्याचे सर्व श्रेय या महामानवाला जाते. थोडक्यात त्यांच्या मते शिक्षण हे सामाजिक परिवर्तनाचे व जागतिक परिवर्तनाचे साधन आहे.

संदर्भ ग्रंथ :-

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## - CONTENTS -

52	अफगाणिस्तानातील राजकीय परिस्थिती आणि भारत	राजेंद्र कांबळे	...154
53	अनुसूचित जातीचे प्रश्न आणि आव्हाने	राजकुमार भगत	...156
54	अनुसूचित जमातीच्या समस्या	राजु भदाणे	...158
55	भारतीय रेल्वेचे खाजगीकरण: समस्यांचे समाधान की आव्हान	सरीता उदापुरकर	...161
56	वाढती बेरोजगारी एक गंभीर समस्या	सतिश जाधव	...163
57	नवीन कृषी कायदे आणि शेतकरी आंदोलन	सविता पाटील	...166
58	कोविड-१९ चा संगीतावर पडलेला प्रभाव	एस. व्ही. शिंदे	...170
59	कोविड-१९ चा भारतीय राज्यव्यवस्थेवरील परिणामाचा अभ्यास	स्वामी विरभद्र गुरप्पा	...172
60	कोविड-१९ चा ग्रंथालयावर झालेला परिणाम	रंजना व्यवहारे	...175
61	नवीन राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक धोरणाचे परिणाम: एक आकलन	किशोर झिलपे	...178
62	कोविड-१९ चा भारतीय समाजावर झालेला परिणाम	रामदास वैद्य/जयश्री पवार	...181
63	कोविड-१९ चा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक संघाच्या कार्यप्रणालीवर झालेला परिणाम	रविंद्र वाघ/शितल पाटील	...185
64	कोविड-१९ च्या काळात भारताचे आरोग्य क्षेत्र व आशा कार्यकर्त्यांचे योगदान	वैशाली निकम/रविंद्र वाघ	...188
65	कोविड-१९ चा मानसिक आरोग्यावर होणारा परिणाम	भारती मस्के	...191
66	ओबीसी आरक्षण आणि मराठा समाज	राहुल भगत	...194
67	मराठा आरक्षण: प्रश्न आणि आव्हाने	दिपक पवार	...197
68	अफगाणिस्तान संकट व वैश्विक प्रभाव	सचिन वेरूळकर	...201
69	ऑनलाईन शिक्षण पद्धती: भारतीय शिक्षणासमोरील आव्हान	नलीनी बोरकर	...204
70	कोरोना आणि वर्तमान समस्या: एक आकलन	संजय सिंगनजुडे	...207
71	भारतीय समाजावर कोविड-१९ चा परिणाम	विजया राउत	...211
72	अनुसूचित जातीचे प्रश्न, आव्हाने व उपाय	रमेश घोनमोडे	...214
73	राज्यपाल पदाच्या विशेष संदर्भात केंद्र व राज्य संबंध	दिपाली भावे	...217
74	मराठा आरक्षण: वास्तव आणि विपर्यास: एक अभ्यासनीय संपादन	गोविंद काळे	...219
75	एक दिवशीय आंतरविद्याशाखीय राष्ट्रीय परिषदेचा अहवाल		...221



३. धर्मिकता व अंधश्रद्धा : हिंदूधर्माचा प्रभाव असलेल्या अनुसूचित जातीमध्ये धर्मिकता व अंधश्रद्धा फार मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येत असल्यामुळे डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी धर्मिकता व अंधश्रद्धा मोडण्याशिवाय प्रगती होणार नाही हे सांगून १४ ऑक्टोबर १९५६ ला धर्मांतर केल्या असे असले तरी धर्मांतर केल्या असूनही जातीमध्ये आजही पाहिजे तेवढा बदल झालेला नाही. हिंदू धर्माच्या प्रथा, परंपरा मोडायला व नवीन विचारसरणी स्विकारत घ्यायला प्रयत्न पूर्णपणे तयार झाला नाही आजही हिंदू धर्माचा प्रभाव असलेल्या लोकांमध्ये अंधश्रद्धेचे प्रमाणाने भरपूर आहे. शिक्षणामुळे वैचारिक इतकी पद्धत पावला पाहिजे होती ती आजच्या लोकांक पूर्णतः पटून आलेली नाही. धर्मिकता व अंधश्रद्धा मोडण्या प्रमाणाने दिसून येत आहे ती कमी झालेली नाही. हे फार मोठे आव्हान आहे.

४. शैक्षणिक विषमता: डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दिलेल्या शिक्षण, संघटनेचा का. संपर्क कथा. या मंत्रालयाचे अनुसूचित जातीमध्ये शिक्षणाचे प्रमाण पाहिले आहे. त्या लोकांच्या नौकरांही लागल्या आहे. परंतु आर्थिक परिस्थितीमुळे जे लोक शिकू शकले नाही. ते ग्रामिण भागात आहेत. शिक्षणाच्या सुविधा त्यांच्यापर्यंत पोहचल्या नाही. अशा ग्रामिण आणि कमी शिकलेल्या लोकांचा एक गट निर्माण होत आहे. तर दुसऱ्या बाजूला शिक्षण घेवून नौकरीला लागणारे व स्वतःला उच्च समजणारे आणि शहरात राहणाऱ्या लोकांचा एक गट तयार होत आहे. नौकरांकर लागलेल्या स्वतःला उच्च समजल्या जाणाऱ्या व ग्रामीण भागात राहणाऱ्या कमी शिकणाऱ्या मजुर वर्गाचा एक गट तयार होत असून त्यांच्या मध्येच विषमता आढळून येत आहे. शिक्षण घेवून समोर

येलेल्या लोकांनी मागे राहिलेल्या लोकांना मदतीचा हात दिला नाही. म्हणून बाबासाहेब म्हणायचे शिक्षण वेतलेल्या लोकांनी धोका दिला.

५. राजकीय एकतेचा अभाव: 'मज्यमंशा ही विक्रमांनी चावी आहे'. असे बाबासाहेब म्हणायचे. भारतीय संविधानाने दिलेल्या अनुसूचित जातीने काही राजकीय नेते आपदार, खासदार, आराधनामुळे अनुसूचित जातीने काही राजकीय नेते आपदार, खासदार, मंत्री बनले, परंतु आपले स्वतःचे अस्तित्व निर्माण न करता दुसऱ्यांच्या दावीला बगणारे प्राणी झाले. अनुसूचित जातीच्या नेत्यांमध्ये राजकीय एकता नसल्यामुळे त्यांच्या विकासानी कामे करण्यामध्ये अनेक बाधा निर्माण होते. मोठे राजकीय पक्ष अनुसूचित जातीच्या नेत्यांना खुर्चीने आमिष दाखवून त्यांना खुर्ची तर देतात पण अधिकार देत नाही. हे राजकीय नेते दुसऱ्या पक्षाच्या ताटाखालचे मांजर म्हणून जगत आहे. प्रत्येक पक्षात मतांची विभागणी घेवून अनुसूचित जातीच्या नेत्यांच्या एकतेचा अभावामुळे आर्थिक प्रगती पावून समाज कोमो दुर आहे हे फार मोठे आव्हान अनुसूचित जाती समोर आहे. अशा प्रकारची अनुसूचित जातीचे प्रश्न आणि आव्हाने दिसून येतात.

संदर्भ:

१. प्रदिप आगलवे, सरोज आगलवे, भारतीय समाज: संरचनात्मक प्रश्न आणि सामाजिक समस्या, साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर, २०१८.
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३. प्रदिप आगलवे, समाजशास्त्र: विषय आणि संकल्पना, साईनाथ प्रकाशन, नागपूर, २०१३.

## अनुसूचित जमातीच्या समस्या

डॉ. राजू लोटन भदणो, समाजशास्त्र विभाग, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, ता. तळोदा जि. नंदुरबार. मो. ९४२३३४४६९९

सारांश: भारतातील जवळपास सर्वच राज्यात आदिवासी समुदाय आढळतो. भारतात एकूण २५० प्रकारच्या आदिवासी जमाती आहेत. उत्तर पूर्व भारतात आदिवासी समाजाची संख्या सर्वात जास्त आहे. झारखंड छत्तीसगड मिझोरम नागालँड मेघालय या राज्यांमध्ये हे प्रमाण सर्वाधिक आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे मध्यप्रदेश, ओरिसा, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल या राज्यांमध्ये देखील आदिवासी समुदाय मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येतो. इंग्रजीमध्ये 'Tribes' शब्दाचा अर्थ जमात असा होतो. आधीपासून किंवा सुरुवातीपासून दऱ्याखोऱ्यात किंवा जंगलात निवास करणारे म्हणजेच आदिवासी होय. त्यामुळेच जंगलात किंवा डोंगराळ भागात राहणाऱ्या लोकांना आदिवासी असे संबोधले जाते. त्याचप्रमाणे वन्यजाती, वनवासी, गिरिजन, भूमिपुत्र असाही उल्लेख केला जातो. परंतु भारताचे संविधानातील कलम ३४२(१) नुसार ज्यांचा समावेश अनुसूचित जमातीच्या यादीत केला आहे. त्यांना अनुसूचित जमाती असे संबोधले जाते. शेवटी आदिवासी म्हणजे अनुसूचित जमाती असे समीकरण रूढ झाले आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधनात नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाजाच्या सामाजिक, आर्थिक, आरोग्यविषयक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक, समस्यांचा समाजशास्त्रीय दृष्टीने अध्ययन करण्यात आले आहे.

बीज संज्ञा: आदिवासी, अनुसूचित जमाती, वनोपज, भिल्ल, भगत.

प्रस्तावना: महाराष्ट्र हे भौगोलिक व लोकसंख्येच्या दृष्टीने दुसऱ्या क्रमांकाचे मोठे राज्य असून महाराष्ट्र राज्याच्या तुलनेत नंदुरबार जिल्ह्याचे भौगोलिक क्षेत्र हे ५.९५५ चौ. कि.मी. इतके असून नंदुरबार जिल्ह्याचा राज्याचा एकूण क्षेत्रफळाचा विचार करता ३१ वा क्रमांक आहे. राज्याच्या एकूण लोकसंख्येचा १.४६ टक्के लोकसंख्या ही नंदुरबार जिल्ह्याची आहे. त्यापैकी ८३.२९ टक्के लोक आदिवासी आणि ग्रामीण भागात राहतात. तर १६.७१ टक्के लोक शहरी भागात राहतात. नंदुरबार जिल्हा हा आदिवासी बहुल जिल्हा म्हणून ओळखला जातो. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी जमातींमध्ये प्रामुख्याने भिल्ल, पावरा, गावित, मावची, धानका, नाईक, कोकणी, इत्यादी आदिवासी जमाती पासल्या आहेत. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यात एकूण सहा तालुक्यांमध्ये आदिवासी समाज दिसून येतो. त्यापैकी नंदुरबार आणि नवापूर हे दोन तालुके मैदानी प्रदेशात आहेत. तर तळोदा, शहादा, अक्कलकुवा आणि धडगाव हे

चार तालुके सातपुडा पर्वताच्या सात रागांमध्ये आहे. तापी आणि नर्मदा या दोन नद्यांच्या खोऱ्यात हा समाज वसलेला आहे. बहुसंख्य आदिवासी समाज हा दुर्गम अशा सातपुडा पर्वतामध्ये राहत आहे. हा समाज भोळाभावडा, निसर्गपूजक आणि रुढीप्रिय आहे. नंदुरबार जिल्हा बहुल आदिवासी जिल्हा म्हणून ओळखला जातो. या जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाज हा आपल्या वेगळ्या संस्कृतीमुळे ओळखला जातो. पोषक आहार, देव-देवता, चालीरीती, रूढी, परंपरा, सण-उत्सव, अशी विविधता मोठ्या प्रमाणात दिसून येते. नवीन सुधारणांचा, बदलांचा, तंत्रज्ञानाचा आदिवासी समाजाच्या सर्वांगीण विकासावर परिणाम होत आहे. प्रस्तुत संशोधनामध्ये नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाजाच्या समस्यांचे अध्ययन करून त्यावर उपाययोजना सुचवल्या आहेत.

संशोधनाचे उद्देश: प्रस्तुत अध्ययनात अभ्यासाच्या सोयीकरिता व संशोधनाला वस्तुनिष्ठता याची म्हणून वैज्ञानिक पद्धतीचा वापर करण्यात



आलेला आहे. त्यानुसार संशोधनाची उद्दिष्टे पुढीलप्रमाणे ठरविण्यात आलेली आहेत. १. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या आरोग्यविषयक समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे. २. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे. ३. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या आर्थिक समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे. ४. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या शैक्षणिक समस्यांचे अध्ययन करणे. ५. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या समस्यांवर उपाय योजना सुचविणे.

**संशोधनाची गृहितके:** १. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये आरोग्यविषयक समस्या मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत. २. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये निरक्षरतेचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. ३. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये दारिद्र्याचे प्रमाण जास्त आहे. ४. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीमध्ये रूढी, प्रथा, परंपरा, अंधश्रद्धा मोठ्या प्रमाणात आहेत. ५. नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या लोकांना शासकीय योजनांचा पाहिजे तेवढा लाभ झालेला नाही.

**संशोधन आराखडा:** प्रस्तुत संशोधन कार्यासाठी 'निदानात्मक संशोधन आराखडा' या प्रकाराची निवड केलेली आहे.

**तथ्य संकलन पद्धती:** प्रस्तुत संशोधनासाठी माहिती मिळविण्याच्या दृष्टीने म्हणजेच तथ्य संकलनासाठी दुय्यम तथ्य संकलन पद्धतीचा अवलंब केला आहे. यामध्ये ऐतिहासिक कागदपत्रे शासकीय-निमशासकीय अहवाल, शासकीय आकडेवारी, वर्तमानपत्रे, मासिके, ग्रंथ, लेख, संकेतस्थळे, इंटरनेट या साधनांद्वारे माहिती संकलित करून विश्लेषण करण्यात आले आहे.

#### विषय विवेचन / विश्लेषण:

**१. आरोग्य विषयक समस्या:** नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील बहुसंख्य आदिवासी हे दुर्गम भागात वास्तव्यास आहेत. त्यांना त्याठिकाणी आरोग्याच्या सेवा सुविधा मिळत नाही. या भागात कुपोषणाची समस्या ही ज्वलंत अशी समस्या आहे. या जमाती मध्ये विशेष करून लहान बालकांमध्ये कुपोषणाची भयंकर समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. गरिबी, अज्ञान, सकस अन्नाचा अभाव या विविध कारणांमुळे कुपोषणाची समस्या या भागात निर्माण झालेली आहे. या भागात व्यसनाची समस्याही देखील मोठी समस्या आहे. आदिवासींच्या जीवनात दारू पिणे ही सर्वसामान्य बाब आहे. पूर्वी जंगल भरपूर प्रमाणात असल्यामुळे महुची झाडे देखील भरपूर होती. महू फुलापासून निर्मित दारू पिणे शरीरास फारसे घातक राहत नाही. परंतु अलीकडच्या काळात जंगले नष्ट झाली महुची झाडे तोडली गेली. त्यामुळे नागरी संपर्कातून देशी दारू, हातभट्टीची नवसागर मिश्रित दारू, अशा विविध प्रकारच्या शरीरास हानिकारक दारूचा प्रभाव आदिवासी भागांमध्ये वाढू लागला आहे, गुटखा, तंबाखू, बिडी, तपकोर, गांजा ओढणे यासारख्या व्यसनांचा प्रभाव तरुण मुले आणि काही प्रमाण स्त्रियांमध्ये देखील वाढलेला आहे. त्यामुळे आरोग्याची समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. गरिबी, सकस अन्नाचा अभाव, आरोग्याच्या अपुऱ्या सोयी, व्यसनाधीनता, अस्वच्छता, निरक्षरता, यामुळे आरोग्याकडे दुर्लक्ष होत आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे आजही पारंपारिक पद्धतीने वैद्य, भगत यांच्याकडे आजारी माणसांना नेऊन उपचार केले जात आहेत. तसेच तंत्र-मंत्र, भगत, जादुटोना यांच्या प्रभावामुळे आजार वाढत आहेत. या भागात टायफाइड, मलेरिया, निमोनिया, अतिसाराची साथ (डायरिया), त्वचेचे रोग अश्या आजारांमध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात वाढ होत आहे. दुर्गम भागात उपचाराभावी मृत्यूच्या प्रमाणात देखील वाढ होत आहे. कुपोषणामुळे बालमृत्यूच्या प्रमाणात वाढ झालेली आहे. थोडक्यात, दारू, गुटखाचे व्यसन, कुपोषण, अस्वच्छता, गरिबी, सकस अन्नाचा अभाव निरक्षरता आरोग्याच्या

अपुऱ्या सोयी सुविधांचा अभाव राज्यकर्त्यांचे दुर्लक्ष, शासकीय योजनांचा पाठपुरावा नसणे, इ. विविध कारणांमुळे नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील सातपुडाच्या आदिवासी भागात आरोग्याची समस्या ही वाढतच आहे. आज देखील पहाडातून दऱ्याखोऱ्यातून रस्त्याच्या अभावामुळे दळणवळणाच्या अपुऱ्या साधनांमुळे रुग्णाला बाबूच्या झोळीत (Bambulance) दवाखान्यात आणले जात आहे. उशीर झाल्यामुळे रुग्ण दगावण्याच्या घटना घडतांना दिसून येत आहेत.

**२. सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक समस्या:** बदलत्या काळात नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाजाचा इतर शहरी समाजाशी संपर्क वाढला आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे नंदुरबार जिल्ह्याच्या सीमा जवळच्या गुजरात आणि मध्य प्रदेश राज्याची असल्यामुळे गेजगाराच्या निमित्ताने शहरांमध्ये येणे-जाणे वाढले आहे. या संपर्कातून आदिवासी समाजाच्या सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक आणि धर्मविषयक समस्या निर्माण झालेल्या आहेत. त्याचप्रमाणे ख्रिश्चन व हिंदू संघटनांमुळे आदिवासी लोकांच्या जीवनात स्थित्यंतरे घडून आली आहेत. हिंदू आणि ख्रिश्चन संस्कृतीच्या प्रभावामुळे काही लोकांनी बाह्य संस्कृतीची तत्वे आत्मसात केलेली आहेत. आदिवासी समाजाची जी पारंपारिक संस्कृती होती, जीवन पद्धती होती त्यामध्ये शहरी संस्कृतीचा इतर धर्मातील संस्कृतीचा शिरकाव झाल्यामुळे आपल्या पारंपारिक जीवनपद्धतीत बदल घडून आले आहेत. काही आदिवासींनी शहरी संस्कृतीचा स्वीकार केल्यामुळे काही लोकांना आदिवासी संस्कृती अयोग्य वाटते तर काही लोकांना आपली पारंपारिक जीवनपद्धतीत बदल करावासा वाटत नाही. आपली पारंपारिक संस्कृती ते सोडायला तयार नसल्यामुळे एकाच जमातीच्या लोकांमध्ये सांस्कृतिक मतभिन्नता निर्माण झाली आहे. याच्यातून सांस्कृतिक तणाव, सांस्कृतिक अंतर, विरोधाची भावना निर्माण झाली आहे. त्याचप्रमाणे याच्यातून रूढी, परंपरेमुळे आणि आधुनिक विचारसरणीमुळे समस्या निर्माण होत आहेत. विविध धर्मांच्या संस्कृतीच्या प्रवेशामुळे वैवाहिक सण-उत्सव यांच्यात बदल होत आहेत. पूर्वी आदिवासी समाजामध्ये जमातीच्या रूढी प्रथेप्रमाणे विवाह होत होते. वधूमूल्य अल्प होते. परंतु आज प्रगत हिंदू समाजाच्या संपर्कामुळे वधूमूल्य पैशाच्या स्वरूपात स्वीकारले जात आहे. वधूमूल्य चुकविण्यासाठी सावकाराकडून व्याजाने पैसे घेतले जात आहेत. पूर्वी विवाहामध्ये तंत्र, मंत्र, कर्मकांड यांचे प्राबल्य होते. परंतु आज आधुनिक पद्धतीने विवाह पार पाडले जात आहेत. त्यामुळे विवाहाचा खर्च देखील वाढलेला आहे. घटस्फोटाच्या प्रमाणात देखील वाढ होत आहे. आदिवासींचा स्वतंत्र धर्म होता. निसर्गाच्या सानिध्यात संस्कृती वाढल्यामुळे त्यांचा धर्म नैसर्गिक धर्म आहे. परंतु वऱ्याच आदिवासी जमातींनी ख्रिश्चन धर्मात प्रवेश केल्यामुळे आणि आधुनिक हिंदू पद्धतीचा स्वीकार केल्यामुळे त्यांचे काही नातेवाईक ख्रिश्चन धर्मातील व काही आदिवासी अशी समस्या निर्माण झाली आहे. आज आदिवासींचा नेमका धर्म कोणता असा प्रश्न निर्माण झाला आहे? थोडक्यात, आदिवासी समाजात विविध धर्मांचा शिरकाव, शहरी संपर्क, भाषेत बदल, स्थलांतर, अशा विविध कारणांमुळे त्यांची परंपरागत जीवन पद्धतीमध्ये बदल घडून येत आहेत. नवीन सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक जीवन पद्धतीशी सुसंगत समायोजन न झाल्यामुळे आदिवासींच्या जीवनात सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक व धार्मिक समस्या निर्माण झाल्या आहेत.

**३. आर्थिक समस्या:** नंदुरबार जिल्ह्यातील बहुसंख्य आदिवासी समाज हा सातपुडा डोंगरांमध्ये दुर्गम अशा दऱ्याखोऱ्यात नर्मदा व तापो नदीच्या खोऱ्यात वास्तव्यास आहे. या बहुसंख्य लोकांचे जीवन निसर्गावरच अवलंबून आहे. निसर्गातील फळे-फुले, डिक, मध, सरपण, शिकार, मासेमारी, शेती, पशुपालन अश्या गोष्टींवर त्यांची आर्थिक परिस्थिती अवलंबून आहे. परंतु यामध्ये जेमतेम उत्पन्न, उत्पन्नाच्या



साधनाचा अभाव त्यामुळे या भागातील आदिवासी समाजाची आर्थिक परिस्थिती ही अत्यंत हलाखीची आहे. त्यामुळे उपासमार, दारिद्र्य, कुपोषण, आर्थिक पिढवणूक अशा गर्तेत इथला आदिवासी समाज अडकलेला आहे. काही आदिवासी जंगलांमध्ये जाऊन डिक, मध, सरपण, महुफुले, फळे गोळा करतात. व मोठ्या गावात आणि तालुक्याच्या गावात जाऊन विकतात. परंतु अज्ञानता, निरक्षरता असल्यामुळे त्यांची फसवणूक केली जाते. बरेचसे आदिवासी शिकार, मासेमारी, कदमुळे यावर कसेवसे पोट भरतात. काही जंगल साफ करून शेती करतात. परंतु ही शेती अत्यंत मागासलेपणाची असते. ज्यांच्याकडे थोडासा फार प्रमाणात शेती आहे. परंतु नवीन बी-बियाणे खते, शेतीची अवजारे याची माहिती किंवा उपलब्धता नसल्यामुळे शेतीतून उदरनिर्वाहापुरतेच उत्पन्न घेतले जाते. त्यामुळे बरेचदा आदिवासी हे नेहमी कर्जबाजारी असतात. सण, उत्सव, लग्न, धार्मिक विधी यासाठी सावकाराकडून कर्ज काढले जाते. सावकार जास्त व्याज आकारतो. बऱ्याचदा कामाच्या शोधासाठी आदिवासी पाड्यातून, गावातून लोक स्थलांतर करून जवळच्या गुजरात व मध्य प्रदेशामध्ये कारखान्यात रोजंदारीसाठी जातात. थोडक्यात, नंदुरवार जिल्ह्यातील बहुसंख्य आदिवासी जमातींची आर्थिक परिस्थिती अत्यंत दयनीय दिसून येते.

**४. शैक्षणिक समस्या:** नंदुरवार जिल्ह्यातील बहुसंख्य आदिवासी जमाती मध्ये मोठ्या प्रमाणात निरक्षरता आहे. या जमातींमध्ये शिक्षणाचा अभाव दिसून येतो. आदिवासी समाजामधील अज्ञानता दूर व्हावे म्हणून गाव पाड्यावर प्राथमिक शाळा सुरू करण्यात आल्यात. आश्रमशाळांची निर्मिती करण्यात आली. इंग्रजी शाळांची देखील निर्मिती करण्यात येऊन निशुल्क शिक्षण, भोजन, निवास, पुस्तके, कपडे उपलब्ध करून देण्यात येत आहेत. तांत्रिक शिक्षणाच्या सोयी देखील उपलब्ध आहेत. असे असले तरी बहुसंख्य आदिवासी जमाती शिक्षणापासून वंचित दिसून येतात. राज्यघटनेच्या भाग ४ कलम ४६ नुसार अनुसूचित जमातीच्या शिक्षणाची प्रगती व आर्थिक हितसंबंधांची रक्षा करणे हे राज्याचे कर्तव्य मानले गेलेले आहे. शैक्षणिक सुविधा जरी असल्या तरी सर्वदूर त्याचा फायदा झालेला नाही. आदिवासींमधील ठराविक वर्गाचा याचा फायदा घेऊ शकला आहे. रोजगारासाठी स्थलांतर दारिद्र्य, व्यसनाधीनता, दुर्गम भाग, अशा विविध कारणांमुळे बहुसंख्य आदिवासी शिक्षणापासून वंचित आहेत. थोडक्यात, आज देखील खूप मोठ्या प्रमाणात नंदुरवार जिल्ह्यातील बहुसंख्य आदिवासी निरक्षर असून त्यांच्या पर्यंत शिक्षण पोहचत नाही. शासन आणि समाज या दोघांची जबाबदारी आहे. शिक्षणातच आदिवासी समाजाची प्रगती दडलेली आहे. अर्थात आदिवासी समाजाला त्यांच्या सर्वांगीण प्रगतीसाठी शिक्षण देणे आणि त्यांच्यात साक्षरतेचे प्रमाण वाढविणे गरजेचे आहेत.

**अनुसूचित जमातीच्या सामाजिक समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी उपाययोजना:** स्वतंत्रतापूर्व काळात मानवतावादी ख्रिश्चन मिशनरी, मानववंशशास्त्रज्ञ आणि काही समाजसुधारकांनी आदिवासी समाजाच्या समस्यांकडे लक्ष वेधले. स्वतंत्रताप्राप्तीनंतर आदिवासींसाठी राज्यघटनेत विविध तरतुदी करण्यात आल्या. शैक्षणिक, राजकीय, नोकऱ्यांमध्ये आरक्षणाची तरतूद करण्यात आली. तरीदेखील बहुसंख्य आदिवासी समाजाला त्याचा पाहिजे तसा फायदा झालेला दिसून येत नाही. नंदुरवार जिल्ह्यातील आदिवासी समाजातील सामाजिक समस्या सोडवायच्या असतील तर खालील उपाय योजना काटेकोरपणे अंमलात आणल्या तर काही प्रमाणात का असेना त्यांच्या जीवनात सुधारणा होऊ शकते.

१. गावागावात आरोग्याच्या दृष्टीने प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रांची स्थापना करणे. २. आरोग्य विषयी जाणीव जागृती निर्माण करणे. ३. आर्थिक दृष्टीने सक्षम करण्यासाठी शेतीसाठी बी-बियाणे, खते, कर्ज, स्वयंरोजगारासाठी अनुदानाची सोय करणे. ४. शासकीय योजनांची माहिती गाव, पाड्यांपर्यंत पोचविणे. ५. आदिवासी जमाती मधील वाईट रूढी, प्रथा, अंधश्रद्धा दूर करण्यासाठी प्रयत्न करणे. ६. गावागावात शिक्षणाच्या सोयी उपलब्ध करून देणे. ७. उच्च शिक्षणासाठी शासनाने विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी कर्ज उपलब्ध करून देणे. ८. आदिवासी भागात आश्रम शाळांची संख्या वाढवून त्यांचा दर्जा सुधारण्यासाठी शासकीय पातळीवर प्रयत्न करणे. ९. आदिवासी कुटुंबातील एका व्यक्तीस शासकीय नोकरीमध्ये सामावून घेणे. १०. आदिवासी समाजाला मोठे फुलापासून दारू बनविण्याचा परवाना देणे आणि उद्योगाला बाजारपेठ उपलब्ध करून देणे.

वरील उपाय योजना अमलात आणल्यास काही प्रमाणात समस्या सुटू शकतील असे वाटते.

**निष्कर्ष:** प्रस्तुत शोधनिबंधात नंदुरवार जिल्ह्यातील अनुसूचित जमातीच्या सामाजिक समस्यांचे अध्ययन करीत असतांना असे दिसून येते की, नंदुरवार जिल्ह्यात धडगाव, अक्कलकुवा, तळोदा आणि शहादा या चार तालुक्यांमध्ये नंदुरवार आणि नवापूर या तालुक्यांपेक्षा समस्या ह्या जास्त दिसून येतात. कारण या तालुक्यातील बहुतेक पाडे आणि गावे सुद्धा डोंगरदऱ्यांमध्ये नर्मदा नदीच्या खोऱ्यात आहेत. काही पाडे व गावे ते सरदार सरोवर प्रकल्पांमुळे बाधित झालेली असली तरी अजूनही काही आदिवासी समाज तेथे वास्तव्यास आहे. तेथे जाण्यासाठी रस्ते पूल वाहतुकीच्या साधनांचा अभाव आहे. शैक्षणिक सुविधा आरोग्याच्या सोयी पुरेशा नाही. रोजगाराची उपलब्धता नाही म्हणून अशा दुर्गम भागातील समाजाची अवस्था वाईट आहे.

आदिवासी समाजामध्ये आज रचनात्मक बदल घडून आला आहे. जुन्या परंपरा जीवनविषयक दृष्टिकोन धार्मिक व सामाजिक आचार-विचार, राहणीमान, आहार या बाबतीत जागृती होत आहे. पारंपारिक धर्मकल्पना कालबाह्य ठरत आहेत. कुटुंबनियोजन, स्वच्छता, देवधर्म, अंधश्रद्धा यासारखे बाबींचे गांभीर्य समजू लागले आहे. आदिवासी समाजाची मुले-मुली शिक्षण घेऊन उद्योग, व्यवसाय, नोकरी यासारख्या क्षेत्रात जाऊ लागली आहे. भारतीय राजकारणात सर्वच क्षेत्रात प्रतिनिधी प्रतिनिधित्वाचा लाभ होत आहे. परंतु आज देखील नंदुरवार सारख्या दुर्गम भागातील आदिवासी समाजाच्या समस्या तशाच दिसत आहेत. म्हणून त्यांच्या समस्यांची तोब्रता कमी करण्यासाठी प्रामाणिकपणे प्रयत्न करणे गरजेचे आहे.

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अभय कांता\*

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देवेंद्र इंगळे । दिलीप चव्हाण

संपादक मंडळ

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परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू । १६ ते ३१ जानेवारी २०२२ ३

# अ नु क्र म

अतिथी संपादकीय  
कल्पना दीक्षित

माध्यमा

स्वतंत्र माध्यमांची गरज आणि नोबेल २०२१



अभिषेक भोसले

समसामायिक

निवडणूक खर्चाची वाढलेली मर्यादा

रवींद्र धनक

जलकोंडी फोडण्यासाठी किमान समान कार्यक्रम २०

प्रदीप पुरंदरे

अंकात व्यक्त झालेल्या मतांशी संपादक, संपादक मंडळ सहमत असेलच असे नाही.

आदरांजली

५ बेल हूक्स : स्त्रीवादी साथी

२३

पांचाली राय

७ सावित्रीची पानं २

उच्चशिक्षणाचा अवकाश खुला करताना

२६

आनंदिता घोष

अनुवादित कथा

जे ओमेलास सोडून जातात

२९

उर्सुला के. ले ग्वीन अनु. दिनानाथ मनोहर

निमित्ताने

राष्ट्रवाद, जमातवाद आणि स्त्रिया

३६

कमलेश बेडसे व मनोहर निकम

पुस्तक परिचय

'वंचितांचे वर्तमान' व भविष्यवेध

४२

गौतम कांबळे

धगधगत्या पॅथरचा समकालीन भूतकाळ

४५

मिलिंद कसबे

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# राष्ट्रवाद, जमातवाद आणि स्त्रिया

कमलेश  
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लेखकद्वय इतिहासाचे प्राध्यापक असून बेडसे कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय तळोदा, जि. नंदूरबार येथे तर निकम शिवाजी महाविद्यालय, सातारा येथे कार्यरत आहेत.

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१९व्या शतकापासून जमातवादी शक्तींनी आपले राजकारण विस्तारले. त्यांनी राष्ट्रवादाच्या चौकटीत परधर्मद्वेषाचे राजकारण केले. भारतातील राष्ट्रवाद आणि जमातवाद यांच्या उदय आणि विकासात जातिव्यवस्थेची भूमिका मध्यवर्ती राहिलेली आहे. दुसऱ्या बाजूला जातिव्यवस्था आणि ब्राह्मणी पितृसत्ता ह्या एकमेकांच्या सहअस्तित्वाने उभ्या असल्यामुळे स्त्रियांवरील नियंत्रण हे महत्त्वाचे बनले. त्यामुळेच जमातवादात स्त्रियांचे गौरवीकरण ब्राह्मणी सांस्कृतिक चौकटीत केले तर परधर्मातील स्त्रियांवरील हिंसा ही स्वीकृत मानली. जमातवादाचा प्रश्न हा विविध अंगाने चर्चिला गेला. विशेषतः धार्मिक मूलतत्त्ववादाच्या चौकटीमध्ये जमातवादाचा अभ्यास अनेकांनी केला. त्यांनी जमातवादी शक्ती परधर्मद्वेष कशा पसरवतात याबद्दल मांडणी केली. मार्क्सवादी चौकटीत सुद्धा जमातवादाचा अभ्यास हा हिंदू-मुस्लिम धर्माच्या चौकटीत चर्चिला गेला. त्यामुळे त्यांनी वर्गीय चौकटीतच धर्मनिरपेक्षतेची मांडणी केली. भारताचे वास्तव हे जातवर्ग आणि ब्राह्मणी पितृसत्ता यांच्या गुंतागुंतीचे आहे. त्यामुळे जमातवादाचा प्रश्न फक्त हिंदू-मुस्लिम परिघापुरता किंवा तथाकथित धर्मनिरपेक्षतेच्या चौकटीत मर्यादित ठेवून बघता येणार नाही. जमातवादाच्या संदर्भात विचार करताना जातवर्ग आणि ब्राह्मणी पितृसत्ता यांच्या चौकटीमध्ये विचार करावा लागेल. जमातवादाचा प्रश्न फक्त परधर्मद्वेषाच्या चौकटीत न बघता त्यामागे असलेली जातवर्गीय आणि स्त्रियांवरील होणारी हिंसा ही ब्राह्मणी पितृसत्तेच्या चौकटीत कशी कार्यरत असते, हे समजून घेतल्याशिवाय जमातवादाची काम करण्याची नेमकी रीत लक्षात येणार नाही. आज जमातवादी फॅसिस्ट शक्तीचे बळ हे पाशवी पद्धतीने वाढलेले असतांना त्याचा मुकाबला करणे महत्त्वाचे झाले आहे. त्यामुळे जमातवादाच्या पोटात परधर्मद्वेषाबरोबरच जातवर्गीय शक्ती तसेच स्त्रियांवरील जमातवादी हिंसेत ब्राह्मणी पितृसत्ता कशी काम करते हे समजून घेणे महत्त्वाचे आहे. त्याशिवाय जमातवादाचा प्रश्न सोडवता येणार नाही. समकालीन संदर्भात राष्ट्रवाद आणि जमातवादाबाबत कार्यकर्त्यांचे आकलन विस्तारावे त्यासाठी या महत्त्वाच्या पुस्तकाबाबत विशेष चर्चा आयोजित केली होती.

वसाहतवाद विरोधी सर्वसमावेशक राष्ट्रवादाचा वारसा जोपासणे आवश्यक - शमा दलवाई

समकालीन संदर्भामध्ये कोण राष्ट्रवादी आणि कोण राष्ट्रविरोधी



अशी चर्चा जोरदारपणे सुरू आहे. या पार्श्वभूमीवर सदर मुस्तक महत्त्वाचे आहे. भारतामध्ये राष्ट्रवादाची विचारप्रणाली ही साधारणतः १९व्या शतकामध्ये सुरू झाली. राष्ट्रवादाचा हा विचार राष्ट्रवादी चळवळी सोबतच विकसित होत राहिला. १९व्या शतकात जो राष्ट्रवादाचा विकास झाला तो ब्राह्मणवादाच्या परिघात झाला असा एक समज महाराष्ट्रात दिसतो. नलिनी पंडित यांच्या 'महाराष्ट्रातील राष्ट्रवादाचा विकास' या पुस्तकात राष्ट्रवादी चळवळ कशी विकसित होत होती याची चर्चा आली आहे. राष्ट्रवादाच्या संदर्भातले दोन विचार हे अस्तित्वात होते. एक म्हणजे सर्वसमावेशक वसाहतविरोधी राष्ट्रवाद आणि दुसरा हिंदू राष्ट्रवाद. राष्ट्रसभेचे मध्येच कार्यरत असणाऱ्या विचारवंतांनी राष्ट्रवादाचा मांडला. या चळवळीत विकसित झालेल्या टिळकांनी हिंदू राष्ट्रवादाचादेखील विचार मांडला. परंतु राष्ट्रवादी चळवळीने सर्वसमावेशक असा राष्ट्रवादाचा विचार पुढे आणला. वसाहतवादाला विरोध करत असतांना दादाभाई नवरोजी यांनी आर्थिक शोषणाचा विचार मांडून आर्थिक राष्ट्रवादाचा विचार पुढे मांडला. हा विचार हिंदू राष्ट्रवादी नसून तो सर्वसमावेशक होता. दादाभाई नवरोजी यांच्या मांडणीत जातिव्यवस्थेचा धिक्कार येत नाही, परंतु त्यांनी गरीबांना केंद्रस्थानी ठेवून आपला आर्थिक राष्ट्रवादाचा विचार मांडला. त्यानंतर न्यायमूर्ती रानडे यांचा आर्थिक राष्ट्रवादाच्या विचारामध्ये राष्ट्रवादी विचारांमध्ये धर्मावर आधारित भेदभाव नव्हता. सावरकरांनी आणि हिंदू महासभेने मांडलेल्या हिंदू राष्ट्रवादाच्या विचारापेक्षा भिन्न असा हा विचार होता. अशा राष्ट्रवादाच्या दोन विचारप्रणाली महाराष्ट्रामध्ये १९व्या शतकात विकसित होत होत्या.

आज हिंदू राष्ट्रवादाचा विचार जरी प्रभावी असला तरी वसाहतवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादाचा विचार कालबाह्य झालेला नाही. या दोन राष्ट्रवादांमध्ये आपण नेमके कोणाचे वारस आहोत, हे निश्चित केलं पाहिजे. गांधीजींनी काँग्रेसचे नेतृत्व स्वीकारल्यानंतर काँग्रेसमध्ये

आमूलाग्र बदल झाला, जनसामान्य लोकांपर्यंत काँग्रेस विकसित झाली. शेतकरी, स्त्रिया, मुसलमान हे पुढे आले. गांधींमुळे 'हरिजन सेवक संघ' स्थापन झाला आणि अस्पृश्यांच्या उद्धाराचे काम पुढे सुरू झाले.

महात्मा गांधींनादेखील स्त्रिया या कुटुंबाच्या आणि राष्ट्राच्या अधीन असाव्यात असे वाटत होते, असे मत सुप्रिया गायकवाड यांनी व्यक्त केले आहे. परंतु गांधींनी सर्वप्रथम राष्ट्रीय चळवळीमध्ये स्त्रियांना आणले. दारूबंदीचे आंदोलन तसेच सत्याग्रहामध्येदेखील कमी-अधिक प्रमाणात स्त्रियांनी भाग घेतला. समकालीन संदर्भात कोणत्याही व्यक्तीचे मूल्यमापन करत असताना त्या व्यक्तीची तत्कालीन परिस्थितीदेखील आपल्याला लक्षात घेणे आवश्यक ठरते. वसाहतवादविरोधी राष्ट्रीय चळवळ हा आपला वारसा आहे. यासंदर्भात सुमित सरकार म्हणतात की, वसाहतवाद विरोधातून जो राष्ट्रवाद पुढे आला. त्याने सर्वसामान्य माणसाला नवीन भारताचे स्वप्न दाखवले. फुलेंनी शेतकऱ्यांचा आसूडमधून शेतकऱ्यांचे शोषण मांडले, तर लोखंडे यांनी गिरणी कामगारांचे संघटन केले. याच परंपरेत उभे राहून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकरांनी दलिताना कशा पद्धतीचे राज्य पाहिजे याचा विचार मांडला. त्या अर्थाने फुले-आंबेडकर हे सुद्धा एका राष्ट्रवादी चळवळीचा भाग आहेत. हिंदू राष्ट्रवादाची मांडणी ही गतेतिहास, समान संस्कृती, आर्यांचा गौरव यावर आधारित आहे. हा एका अर्थाने ब्राह्मणी राष्ट्रवाद होता. तर वसाहतवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रीय चळवळीचा राष्ट्रवाद हा त्यामध्ये प्रौढ मताधिकार यावर आधारलेली लोकशाही, समान राजकीय हक्क, शोषण मुक्ती, अस्पृश्यताविरोध आणि समूहाच्या विकासाचे ध्येय यावर आधारित होता. वसाहतवादविरोधी राष्ट्रवाद हा राष्ट्रवादने आपल्या हिंदू राष्ट्रवादाच्या विरुद्ध होता. वसाहतवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी चळवळीतून सर्वसमावेशक राष्ट्रवाद हा विकसित झाला आणि तो विकसित होत असताना मानवतावाद आणि आंतरराष्ट्रीयवाददेखील स्वीकारतो. तर जमातवाद हा हिंदू राष्ट्रवादने विकसित

परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू । १६ ते ३१ जानेवारी २०२२ ३७



केलेला आहे, हे आपण लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे.

जमातवादी नेत्यांचा राष्ट्रवाद हा धर्मांमुळे तयार झालेला नाही. धर्म आणि राष्ट्रवाद या दोन्ही वेगवेगळ्या गोष्टी आहेत. बॅ. जीना, सावरकर हे एका अर्थाने धर्म मानत नव्हते. धर्म हे लोकांना संघटन करण्याचे हत्यार म्हणून ते वापरत होते. सामान्य लोक लोकांच्या धार्मिक भावना भडकावून त्यांच्यात परधर्माबद्दल द्वेष निर्माण करणे, त्यांचा वापर आपला राजकीय उद्दिष्टांसाठी करायचा असा त्यांचा स्पष्ट विचार राहिला आहे. हिंदू राष्ट्रवादी हिंदुत्व हा शब्द वापरतात. हिंदूंपासून हिंदुत्व हे वेगळे असते. हिंदुत्ववाद म्हटलं म्हणजे तुम्ही हिंदू धर्मापासून आपोआप वेगळे होतात. हिंदू धर्मापासून वेगळे होणे म्हणजे ज्या काही थोडाफार चांगल्या भावना असतील त्या बाजूला करून जमातवादी विचारांचा स्वीकार करणे. यासाठी हिंदुत्व ही संकल्पना हिंदू राष्ट्रवाद्यांकडून वापरली गेली. हिंदू धर्म म्हणजे हिंदुत्व नव्हे. स्वतःचं संघटन उभारण्यासाठी इतिहासाचे विकृतीकरण आणि दंगलीचं हत्यार वापरलं जातं. बाबरी मशिद उद्ध्वस्त करण्यात आली. २००२नंतर गुजरातमधल्या सत्ताधारी वर्गाचा आत्मविश्वास जबरदस्त वाढला. गुजरातमधून जो NRI बाहेर गेलेला होता त्याने मोठ्या प्रमाणात तिथल्या सत्ताधारी वर्गाला मदत केली. जमातवाद हा जातिव्यवस्था आणि पितृसत्ता यांवर आधारलेला आहे. भाजपला जे इथल्या मागासवर्गीय जनतेने मोठ्या प्रमाणात पाठिंबा देऊन सत्तेवर आणले ख्रिस्तोफर जॅफरलां यांनी त्यांच्या पुस्तकांमध्ये ओबीसींचा राजकीय सत्तेत सहभाग कसा वाढला? याविषयी सांगितलेले आहे. महाराष्ट्रात ही प्रक्रिया घडलेली नाही कारण महाराष्ट्रामध्ये मराठा समाजाची लोकसंख्या अधिक आहे. परंतु इतर राज्यांमध्ये ओबीसींना मोठ्या प्रमाणात सत्तेमध्ये स्थान देण्याचे काम भाजपाने केलेले आहे. इतकेच नव्हे, तर दलित आणि इतर जातिगटातील नेतृत्वही भाजपच्या मागे आहे. भाजपाने ओबीसी आणि दलितांना सत्तेमध्ये

सामावून घेतले आहे.

प्रत्येक जातीत वर्ग तयार झालेले आहेत, हे आपल्याला नाकारता येत नाही. सच्चर कमिशनच्या अहवालात हा उल्लेख आहे. हा वर्ग एका अर्थाने सत्ताधारी जमातवादी वर्गाकडे झुकलेला आहे. जर आपण या जातवर्गाला आपल्या परिवर्तनाच्या मित्र शक्ती म्हणून संबोधत असू, तर त्यांना आपल्या बाजूने कसा आणला पाहिजे याचादेखील आपण सर्वांनी विचार केला पाहिजे. या पुस्तकाच्या निमित्ताने एक महत्त्वाची चर्चा ही सुप्रिया गायकवाड यांनी पुढे आणली. एका अर्थाने जात आणि पितृसत्तेची जमातवादाच्या गाभ्यामध्ये नेमकी काय भूमिका असते हे त्यांनी प्रकर्षाने पुढे आणले. जमातवादी शक्तींचा पराभव करायचा असेल तर जात-पितृसत्तेच्या विरोधातील प्रबोधन करणे आवश्यक आहे, हे सुप्रिया गायकवाड यांचे आकलन महत्त्वाचे आहे.

स्त्रियांच्या कृतिशील प्रबोधनातूनच जमातवादी शक्तींचा पराभव शक्य - कॉ. धनाजी गुरव

शमा दलवाई यांनी वसाहवादविरोधी राष्ट्रवाद आणि हिंदुत्ववादी राष्ट्रवाद हा वेगळा असल्याची त्यांनी मांडणी केली. मुळातच राष्ट्रवाद ही एक संकुचित संकल्पना आहे. ती फार व्यापक आणि मानवतावादी नाही. मानवतावादाच्या नावाखाली जेव्हा जेव्हा वेगवेगळ्या संकल्पना उभ्या राहिल्या तेव्हा तेव्हा जमातवाद हा वरचढ ठरलेला आहे. हिंसा हा जमातवादाचा पाया असतो. हिंसा हे जसे जातिव्यवस्थेच्या रक्षणाचे एक हत्यार म्हणून वापरले गेले, तसेच ते स्त्रियांना गुलामगिरीत ठेवण्याचे एक हत्यार म्हणूनच वापरले गेले आहे, असे आपल्याला महात्मा फुले आणि अन्य भारतीय विचारपरंपरेतील विद्वानांच्या एकूण मांडणीवरून लक्षात येते.

शमा दलवाई यांनी जी मांडणी केली त्याचा एक अर्थ असा होतो की, स्वातंत्र्य आंदोलनाचे एक वेगळे



आकलन करणे आवश्यक आहे. राष्ट्रीय चळवळीच्या नवीन आकलनातून आपण जमातवादाच्या प्रश्नाकडे समर्पकपणे बघू शकतो. यामुळे इतिहासाची पुनर्मांडणी या निमित्ताने होऊ शकेल. शमा दलवाई यांनी वसाहतवादविरोधी राष्ट्रवादाचा वारसा स्वीकारायला लावतात, परंतु स्वतःला राष्ट्रवादी म्हणवून घेणे हे अधिक संकुचित चौकटीत अडकवून घेणे होईल.

महात्मा फुले यांची राष्ट्रवादाची संकल्पना ही 'एकमय लोक' ची होती, जी जगभर लागू होऊ शकते. परंतु डाव्यांनी फुल्यांचा वैचारिक वारसा स्वीकारला नाही. त्यांनी टिळकांची परंपरा पुढे नेली. अजूनही साम्यवादी चळवळीत टिळकांचे स्थान कमी झालेले नाही. जी राष्ट्रवादाची भाषा भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट वापरत होते त्यावर एम. एन. रॉय यांनी टीका केली, त्यांनी राष्ट्रवादाची भूमिका घातक आणि फॅसिस्ट असल्याचे ठरवले. म्हणजे एका काळात महात्मा फुले, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर, एम. एन. रॉय यांचे विचार बाजूला सारून मात्र टिळकांचे नेतृत्व साम्यवाद्यांनी स्वीकारणे हे राष्ट्रवादी संकल्पनेसोबत आपल्या मर्यादा स्पष्ट करणारे आहे.

जमातवाद आणि राष्ट्रवाद यांची सांगड ही स्त्रियांच्या दृष्टीने घातक आहे हे अनेक संदर्भासह आणि उदाहरणे देऊन गायकवाड यांनी मांडले आहे. भारतीय जमातवाद हा ब्राह्मणवादाशी जोडलेला आहे. राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसने वसाहतवादाला विरोध करण्यासाठी व जनतेचे संघटन करण्यासाठी राष्ट्रवादाचा विचार मांडला. राष्ट्रीय काँग्रेसचे नेते टिळक यांनी राष्ट्रीय राजकारणात जातीवादी भूमिका घेऊन कनिष्ठ जातींना राजकीय प्रतिनिधित्वासाठी नकार दिला होता. परंतु गांधीजींच्या नेतृत्वामुळे काँग्रेसमध्ये आणि ब्रिटिशविरोधी लढ्याच्या स्वरूपात फरक पडत गेला. स्वातंत्र्यलढ्यात साम्यवादी, शेतकरी, दलित, कामगार आणि अन्य प्रवाह गांधीजींच्या नेतृत्वाखाली एकत्र आले. काँग्रेसच्या या लढ्यातूनच धर्मनिरपेक्ष अशा लोकशाही दृष्टिकोनाचा विकास झाला. समकालीन फॅसिस्ट राजवटीचे पाळेमुळे राष्ट्रवाद

आणि जमातवादात आहेत. स्त्रियांच्या इतिहासाच्या बाबतीत इतिहासाची पुनर्मांडणी करणे किती आवश्यक आहे याची दिशा मात्र हे पुस्तक देते. स्त्री ही ब्राह्मणी धर्माची बळी आहे. इस्लाम, शीख आणि ख्रिश्चन धर्मातही स्त्रियांवर बंधने आहेत, हे लेखिकेने मांडलेले आहे. इस्लाम, बौद्ध, शीख, लिंगायत, वारकरी ह्या मानवमुक्तीच्या परंपरा म्हणून विकसित झाल्या. परंतु ज्यावेळी ह्या परंपरा राजकीय सत्तेशी जोडल्या गेल्या त्यावेळी स्त्रियांचे स्थान घसरलेले दिसते. धार्मिक प्रवाह जेव्हा सत्तेशी जोडले जातात तेव्हा ते सत्तेचे स्वरूप धारण करतात. म्हणजे जेव्हा राज्य आणि सत्ता हे शोषणाचे स्वरूप धारण करते आणि नियम आणि कायदे करून स्त्रियांवर संघटनात्मक हिंसा लादते. मनुस्मृतीसारखे कायदे त्यातूनच आलेले दिसतात.

धर्माच्या आधाराने राजकारण करणारे नेते हे धर्म मानत नाही यासाठी गायकवाड यांनी उदाहरणेदेखील दिली आहेत. नेते जमातवादी राजकारण करताना धर्माचा वेगळा अर्थ लावतात. जमातवादी शक्ती ह्या धर्माचे विश्लेषण कसे करतात ह्यावरून त्यांचा प्रतिवाद करायला हवा. या पुस्तकात हिंसेचे वहन स्त्रियांना कशा पद्धतीने केले गेले त्याचे संक्रमण कसे झाले याचे महत्त्वाचे विश्लेषण हे पुस्तक करते. याबरोबर सन १९९०नंतर स्त्रिया या दंगलीची नेतृत्व करणाऱ्या, शोषणशासनचे समर्थन करणाऱ्या म्हणून पुढे आल्या. स्त्रियाच आपल्या गुलामगिरी लादणाऱ्या शक्तींचे समर्थन करू लागतात. स्त्रियांना ब्राह्मणी पितृसत्तेच्या चौकटीत ठेवूनच हिंसेचे वाहक बनवण्यात आले, याची मांडणी या पुस्तकात नेमकेपणाने आलेली आहे. त्याबरोबर ब्राह्मणी फॅसिझम हा भारतात कसा विकसित होत गेला याचीही मांडणी आली आहे.

कुटुंबव्यवस्थेमध्ये स्त्रियांच्या स्थानाची चर्चा अधिक होणे आवश्यक आहे. सध्याची कुटुंबव्यवस्था हिंसेचे समर्थन करणारी आणि ब्राह्मणी परंपरेचे वाहक असलेली आहे. तो जोपर्यंत तिचे रूप बदलत नाही तोपर्यंत

परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू । १६ ते ३१ जानेवारी २०२२



आपल्याला स्त्रियांची गुलामी आणि पितृसत्ता संपवता येणार नाही. राजकीय सत्ता आणि स्त्रियांची गुलामगिरी यांचा जोडून विचार करणे आवश्यक आहे. ब्राह्मणी राज्य ज्या ज्या वेळेस सत्तेत आलेले आहे त्या त्या वेळेस शूद्रातिशूद्र आणि स्त्रियांची गुलामगिरी वाढलेली आहे. समकालीन राजकीय सत्ता ही लोकशाहीतील राजकीय सत्ता आहे. स्त्रियांचे स्त्रीभान जागृत करण्यासाठी एक मोहीम उघडणे आवश्यक आहे आणि हे प्रबोधन कृतिशील होणे आवश्यक आहे. त्यातूनच लोकशाहीच्या राजकीय सत्तेपर्यंत त्याची मजल जाऊ शकते. त्याशिवाय आताची जी राजकीय सत्ता जमातवाद, राष्ट्रवाद आणि स्त्रियांच्या हिंसेवर आधारित आहे. ती उलथवता येईल तेव्हाच समानतावादी विचारांची सत्ता अस्तित्वात येऊ शकते व शोषणमुक्तीतील अडथळे दूर होऊ शकतात.

ब्राम्हणी फॅसिझमचा पराभव जातवर्गीय समन्वयवादी राष्ट्रवादने नाही, तर फुले आंबेडकरांच्या जात्यंतक राष्ट्रवादने शक्य - सचिन गरुड

आजच्या काळात ब्राह्मणी भांडवली फॅसिझमची वेगवेगळी रूपे आपल्याला बघायला मिळत आहेत. या सर्वांना बिनतोड कसे उत्तर द्यावे या सर्व ध्येयातून लिहिलेलं हे पुस्तक आहे. एक वैचारिक हत्यार म्हणून या पुस्तकाकडे आपण बघितले पाहिजे. गायकवाड यांची विश्लेषण दृष्टी ही मार्क्सवाद-फुले-आंबेडकरवादी आहे. पुस्तकाच्या केंद्रस्थानी असलेला गाभा हा भारतीय जमातवादाचा विशेषतः ब्राह्मणी जमातवादाचा भेद करणाऱ्या विचारसरणीचा आहे.

स्त्रिया म्हणून जी एक कोटी वापरली आहे. त्यांनी ती पुस्तकाच्या शीर्षकस्थानी असली तरी स्त्रिया म्हणून एकसाची किंवा एकात्म कोटी गायकवाड यांनी कल्पिलेली नाही. स्त्रिया मुळातच जातीय उतरंड असेल, धर्माची उतरंड असेल त्या गतिमानतेने घडत असतात. त्यामुळे स्त्री असण्याचे आणि तिच्याबरोबर येणारी

जात, वर्ग आणि जमात या सयुक्तिक गोष्टी आहेत. कारण हिंदू ही संकल्पना वसाहतवादी काळात वेगळी रचना म्हणून उभी राहिली. वसाहतवादी पाश्चात्य अभ्यासक आणि प्राचीन भारताचा अभ्यास करणारे भारतीय प्राच्यविद्यातज्ञ यांनी हिंदू धर्म, हिंदू संस्कृती यांची एकूण मांडणी करतांना ब्राह्मणी वाङ्मयाची यांची गोळाबेरीज करून 'हिंदू' हा शब्द मांडलेला आहे. महात्मा फुले यांनी ब्राह्मणी धर्म प्रवाहाला आधुनिक भारतात सर्वात प्रथम मोठे आवाहन उभे केले. त्यांनी स्वीकारलेला दृष्टिकोन हा अवैदिक, अब्राहमणी होता. त्यावर आधारित त्यांनी नव्या राष्ट्रवादाची मांडणी केली.

काँग्रेसचा राष्ट्रवाद जात-वर्गीय समन्वयाचा राष्ट्रवाद राहिलेला आहे. न्या. रानडे, गोखले किंवा गांधीजीचा राष्ट्रवाद हा जात-वर्ग समन्वयाचा होता. त्यामुळे त्यात वरच्या वर्गाचे जातीय हितसंबंध केंद्रीय राहिले. राष्ट्रवादाचा लढा हा मागासलेला नव्हता तर तो आधुनिक मूल्ये घेऊन जात आणि वर्ग यांच्या समन्वयाशी जोडला गेला होता. या जातवर्ग समन्वयवादी राष्ट्रवादी प्रक्रियेशी जोतीबा फुले आणि डॉ. आंबेडकर यांचा प्रतिवाद होता. त्यामुळे फुले आणि आंबेडकर यांचा राष्ट्रवाद हा मुळातच कनिष्ठ जातींच्या दृष्टीने जाती आणि जमातीच्या वर्चस्वाचा विरोधात समानतेची मागणी करणारा राष्ट्रवाद होता, हे लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे. म. गांधी आणि अन्य मध्यममार्गी राष्ट्रवादी त्यांच्यापेक्षा प्रागतिक आणि वेगळी दृष्टी ही फुले आणि आंबेडकर यांच्या राष्ट्रवादामध्ये होती. त्यामुळे स्त्रीमुक्तीचा पायाभूत आशय त्यांच्या विचारप्रणालीमध्ये आहे. हे अत्यंत महत्त्वाचे सूत्र सुप्रिया गायकवाड यांच्या मांडणीमध्ये आपल्याला आलेले दिसते.

भारतातील मुस्लिम जमातवाद हा जातीच्या अंतरंगावर उभा आहे, जो मुस्लिम अश्रफांचा आहे. बांगलादेशी ओबीसी मुस्लिमांनी जीनांच्या राष्ट्रवादाला विरोध केला होता. त्यांनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली आघाडी प्रस्थापित करण्याचा प्रयत्न



केला होता. म्हणून भारतातील मुस्लिम जमातवाद हा जातीच्या अंतरंगावर उभा राहिलेला असल्याने तो बाह्यतः मुस्लिम धर्मीय जाणवत असला तरी त्याचा शक्तीस्त्रोत हा ब्राह्मणी जमातवादाचा राहिलेला आहे. टिळकांचा राष्ट्रवाद हा ब्राह्मणवाद आणि आर्यत्वाचा गौरव त्यांच्या राष्ट्रवादात होते. गांधींनी राष्ट्रवादाला नवा आयाम दिला. परंतु ते जेव्हा ग्रामस्वराज्याचा विचार करताना जातिव्यवस्थेचे समर्थन करणारे राहिले. त्यामुळे गांधीवादामधील अरिष्ट जात-वर्गांच्या समन्वयामुळे उद्भवलेले आहे.

भारतीय जमातवाद हा धर्माचाही आधार घेतो आणि त्याचबरोबर धर्मातीत व्यवस्थेचादेखील आधार घेतो. याचे एक उदाहरण म्हणजे वि. दा. सावरकर. सावरकर हे हिंदू धर्म वगैरे मानत नाही. हिंदू शब्द हा परकीय आहे हे सर्व मांडून पुन्हा ते एका सांस्कृतिक प्रभुत्वाकडे येतात. ते एक पितृभूमीचा आधार जातिव्यवस्थेला केंद्रीभूत ठेवून लावतात. आणि भू-वांशिक वैशिष्ट्य घेऊन जो राष्ट्रवाद उभा राहतो त्याचा गाभा हिंदू धर्माचा न मांडता धर्मातीत आधारावर ते घेतात. तोदेखील एक ब्राह्मणी राष्ट्रवाद आहे.

काँ. शरद पाटील यांनी आणीबाणीच्या कालखंडामध्ये एक भाकीत केले होते की, संघाच्या माध्यमातून टप्प्याटप्प्याने ब्राह्मणी भांडवली वर्चस्व प्रस्थापित होईल. हे भाकीत १९८०नंतर हळूहळू सत्य

झालेले दिसून येते. डाव्यांनी स्त्रीमुक्तीला वर्गक्रांतीचे शेपूट मानल्यामुळे जातीचा आणि स्त्रीदास्याचा संबंध उलगडून दाखवता आला नाही. पण याकाळात संघाने स्त्रियांचा विविध आघाड्यांवर वापर नेतृत्व म्हणून करून घेतलेला दिसून येतो. ओबीसी स्त्रियांना भाजपा आणि संघाच्या बाजूला वळविण्यासाठी राष्ट्रसेविकेचे मोठे योगदान राहिलेले आहे. अनेक बहुजन जमातींना आणि मध्यमवर्गीय जातींना आपल्या बाजूला वळण्यासाठी संघ-भाजपने खुली भांडवली व्यवस्था स्वीकारल्यानंतर खास मोहीम उघडलेली दिसते. नवीन भांडवलदार म्हणजे जैन बनिया यांच्या उदयामागे ब्राह्मणी फॅसिझम असलेला दिसतो. म्हणजे कापॅरिट भांडवलशाही आणि हिंदुत्व हे हातात हात घालून चालत आहेत. त्यामुळे त्याला ब्राह्मणी भांडवली फॅसिझम असे म्हटले पाहिजे.

यामुळे आपल्यापुढचे जे संकट आहे ते ब्राह्मणी भांडवली फॅसिझमचें आहे. दंगलींमध्ये स्त्रियांचे शरीर हे रणभूमी बनवून हिंसेचे एक केंद्र बनविण्यात आले आहे. हा ब्राह्मणी फॅसिझम अंत्यंत टोकाची आणि सूडाची भूमिका घेऊन पुढे येताना दिसतो. त्याच्या विरोधात कार्यकर्त्यांना एक मोठा संघर्ष करायचा आहे आणि या पार्श्वभूमीवर सुप्रिया गायकवाड यांनी 'राष्ट्रवाद जमातवाद आणि स्त्रिया' हे पुस्तक लिहून जे योगदान दिले आहे, हे महत्त्वाचे आहे.

'परिवर्तनाचा वाटसरू' ची वर्गणी भरूनही काही वर्गणीदारांना अंक मिळत नाहीत, असे आमच्या निदर्शनास आले आहे. तसेच काही वर्गणीदारांना त्यांच्या जिल्हा - शहर - पिनकोड प्रभागातील सर्व वर्गणीदारांचे अंक एकगट मिळत आहेत. सदर बाबीसाठी आम्ही पोस्टाकडे तक्रार करत आहोत. आपणही पोस्टात तक्रार करावी, ही विनंती.



४६

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साहित्य, कला, संशोधन व परिवर्तनवादी  
पुरोगामी विचाराशी बांधिलकी ठेवणारे त्रैमासिक

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वर्ष : बारावे । अंक : तिसरा  
ऑक्टोबर-नोव्हेंबर-डिसेंबर २०२१





साहित्य, कला, संशोधन व परिवर्तनवादी पुरोगामी  
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# अक्षरगाथा

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\* या अंकातील लेखांतून व्यक्त झालेल्या लेखकांच्या मतांशी संपादक, मुद्रक आणि प्रकाशक सहमत असतीलच असे नाही.

पृष्ठ क्र.३

(मुखपृष्ठ व मलपृष्ठासह या अंकाची एकूण पृष्ठसंख्या १३२ आहे)

# अक्षरगाथा

ऑक्टोबर-नोव्हेंबर-डिसेंबर २०२१

अनुक्रम

## विभाग एक : ज्ञानदीप लावू जगी

■ संत सोयराबाईचे अभंग : अर्थ नि अन्वयार्थ	डॉ. माधव पुटवाड	५
■ अखिल भारतीय मराठी साहित्य संमेलन...	प्रा. सचिन गरुड	३३
■ मुक्तिदायी चळवळीच्या बुद्धिजीवी : गेल ऑमव्हेट	प्रा. कमलेश बेडसे	३७

## विभाग दोन : तुका म्हणे झरा

■ कविता : अंकुश कदम		४१
■ बेल हुक्स : जीवन आणि लेखन	भगवान फाळके	४४

## विभाग तीन

■ मुद्रण आणि सार्वजनिकता : वासाहतिक स्थितीत धार्मिक...	प्रा. देवकुमार अहिरे	५०
■ वासाहतिक दस्तऐवज आणि जत्रा	डॉ. अनिल जायभाये	५७
■ शिवछत्रपतींचा शर्तनामा : पोर्तुगीज-मराठी...	डॉ. विनय मडगावकर	६३

## विभाग चार

■ महाराष्ट्रातील आर्थिक विचार आणि जातिप्रभुत्व	डॉ. राजू जाधव	७०
■ हवामानबदलाचा भारतातील कृषिक्षेत्रावरील परिणाम	डॉ. करमसिंग राजपूत	८०

## विभाग पाच : लेख, संशोधन, समीक्षा

■ लोककथा, मिथककथा आणि गिरीश कार्नाडांची...	डॉ. दिनेश वाघुंबरे	८६
■ नव्वदोत्तरी मराठी कादंबरी आणि चित्रपट माध्यमांतर	डॉ. सागर लटके	९२
■ क्रांतिवीर राघोजी भांगरे : आदिवासी विद्रोहाचा आद्यआविष्कार	प्रा. विलास गवारी	१०१

## विभाग सहा : भाष्य / ग्रंथ परीक्षण

■ सरता सरत नाहीय हे 'अधांतर'पण !	डॉ. रमेश साळुंखे	१०८
■ सातपाटील कुलवृत्तांत : भारतीय साहित्यातील...	डॉ. अनिल क्षीरसागर	११४
■ अरण्याहत : आतल्या आवाजाच्या कविता	प्रा. अकनाथ पगार	११९
■ टिश्यू पेपर : चुरगळून फेकलेल्या जगाचं भीषण दर्शन	डॉ. हंसराज जाधव	१२४



## मुक्तिदायी चळवळीच्या बुद्धिजीवी : गेल ऑमव्हेट

कमलेश सुभाष बेडसे

इतिहास विभाग, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय तळोदा,  
जि. नंदुरबार-४२५४१४ भ्र. ९४२०८५२१९४, ८४२१३८१७०८

गेल ऑमव्हेट ह्या मुक्तिदायी चळवळींना मार्गदर्शन करणाऱ्या बुद्धिजीवी होत्या. अमेरिकेत असताना अमेरिकेच्या युद्धखोर प्रवृत्तीविरुद्ध त्यांनी आवाज उठवला. श्रमिकांच्या बाजूने संघर्ष करण्याचा वारसा त्यांना त्यांच्या कुटुंबाकडून मिळाला होता. या पार्श्वभूमीवर त्या संशोधनासाठी भारतात आल्या. त्यांचे मुक्तिदायी चळवळीच्या लढ्यातील योगदान महत्त्वाचे होते. गेल ऑमव्हेट जेव्हा भारतात आल्या, त्या वेळी त्यांच्यासमोर वर्गविरोधी, जातीविरोधी आणि स्त्रीवादी अशा तीन मुक्तिदायी चळवळी उभ्या होत्या. त्या कालखंडातील मार्क्सवादी चळवळ ही एकप्रवाही वर्गवादी होती. कॉ. शरद पाटील यांनी एकेरी वर्गवादी मार्क्सवादी चळवळीला 'ब्राह्मणी पोथीनिष्ठ' म्हटले आहे. (पाटील शरद, १९९३:८१-८४). तर, दुसऱ्या बाजूला जातीविरोधी दलित चळवळ होती. तिसरी चळवळ ही स्त्रीवादी होती. ७०च्या दशकात स्त्रीवादी चळवळ विकसित होत होती. भारतीय समाज हा जातवर्ग आणि स्त्रीदास्याच्या शासन शोषणावर उभा आहे. त्यामुळे त्याविरोधात लढणाऱ्या मुक्तिदायी चळवळींमध्ये समन्वय साधण्याची भूमिका गेल यांनी घेतली. वर्गविरोधी आणि जातीविरोधी चळवळी एकमेकींशी फटकून राहत होत्या. या पार्श्वभूमीवर गेल ऑमव्हेट यांनी 'वासाहतिक समाजातील सांस्कृतिक बंड' हा प्रबंध लिहिला. ब्राह्मणेतर चळवळीचे

जातिसंघर्षाच्या पार्श्वभूमीवर मूल्यमापन केले. त्यामुळे त्यांचा हा ग्रंथ महत्त्वाचा राहिला. राष्ट्रवादी ब्राह्मणी प्रवाहाने ब्राह्मणेतर चळवळीला 'ब्राह्मणविरोधी', 'जातिवादी', चळवळ ठरवून अवमूल्यन केले. त्यामुळे गेल ऑमव्हेट यांनी या चळवळीचे जातवर्गाच्या सैद्धांतिक सूत्रामध्ये ब्राह्मणेतर चळवळीला उभे केले. महाराष्ट्राच्या ब्राह्मणी सांस्कृतिक सांस्कृतिक प्रभुत्वाविरोधात उभ्या राहिलेल्या ब्राह्मणेतर चळवळीच्या बंडाची पार्श्वभूमी सत्यशोधक चळवळीने तयार केली होती, याची मांडणी त्यांनी केली. त्यांची ही मांडणी जातीविरोधी आणि वर्गविरोधी चळवळीला मार्गदर्शन करणारी होती. (गेल ऑमव्हेट : १९९३).

सुरुवातीला गेल ऑमव्हेट ह्या मार्क्सवादी चळवळीत काम करू लागल्या; परंतु मार्क्सवादी चळवळीच्या वर्गविरोधी भूमिकांच्या मर्यादा त्यांना जाणवू लागल्यात. त्यामुळे नंतर त्या मार्क्सवादी चळवळीच्या एकप्रवाही वर्गवादी भूमिकेवर आणि कर्मठतेवर विधायक टीका करू लागल्यात. दलित चळवळीतील मर्यादासुद्धा त्यांना जाणवत होत्या. दलित आणि डाव्या चळवळी मुक्तिदायी होत्या, त्या शोषणाविरोधात होत्या; परंतु एकमेकींपासून फटकून वागत होत्या. गेल ऑमव्हेट यांना लक्षात आले होते की, भारतीय संदर्भात जातीविरोधी आणि वर्गविरोधी चळवळी एकत्र आल्याशिवाय शोषणाविरोधातील त्यांचा



मार्ग प्रशस्त होणार नाही. त्यामुळे त्या दोन्ही चळवळींवर विधायक टीका करून त्यांना एकत्र करण्याच्या सैद्धांतिक सूत्राची मांडणी करत राहिल्या. तसेच, जी स्त्रीवादी चळवळ उच्चजातवर्गीय अभिजनवादात अडकली होती, तिचे सैद्धांतिकीकरण गेल ऑमव्हेट यांनी शोषित असलेल्या स्त्रियांच्या मुक्तीपर्यंत भिडवले. याच कालखंडात गेल ऑमव्हेट यांची वैचारिक बैठकही पक्की झाली होती. म्हणून त्या आपल्या अभ्यासातून आणि लढ्यातून मुक्तिदायी चळवळीच्या बुद्धिजीवी म्हणून मार्गदर्शन करू लागल्यात.

गेल ऑमव्हेट यांचे संशोधन समाजशास्त्राच्या ज्ञानशाखेला मुलभूत योगदान देणारे ठरले. समाजशास्त्राच्या ज्ञानशाखेच्या चौकटीत त्यांनी जातीचा प्रश्न मध्यवर्ती बनवला. तत्पूर्वी समाजशास्त्र हे अभिजनवादी होते. त्यांनी जातीचा अभ्यास केला; परंतु तो सुट्या पद्धतीने केला. जातिव्यवस्थेच्या उतरंडीच्या रचनेत जातीचा अभ्यास केला नाही. तसेच, जात ही शोषणाची व्यवस्था असल्याच्या सैद्धांतिक चौकटीत त्यांनी जातिव्यवस्थेचा अभ्यास केला नाही. गेल ऑमव्हेट यांनी डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या समाजशास्त्रीय सैद्धांतिक चौकटीत जातिव्यवस्थेचा अभ्यास केला आणि जातीचा प्रश्न समाजशास्त्रीय ज्ञानशाखेच्या चौकटीत आंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तरावर मध्यवर्ती ठिकाणी आणला, हे त्यांचे महत्वाचे योगदान राहिले.

गेल यांचे संशोधन हे मुक्तिदायी आणि शोषणविरोधी चळवळींना गती देणारे राहिले. चळवळीच्या पायावर उभे राहून त्यांनी लिखाण केले. त्यामुळेच गेल यांचे सिद्धांत हे उत्तरोत्तर विकसित होत जाताना दिसते. मार्क्सवादी एकप्रवाही भूमिकेचा अपुरेपणा जाणवल्यामुळे त्यांना जात व वर्गाबाबत आपले सिद्धांत विकसित करावे लागले. त्यामुळेच त्यांचे सिद्धांत जातवर्गाबाबत विचार करणाऱ्या नवमार्क्सवादी सिद्धांत रचनेमध्ये स्थिरावले, हे लक्षात घेतले पाहिजे. म्हणून गेल ऑमव्हेट ह्या पारंपरिक मार्क्सवादी नव्हत्या. कॉम्रेड शरद पाटील यांनी त्यांना

‘अपारंपरिक मार्क्सवादी’ म्हटले आहे. (पाटील शरद : १९८८). त्याच कालखंडात मार्क्सवादाच्या पोथीनिष्ठेला आव्हान देऊन कॉ. शरद पाटील यांनी मार्क्स-फुले-आंबेडकरवाद (माफुआं) हे नवे तत्त्वज्ञान उभे केले. त्यांनी भारतीय इतिहासाची फेरमांडणी केली. तसेच, भारतीय इतिहासाचा बहुप्रवाही ऐतिहासिक भौतिकवाद मांडला. त्यांनी ब्राह्मणी विरुद्ध अब्राहमणी या सूत्रातून भारताच्या इतिहासातील द्वंद्व उलगडून दाखवले. शरद पाटील यांनी सुद्धा जात आणि वर्गाबाबत महत्वाची मांडणी केली होती. परंतु, गेल ऑमव्हेट आणि शरद पाटील यांच्या जात आणि वर्गाबाबत तात्त्विक भूमिका वेगवेगळ्या होत्या. नवमार्क्सवादामध्ये दोघांनी महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिले. एका बाजूला पारंपरिक मार्क्सवादी वर्गीय विश्लेषण पद्धतीतून भारताचा जातीचा प्रश्न सोडवू पाहत होते. वर्गलढे हे पुरोगामी तर जातिलढे हे प्रतिगामी असतात; जात ही भांडवलशाहीविरोधी लढ्यातून नष्ट होईल; जातिव्यवस्था ही इमल्याचा भाग असल्यामुळे भांडवलशाहीअंताच्या क्रांतीनंतर प्रबोधनाच्या माध्यमातून ती नष्ट करता येईल; तसेच, जात ही भौतिक नसून मानसिक असल्याची मांडणी मार्क्सवादी करत होते. या पार्श्वभूमीवर गेल ऑमव्हेट व शरद पाटील यांनी जातीचा प्रश्न मध्यवर्ती मानून आपले संशोधन केले. त्यामुळे पारंपरिक मार्क्सवादी पंडितांशी त्यांना प्रतिवाद करावा लागला. हा प्रतिवाद करत असताना गेल ऑमव्हेट व शरद पाटील यांच्याकडून महत्त्वपूर्ण व नवीन मांडणी होत होती.

परंतु, भारतीय संदर्भात मार्क्सवादाची पुनर्मांडणी कशी करायची, याबाबत दोघांमध्ये तीव्र मतभेद दिसतात. गेल ऑमव्हेट यांच्या मते, जात हा इमल्याचा भाग असून पाया व इमला दोन्ही एकमेकांवर प्रभाव गाजवतात. तसेच, वसाहतपूर्व काळात वर्ग अस्तित्वात होते. वर्ग हे अमृत तर जात ही मृत स्वरूपात होती. वासाहातिक काळात जात व वर्ग दोन्ही एकमेकांपासून पृथक् होतात. तर, दुसऱ्या बाजूला, शरद पाटील यांचे विवेचन गेल ऑमव्हेट यांच्यापासून भिन्न आहे. त्यांच्या



मते, जात हा पायाचा भाग आहे. भारतातील उत्पादनसंबंध, उत्पादनाची साधने ही जातिव्यवस्थाक आहेत. त्यामुळे 'वर्ग' नावाची संस्था वासाहतिक काळापूर्वी अस्तित्वात येऊ शकत नव्हती. वासाहतिक काळात वर्ग नावाची संस्था निर्माण झाली. तसेच, वर्ग हे शुद्ध स्वरूपाचे अस्तित्वात आले नाहीत, तर ते जातीच्या पोटामध्ये निर्माण झालेत, असे विवेचन शरद पाटील यांनी केले आहे. (पाटील शरद, १९९३:११३-१२७) दोघांचे जातवर्गाबाबत व इतिहासाबाबत तात्त्विक मतभेद जरी असले तरी मुक्तिदायी चळवळीसाठी ते दिशादर्शक होते. शोषणमुक्तीचा लढा पुढे नेणारे होते. (गेल ऑम्बेडट : १९८२)

दलित चळवळ ही शोषणाच्या विरोधात संघर्ष देत होती. जातिव्यवस्थेच्या विरोधात संघर्षाची भूमिका घेत होती. दलित चळवळीतून डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे प्रतीक हे स्वजात अस्मितेच्या चौकटीत प्रतिबिंबित होत होते. जातिव्यवस्थेविरोधात सांस्कृतिक लढे हे दलित चळवळीत केंद्रवर्ती होते. त्यामुळे जातिव्यवस्थेच्या विरोधात भौतिक लढे देण्याचे मार्गदर्शन त्यांनी केले. त्यामुळे जातीविरोधी असणाऱ्या दलित चळवळीला गेल यांनी जातवर्ग विरोधी असण्याच्या आंबेडकरांच्या राजकारणाचे सूत्र उलगडून दाखवले. यांनी Dalit and the democratic Revolution आणि या ग्रंथात दलित चळवळीचे क्रांतिकारकत्व सांगितले. वर्गविरोधी चळवळी ह्या ब्राह्मण्यग्रस्त असल्यामुळे आणि जातिअंत हा भांडवलशाहीच्या अंतातून होईल, असा आशावाद असल्यामुळे त्यांनी जातीचा प्रश्न सोडवू पाहणाऱ्या चळवळींना प्रतिगामी ठरवले. वासाहतिक कालखंडापासून डाव्यांनी जातीच्या प्रश्नाकडे दुर्लक्ष केले. डाव्यांनी या कालखंडात अस्पृश्यांच्या राजकीय भविष्यावर परिणाम करणाऱ्या पुणे कराराला दुर्लक्षित केले. या संदर्भात गेल ऑम्बेडट म्हणतात की, या कालखंडात डावे असमर्थ होते परंतु यापेक्षा हे महत्त्वाचे आहे की, त्यांनी जात आणि अस्पृश्यतेच्या प्रश्नाकडे सक्षमपणे लक्ष दिले नाही. (Gail

Omvedt, १९९४:१७७) डाव्यांच्या जातीच्या प्रश्नाकडे बघण्याच्या अनास्थेमुळे दलित चळवळ ही डाव्या चळवळीच्या जवळ जाऊ शकली नाही, हे गेल ऑम्बेडट यांचे निरीक्षण महत्त्वाचे आहे.

Ambedkar, towards an enlightened India या ग्रंथात गेल ऑम्बेडट यांनी डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी जात-वर्ग यांच्याविरोधातील राष्ट्रीय राजकारणासंदर्भात चर्चा केली आहे. काँग्रेस भांडवलदार आणि जमीनदारांची हस्तक होती. त्यामुळे त्याविरोधात आंबेडकर यांनी काँग्रेसविरोधी विशेषतः उच्चजातवर्गाच्या विरोधात राष्ट्रीय एकजूट उभारण्याचा प्रयत्न केला, या संदर्भात गेल यांनी विवेचन केले आहे. डॉ बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांचे क्रांतिकारकत्व त्यांनी सांगितले. परंतु, जातीविरोधी चळवळी ह्या मार्क्सवादी नेतृत्वाच्या ब्राह्मण्यग्रस्त भूमिकेमुळे आणि एकेरी वर्गवादी भूमिकेमुळे त्यांच्याशी फटकून वागल्यात. या दोन्ही चळवळी एकत्र येण्यात, मार्क्सवादी नेतृत्वाने जातीच्या प्रश्नाला बगल दिली, त्यामुळे अडथळा निर्माण होत होता, हे गेल यांचे विवेचन महत्त्वाचे आहे. (Gail Omvedt: 2008) The Dalit Liberation Movement in Colonial Period ह्या गेल ऑम्बेडट आणि पाटणकर यांच्या लेखातसुद्धा दलित चळवळीबाबत महत्त्वाचे विवेचन केले आहे. विशेषतः वासाहतिक काळात वर्ग निर्माण होण्याच्या सैद्धांतिक सूत्राचा विकास त्यांनी केला आहे. (Patankar Bharat, Gail Omvedt: 1979) Seeking Begumpura या ग्रंथात गेल ऑम्बेडट यांनी, समताधिष्ठित समाजासाठी जातीविरोधी चळवळी ह्या संघर्ष करत असतात; त्यासाठी विषमताविरहित काळाची कल्पना करतात आणि त्या दिशेने आपला संघर्ष सुरू ठेवतात, अशी मांडणी केली आहे. संत रविदास यांची 'बेगमपुरा', महात्मा फुले यांची 'बळीचे राज्य', डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांची 'प्रबुद्ध भारत' तसेच संत कबीर, अयोथी थास, पंडिता रमाबाई, पेरियार रामास्वामी यांच्या समाजबदलाच्या कल्पना समतेवर आधारित, विषमताविरहीत समाज निर्माण



करण्यासाठी प्रेरणादायी आणि मार्ग दाखवणाऱ्या आहेत, असे विवेचन गेल यांनी केले आहे. utopia हा समाजबदलासाठी महत्वाचा असतो. किंबहुना, त्यातूनच समतेवर आधारित भूतकाळाची कल्पना करून वर्तमानातील समतेसाठीचा लढा हा सुरू असतो, असे महत्वाचे विवेचन त्यांनी केले आहे. (Gail Omvedt, 2016: 12-19).

गेल यांनी Buddhism in India : Challenging Brahmanism and Caste या ग्रंथात डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांनी दिलेल्या बौद्ध धर्माच्या अभ्यासाच्या चौकटीत मांडणी केली. त्यात त्यांनी, बौद्ध धर्म हा जातिव्यवस्थेविरोधात विविध कालखंडांत महत्वाचा प्रेरणास्रोत होता; विशेषतः प्राचीन आणि मध्ययुगात बौद्ध धर्माने शोषणाला विरोध करण्यासाठी महत्वाची भूमिका पार पाडली; आधुनिक कालखंडात जातीविरोधी चळवळींना बौद्ध धर्माने जात आणि ब्राह्मणवादाविरोधात संघर्ष करण्यासाठी गती प्राप्त करून दिली, याचे विवेचन केले आहे. (Gail Omvedt: 2003)

गेल ऑमव्हेट यांचे सैद्धांतिक लेखन खूपच विस्तृत आहे. अनेक महत्वाचे विषय त्यांनी हाताळले. स्त्रीवादी चळवळीबाबतसुद्धा त्यांनी महत्वाचे लिखाण केले. अनेक महत्त्वपूर्ण पुस्तकांमधून आणि लेखांमधून त्यांची भूमिका आपल्याला समजून घेता येते. मुक्तिदायी चळवळींना त्यांच्या लेखनातून कायमच गती मिळत राहिली. जातीविरोधी चळवळी, स्त्रीवादी चळवळी आणि वर्गविरोधी चळवळीबाबत त्यांनी कायम मार्गदर्शनपर लिखाण केले. चळवळीच्या पायावर उभे राहून लिखाण केल्यामुळे त्यांचे सिद्धांतन कायम विस्तारत राहिले. त्यांच्या वैचारिक मांडणीतून आणि कार्यातून प्रेरणा घेऊन मुक्तिदायी चळवळींनी जातवर्गांताचा आणि स्त्रीमुक्तीचा-समतेचा लढा सुरू ठेवलेला दिसून येतो. चळवळीला जी गती गेल ऑमव्हेट यांनी प्राप्त करून दिली, ती महत्वाची आहे. जातीविरोधी आणि वर्गविरोधी चळवळी ह्या महत्वाच्या आहेत.

त्यांच्यातील तुटलेला संवाद जोडण्याचे काम गेल यांनी आपल्या सैद्धांतिक मांडणीतून केले. मुक्तिदायी चळवळीतील साचलेला ज्ञानव्यवहार त्यांनी अधिक प्रगल्भ केला. त्यामुळे गेल ऑमव्हेट ह्या खऱ्या अर्थाने मुक्तिदायी चळवळीच्या बुद्धिजीवी ठरतात.

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८. गेल ऑमव्हेट (१९९८) जात, वर्ग आणि लिंग/पितृसत्ताकता, भागवत विद्युत, परदेशी प्रतिमा (संपादन) अब्राहमणी स्त्रीवादी इतिहासलेखनाच्या दिशेने



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अ.क्र.	शोध आलेख का शीर्षक एवं नाम	पृ.क्र.
53	हिंदी आदिवासी उपन्यासों में चित्रित सांस्कृतिक जीवन- मनोज सामा पांडवी	184
54	रमणिका गुप्ता की हिंदी कहानियों में चित्रित आदिवासी जीवन- प्रो.संजयकुमार शर्मा / मगन गुलाब पांडवी	186
55	राकेश कुमार सिंह कृत 'पठार पर कोहरा' में आदिवासियों की दशा - प्रा. डॉ. मंजु पु. तरडेजा	189
56	सुषमा मुनीन्द्रजी की कहानियों में चित्रित आदिवासी नारी जीवन- प्रो. संजयकुमार शर्मा / भारती राजधर निकम	192
57	हिंदी काव्य में चित्रित आदिवासी नारी जीवन के विविध आयाम- सविता शिवाजी पिसाळ	195
58	हिन्दी कहानी साहित्य में आदिवासी जीवन- डॉ. योगेश झाला	198
59	हिन्दी उपन्यास साहित्य में चित्रित आदिवासी जीवन - प्रवीण शर्मा / डॉ विजय कुमार	201
60	आदिवासी जनजाति : सदियों का साहित्य- डॉ. नज़माबानु ए. मलेक	204
61	जसिन्ता केरकेट्टा की कविता में आदिवासी संवेदना- डॉ. प्रिया ए.	208
62	औपन्यासिक परिदृश्य एवं आदिवासी जीवन का यथार्थ - डॉ. भाऊसाहेब नवनाथ नवले	213
63	हिंदी कविताओं में चित्रित आदिवासी जीवन - डॉ. विजयप्रकाश ओमप्रकाश शर्मा	217
64	हिंदी आदिवासी लोक-साहित्य में नारी- डॉ. विजय सोनजें	221
65	हिंदी काव्य में आदिवासी जीवन- डॉ. प्रीति एस. सोनी	225
66	'गदल' कहानी में व्यक्त आदिवासी नारी विमर्श - डॉ. अंशुमान वल्लभ मिश्र	230





## सुषमा मुनीन्द्रजी की कहानियों में चित्रित आदिवासी नारी-जीवन

भारती राजधर निकम  
पवई फोर्च्यून सोसा. पवई विहार,  
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21वीं सदी में कहानी विधा के अंतर्गत कई सम्मान, पुरस्कार से सम्मानित सुषमा मुनीन्द्र जी मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा जिले की रहने वाली, जो विज्ञान रसायन शास्त्र में स्नातक हैं फिर भी अचरज की बात यह है कि हिंदी साहित्य के अंतर्गत एक सफल कथाकार के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है अब तक प्रायः 360 कहानियां, दो उपन्यास, 50 समीक्षा आलेख, 50 निबंध, कुछ संस्मरण, यात्रा वृत्तांत एवं लघु कथाएं लिखी है जो राष्ट्रीय स्तर की पत्र-पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित हैं हाल ही में इनका कथा संग्रह "ना नजर बुरी न मुंह काला" के लिए शैलेश मटियानी कथा पुरस्कार 2020 से सम्मानित किया गया है। प्रस्तुत कहानी संग्रह जसोदा एक्सप्रेस में किस्सागोई शैली का सफलतापूर्वक सुषमा जी ने प्रयोग किया है इस कथा संग्रह के अंतर्गत कुछ कहानियां ऐसी है जिसमें आदिवासी नारी जीवन तथा नारी की पीड़ा को प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

जसोदा एक्सप्रेस कथा संग्रह में दस कहानियां जिनमें अलल टप्पू और दर्द हि जिसकी दास्तां रहीं आदिवासी जीवन तथा आदिवासी नारी का जीवन चित्रण है। दर्द ही जिसकी दास्तां रही इस कहानी के अंतर्गत हरबो नामक आदिवासी स्त्री जिसकी शादी 13 वर्ष की आयु में हुई थी और पति दौलत कौल की आयु 25 साल थी तब वह गौना होकर रतहरि गांव से बगहा आयी। श्याम सक्त चेहरे वाली हरबो बड़ी मेहनती और अन्याय के प्रति आवाज उठाने वाली नारी हैं। "रतहरि में गोबर बीनते, लाल साहब की शहर साफ करते, जंगल से जलावन लाते, हाथ भर लंबा चार (घास) काटते हुए हरबोने इतना कुछ देख सुन लिया था कि फिर जो देखा वह बिन रूप से और तरीके के साथ दोहराव लगता रहा "१। हरबो एक ऐसी नारी है जो परिवार चलाने के लिए हमेशा तत्पर रहती हैं उसके जेहन में कुछ बातें हैं कि घर चलाने के लिए अन्न संग्रह करना, भूख लगती है तब कुछ सोच नहीं पड़ता पेट काट चोरी कर मांग कर उधम कर अनाज एकत्र करती हैं। खेत में काम करते हुए चुपके से तिल्ली, सरसों, मसूर, चना, जवा जो मिलता सबकी नजर बचाकर पाव आधा पाव झूले में बुलाती और मिट्टी के छोटे घरों में संग्रह करते जवा चना भुज कर सत्तू बंधाती। तिल्ली- गुड़ के लड्डू बांध बच्चों का स्वाद बना देती हैं और सड़क निर्माण कार्य में जाती तो सीमेंट चुरा लाती "२

हरबो का पुत्र छंगा की पत्नी गर्भवती है और छंगा गर्भवती पत्नी को छोड़कर कहीं चला जाता है। अब घर में हरबो और कलसी दोनों एक दूसरे का सहारा बनकर रहती हैं गांव के सवर्ण जाति का युवक तेजबली की हरबो की ज़मीन पर नजर है। ज़मीन पाने के लिए तेजबली हरबो तथा कलसी को धमकाता है कि वह जमीन सस्ते में बेच दें लेकिन हरबो उसकी एक बात नहीं मानती, तेजबली के पिता रामबली ने भी युवावस्था में हरबो से ज़मीन हड़पने की बहुत कोशिश की और हरबो और उसके परिवार को बहुत प्रताड़ित किया। लेकिन हरबो न्याय पाने के लिए अगर किसी को मरना भी पड़े तो मार सकती हैं। हर बुक की बहू कल से गर्भवती है इसलिए बहू की देखभाल करना खुद जानती है आज के समाज के लिए यह बड़ी सीख है कि सास बहू में कैसा रिश्ता होना चाहिए। हरबो बहु कलसी से कहती है कि "कलसी तै लड़कहाई (गर्भवती) हय मेहनत मजदूरी न कर हम कुछ हो परबंद करब।"३

गांव के किस व्यक्ति ने हरबो को सलाह दी की पार्षद को समस्या बताएं, पार्षद से विनती करने जाती है और बगीचे की साफ सफाई कर देती है पार्षद की पत्नी ने सब सुना और हरबो को काम दिया "अम्मा हमारी गाय की सेवा करो और सब्जी भाजी लगाओ, कुछ कमा लोगी, तुम्हें सब्जी भाजी का भी सहारा होगा "४ हरबो पार्षद की पत्नी को तेजबली की करतूत बताती है पार्षद की पत्नी नलिनी सलाह देती है की कलेक्टर एसपी को पेशानी बताओ और उसके खिलाफ रिपोर्ट लिखा हो लेकिन हरबो एक आदिवासी महिला है और उनकी रिपोर्ट कोई नहीं लेता।

हरबो जब घर पहुंचती है तो तेजबली कलसी को छेड़ता है बुरी नजर डालता है वह कलसी से कहता है की "डोकरिया से कह ज़मीन दे वरना कलसी से तुझे उठवा लूंगा " ५। हरबो कलसी को आधार तिथि है कि घबराना नहीं दिनों के बाद तेज पर ही





फिर से हर बुके घर जाता है इस बार वह कलसी पर जोर जबरदस्ती करता है हर्ब तेजबली का प्रतिकार करती है बहू कलसी को उसकी चपेट से छोड़ती है तेजबली से हाथापाई भी करती है, चुल्हे की जलती लकड़ी से तेजबली को मारती है कलसी भी उसे मारती है हर्बो नहीं जानती तेजबली कलसी के वार से मरा या उसकी। तेजा को मारते हुए कहती है "जमीनों तोर, कलसी तोर, ओर तब या जमीन नहीं, जंगल रहा, हम आदिवासी जमीन को जमीन बनाएं" ..हर्बो पुलिस थाने में कहती है..." हम ने मारा पतु की इज्जत लेत रहा..." ६ यही बयान कचहरी में दिया।

हर्बो ने बहुत दुख झेले हैं। बात उस समय की है जब हर्बो का पति दौलत कोल से मिठुआ 1 साल की बेटी थी दौलत कोल क्षय रोग से पीड़ित है तेज बुखार में काम नहीं कर पाता था, इसलिए गृहस्थी चलाने के लिए हर्बो सड़क के काम करने के लिए जाती है हर्बो की सास नाती को नहीं संभालती थी इसलिए हर्बो मिठुआ को काम पर ले जाती थी 2 किलोमीटर पैदल घर पहुंचने में अंधेरा होने लगता था सास ने दौलत को झूठी बातें बता कर गुस्सा चढ़ाया दौलत हर्बो के चरित्र पर शक कर उसे मारने लगा।

" ठेकेदार से हंसी -दिल्लगी करते हए, ..ओहिन से ओन्हा दना मांग..." ७ खटिया में छिपी दराती निकाली और एक वार हर्बो की दाहिने छाती पर किया और दूसरी वार में छाती कटकर नीचे गिरी। वेदना से रक्तपात हर्बो मूर्छित हो गई आस-पड़ोस के लोगों ने उसके मायके भेजा और फिर सरकारी अस्पताल में भर्ती कर दिया। इस प्रसंग से सुषमाजी ने पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृति का स्त्री पर किए अत्याचार को दर्शाया है।

सालों बाद दमलत हर बुक को लेने आता है लेकिन वह जाने से मना कर देती है यहां सुषमा जी ने नारी स्वाभिमान की भावना को दर्शाया है सरसों के फुआ और फुफा उनके गांव लेकर जाता है वहां पापा के साथ काम करने वाला पंचा जिसे बेबी छोड़ दिया है। पंचा हर्बो के लिए शादी का प्रस्ताव रखता है, हर्बो कहती है " हमार विपदा सुना, फिर फैसला करा" तब पंचा कहता है " तोर फूफा किस्सा बता दहीस हय !" ८

हर्बो राजी होइ जा मिठुआ का हम अपनी बिटिया मानत तै बहुत अत्याचार सहे हम ! "पंचा ने हर्बो को देखकर यह मान लिया की ये मेहनत करने वाली महिला है दिमाग से सजग, आंखों को चौकन्ना रखती हैं

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सालों बाद दौलत हर्बो को लेने आता है लेकिन वह जाने से मना कर देती है यहां सुषमा जी ने नारी स्वाभिमान की भावना को दर्शाया है सरसों के फुआ और फुफा उनके गांव लेकर जाता है वहां पापा के साथ काम करने वाला पंचा जिसे बेबी छोड़ दिया है। पंचा हर्बो के लिए शादी का प्रस्ताव रखता है, हर्बो कहती है " हमार विपदा सुना, फिर फैसला करा" तब पंचा कहता है " तोर फूफा किस्सा बता दहीस हय ! ८

हर्बो राजी होइ जा मिठुआ का हम अपनी बिटिया मानत तै बहुत अत्याचार सहे हम !" ९ पंचा ने हर्बो को देखकर यह मान लिया की ये मेहनत करने वाली महिला है दिमाग से सजग, आंखों को चौकन्ना रखती हैं

कुल गांव में 4 -6 दूरी पर मढ़ैया थी गांव में केवल 7 -8 घर होंगे। उंची जाति वाले, आदिवासीयों की जमीन फोकट में ही हड़प जाते हैं लेकिन शासन द्वारा आदिवासियों को जब जमीन बांटी जाती है तब गांव का ब्राह्मण रामबली जो ऑयल मिल का मालिक है लेकिन सरकार के सामने फटी बनियान पहनकर खुद को आदिवासी के कहता है और हर वो और पंचा और सरसों को साक्षी बनाता है और सरकार से जमीन हड़प ता है इस प्रकार की विचित्र स्वार्थी लोग जिनकी वजह से आज भी जरूरतमंदों को न्याय नहीं मिलता। आदिवासी समाज में शिक्षा का अभाव है। विज्ञान से ज्यादा बाबा, तैतीस पर अधिक विश्वास है। सुषमा मुनींद्र जी द्वारा लिखित अललटप्पू आदिवासी विमर्श पर आधारित कहानी है जिसमें गुंजन नाम की 5-6 वर्ष की लड़की जिसे अपनी दादी गल्लाबाई द्वारा बेचा जाता है गल्लाबाई गुम्मन को निरंजना के घर काम पर लगा दी है निरंजना इस छोटी सी बच्ची को काम पर

रखने से मना करती है लेकिन गल्लाबाई प्रशिक्षण देती है की साफ सुथरा काम कैसे करें इसका मैंने इसे प्रशिक्षण दिया है गल्लाबाई के मुँह में गालियों का अभिषेक होता है। निरंजना गुम्मन को काम पर रख तो लेती है लेकिन स्कूल में भी भेजती है गुम्मन दिखने में सुंदर है सांवली लेकिन बोलने में तो तू ही है इसलिए निरंजना को उसकी चिंता होती है गुम्मन निरंजना को अम्मा जी कहती है वह सारी बातें बताती है जितनी सारी चोरी गला भाई ने निरंजना के घर में ही है गल्लाबाई को चोरी, दारू पीने की आदत है गल्लाबाई मिस्तरी के साथ दारू पीती है मिस्तरी का काम गल्लाबाई द्वारा मिली लड़कियों को बेचता है। व्यक्तित्व गालियां देना कहीं अगर काम नहीं मिला उस समय भीख भी मांगना मैं उसे कोई शर्मिंदगी महसूस नहीं होती गुम्मन को निरंजना का घर बहुत पसंद है निरंजना गुम्मन को बहुत लाड प्यार करती हैं। पढ़ने की सलाह देती हैं। निरंजना का पति एकनाथ कहता है कि "बाल श्रम प्रतिबंध अधिनियम 16 व्यवसाय और 65 प्रक्रियाओं में 14 साल की से कम आयु के बच्चों को काम पर लगाने में प्रतिबंध है" १० घरेलू नौकर के रूप में कामनी सिद्ध प्रक्रिया है गुम्मन नहीं जानती कि मालिक और मालकिन में क्या संबंध है लेकिन फिर भी उसने अपनी समझदारी से कहा "मम्मादी थरकार(सरकार) आपथे पुथे गुम्मन थे काम क्यों कलाती है, तब कह देना गुम्मन हमाली ललकी है..!" ११ निरंजना ने गुम्मन को नये पुराने क्लीप, बेल्ट, ब्लैटर, चप्पल ये सारी चीजें वह गेरीज में रखती हैं उसे भय है कि उसकी बुआ की लड़कियां मनी और मंझली चुरा लेगी।

गल्लाबाई को संदेह है कि अगर निरंजना मालकिन गुम्मन को पढ़ना लिखना सिखाएगी तो वह उसका(गल्लाबाई)का कहना नहीं मानेगी। एक दिन खुद गल्लाबाई निरंजना से कहती हैं कि किसी लड़के के साथ भाग गयी। निरंजना को पता है कि वह झुठ बोल रही हैं गुम्मन तोतली है, बोली है लेकिन चालाक नहीं है। एक दिन मनी को निरंजना गुम्मन के बारे में पुछती है तब मनी कहती हैं कि "आजी ने उसे पता नहीं कहाँ बेच दिया....मिस्तरी कभी कभी आजी के साथ बैठकर दारू पिया है। वहीं बता रहा था कि गुम्मन तोतला कर बोलेगी तो खुश हो जाएंगे। इसलिए दो हजार ज्यादा दिलाया हूँ। मम्माजी मिस्तरी बहुत बदमाश है !" १२

चंद पैसों के लालच में एक बच्ची बेचना कहा का न्याय है। सुषमाजी ने जसोदा एक्सप्रेस कहानी संग्रह में दर्द ही जिसकी दास्तां रही और अललटप्पू दोनों कहानीयां आदिवासी नारी जीवन का यथार्थ चित्रण करती हैं।

संदर्भ

१-जसोदा एक्सप्रेस (कथा संग्रह) पृ १२५

२-वहीं पृ १२५

३-वहीं पृ १४१

४-वहीं पृ १४१

५-वहीं पृ १४२

६-वहीं पृ १४३

७-वहीं पृ १२७

८-वहीं पृ १२९

९-वहीं पृ १२९

१०- अललटप्पू (कथा संग्रह) पृ ३२

११- वहीं पृ ४२

१२- वहीं पृ ४४





## हिंदी साहित्य में आदिवासी विमर्श



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अ.क्र.	शोध आलेख का शीर्षक एवं नाम	पृ.क्र.
53	हिंदी आदिवासी उपन्यासों में चित्रित सांस्कृतिक जीवन- मनोज सामा पाडवी	184
✓ 54	रमणिका गुप्ता की हिंदी कहानियों में चित्रित आदिवासी जीवन- प्रो. संजय कुमार शर्मा / मगन गुलाब पाडवी	186
55	राकेश कुमार सिंह कृत 'पठार पर कोहरा' में आदिवासियों की दशा - प्रा. डॉ. मंजु पु. तरडेजा	189
✓ 56	सुषमा मुनीन्द्रजी की कहानियों में चित्रित आदिवासी नारी जीवन- प्रो. संजय कुमार शर्मा / भारती राजधर निकम	192
57	हिंदी काव्य में चित्रित आदिवासी नारी जीवन के विविध आयाम- सविता शिवाजी पिसाळ	195
58	हिन्दी कहानी साहित्य में आदिवासी जीवन- डॉ. योगेश झाला	198
59	हिन्दी उपन्यास साहित्य में चित्रित आदिवासी जीवन - प्रवीण शर्मा / डॉ. विजय कुमार	201
60	आदिवासी जनजाति : सदियों का साहित्य- डॉ. नज़माबानु ए. मलेक	204
61	जसिन्ता केरकेट्टा की कविता में आदिवासी संवेदना- डॉ. प्रिया ए.	208
62	औपन्यासिक परिदृश्य एवं आदिवासी जीवन का यथार्थ - डॉ. भाऊसाहेब नवनाथ नवले	213
63	हिंदी कविताओं में चित्रित आदिवासी जीवन - डॉ. विजयप्रकाश ओमप्रकाश शर्मा	217
64	हिंदी आदिवासी लोक-साहित्य में नारी- डॉ. विजय सोनजें	221
65	हिंदी काव्य में आदिवासी जीवन- डॉ. प्रीति एस. सोनी	225
66	'गदल' कहानी में व्यक्त आदिवासी नारी विमर्श - डॉ. अंशुमान वल्लभ मिश्र	230



## रमणिका गुप्ता की हिंदी कहानियों में चित्रित आदिवासी जीवन

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आदिवासी लोग अपनी अस्मिता एवं अस्तित्व को बचाने के लिए अपना जीवन व्यतीत कर रहा है। कहीं व्यक्तिस्तर पर तो कहीं सामूहिक स्तर पर संघर्षमय जीवन जी रहे हैं, आज जीवन के मूल्य बदल रहे हैं आर्थिक, शारिरिक, राजनैतिक जीवन जीने समय में शोषणका सामना करना पड़ रहा है। आदिवासी समाज अपनी भाषा संस्कृति और सम्मान के लिए जीवन संघर्ष कर रहा है। आदिवासी दो तरह का जीवन जी रहे हैं, एक जल जंगल जमीन को बचाने का दूसरी ओर रोजगार पाना तथा रोजगार बचाने का संघर्ष आज आदिवासी लोग लड़ रहे हैं। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रही उसी जीवन को उजागर करती हुई रमणिका गुप्ता की “बहू-जुटाई” कहानी संग्रह सन 2010 में प्रकाशित हुआ है। आदिवासी जनजीवन की महत्वपूर्ण दस्तावे जमाना जाता है।

रमणिका गुप्ता जी का हिंदी समकालीन कहानीकारों में हस्ताक्षर के रूप में अपनी पहचान बनाई हुई है। बहू-जुटाई कहानी संग्रह में ‘चंदा मर नहीं सकती’ कहानी चर्चा का पात्र बनी हुई है निवासी जनजीवन व्यतीत करने वाली गोंड जाति की चंदा की कहानी अनोखी है। चारों तरफ जीवन के पीड़ाओं के चलते शोषण का शिकार बन जाने के बाद सोचती हैं। “इतने बरस मैंने क्यों सहा वह जुलूम? क्यों गवाएं जिंदगी के वे सुनहले बरस वे चांदी-से क्षण-वह वे अनमोल घड़ियां जो मैंमणिक के साथ बिता सकती-थी, क्यों इतनी देर लगी मुझे मुक्त होने का निर्णय लेने में क्यों?”<sup>1</sup> चंदा का जीवन बहुत ही संघर्षमय रहा है। आदिवासी गोंड जाति में उसका जन्म होता है उसे गैर आदिवासी चंदन नाम का व्यक्ति उसे कोई बच्चा नहीं होने के कारण चंदा को गोद लेता है जब चंदन मर जाता है, तब चंदा को सामाजिक जीवन में आर्थिक जीवन में संघर्ष का शोषण का सामना करना पड़ता है, उसीका शिकार चंदा बन जाती है और अपनी पूरी जवानी लूटा देती है। चंदा और मणिक दोनों दंपति है उसका जीवन सुखमय चल रहा था। चंदन की मृत्यु हो जाने के बाद उनकी जगह पर चंदा को कोयला खदानों में नौकरी मिल जाती है। उसके साथ में आर्थिक शोषण किया जाता है उनके पास जो पैसा होता है उसको वह मुंशी उदय सिंह जैसे ठेकेदार जो है वह पैसा हड़प लेते हैं परंतु उसको नौकरी निभाना बहुत ही मुश्किल है, और वह गीदड़ की तरह चंदा पर नजरें जमाए हुए हैं। “जिस चंदा की बदौलत पैसा मिलता है अगर मैं उस चंदा को ही हथिया लूं तो, सब दौलत मेरी हो जाएगी”<sup>2</sup> मुंशी उदय सिंह जैसे लोग आज भी आदिवासी समाज के लोगों का आर्थिक शोषण करते हुए दिखाई देते हैं, यह एक बड़ी समस्या बनी हुई है, कभी धर्म के नाम पर तो कभी आर्थिक के नाम पर उसमें आदिवासी जनजीवन व्यतीत करने वालों का ही शोषण किया जाता रहा है।

चंदा का पति मणिक भी कोयला खदानों में नौकरी करता है। एक दिन मुंशी उदय सिंह मणिक के घर जाता है, और मणिक को बाहर मुर्गा और शराब लेने के लिए भेज दिया जाता है। उस समय घर में चंदा अकेली रहती हैं, उसका गैर फायदा उदय सिंह उठाते हैं और उसका दैहिक शोषण करता है। उसी समय यह जो दृश्य है, उसे मणिक भी देखता चंदा के मन में कोई ऐसे विचार जो है वह मन में आते हैं “चिल्लाएंगी तो क्या कहेंगे लोग? फिर उदय बाबू कल ही शिकायत कर देगा। हाजिरी बंद हो जाएगी। क्या खाएंगी वे लोग? कैसे पालेंगे लेंगे परिवार को? मणिक की नौकरी भी खा जाएगा वह यह चोट्टा”<sup>3</sup> चंदा और मणिक दोनों चुप इसलिए है कि उनकी नौकरी है वह भी चली जाएगी और उनके पास और दूसरा रास्ता नहीं था जमीन नहीं थी और गुजारा कहां से किया जाएगा इसी चलते वे दोनों दंपति जुल्मों को सहते रहे हैं। इस तरह के किस्से आज भी आदिवासी समाज में घटित हो रहे हैं, यह प्रश्न उपस्थित हो रहा है की क्या? आर्थिक तंगी के चलते नौकरी बचाना अपने आप में बड़ी समस्या है। इसीलिए वे उनका विरोध नहीं कर पाते हैं आदिवासी लोगों के पास अगर जमीन होती रोजगार होता तो क्या वे विरोध नहीं कर सकते थे, कर सकते थे पर वैसा उनके पास कुछ नहीं था। यह स्थिति आज भी दयनीय बनी हुई है, चंदा जैसी नारी के पास सब कुछ होता है नौकरी होती है सुखी परिवार होता है, परंतु



गैर आदिवासियों के बीच रहकर नौकरी बचाना मुश्किल हो जाता था और इसी चलते दैहिक शोषण का शिकार बन जाती हैं। अपने पति रिश्ते और प्रेम आदि को त्याग कर अपनी नौकरी बचाती हैं वह, इसलिए बचाना चाहती हैं कि, डेढ़ वर्ष हड़ताल की थी उसके बाबा और ससुर ने कैसे उन्हें नौकरी दे सकती है और इसी के चलते वे कहती हैं। “सारी उमिर तू लूटलेले हमनी के मोर मर्द भीछुड़ायदिल! ऊकर (उसकी) जिनगीवीरान कर देल हम तोबरबाद हो गेल। आखिर ईनौकरी बचावे खातिर ही तोहमनी दोनों जनी मरद तोरकाबू में रहेके गछले (मंजूर किए) अबई नौकरी फिन तू आपन बेटा खातरमांग रहल हैतो हमर बेटा, जब बड़हो जैबतो केने(कहां) जैते? तू आपन नौकरी काहे ना यदे देत हैं आपन बेटा के? ना! ई नायहो सकता।”<sup>4</sup>

किस प्रकार आज आदिवासी समाज के लोगों का शोषण किया जा रहा है, वह जीता जागता उदाहरण ‘चंदा मर नहीं सकती’ कहानी की नायिका चंदा है। चंदा के पति मणिक भी बड़ा कदम उठा सकता था, परंतु आर्थिक तंगी होने के कारण वह चुप बैठता है और चंदा भी मणिक बचपन से ही चंदा का रक्षण करता रहा था, चंदा से शादी हुई और अपनी चंदा को भी नहीं खोना चाहता था। चंदा अपने पति के लिए दूसरी औरत विवाह करके लाती हैं। चंदा से यह रहा नहीं जाता कि उसके आंखों के सामने उदय सिंह चंदा का शारीरिक शोषण करता रहेयह बुरा लगता है, लेकिन करे तो दोनों क्या? कर सकते हैं वे गरीब आदिवासी है उसी कारण जो गैर आदिवासी लोग हैं उदय सिंह जैसे ठेकेदार मुंशी शोषण करते रहते हैं। चंदा ऐसी चुंगल में फंस जाती है कि, वहाँ से निकलना मुश्किल बन गया है। अपनी सौत के ऊपर भी मुंशी गड़ाए आंखे बैठा था और चंदा अपनी जवानी, पति, प्रेम सब त्यागने के बाद भी अपनी नौकरी बचानी मुश्किल होती जा रही है। अतः चंदा भी आखरी पड़ाव परयह तय करती हैं, और असंभव कदम उठा लेती “हूं हूं मारल हूंमोला हूं मौला मरदमारले। फांसी देयदेबमोर के! ऊ अपन बेटा के हमरी नौकरी देबे खोजरहलनी हीतो हमर नौकरी खायके धमकी देत रह साकिनक (कितना) सह पारती? हम मार देले हैं उकरा! ऊहमर बाहिनी पर भी बुरी नज़र रखतरहा! हमराके लूटासे लूटा, अब हम अपन बाहिनी के भला कैसनसौपसकतहै उसको? सो हूंमारदेलेके उकारा! अब हम वोकरबेटातोआपनबापके नौकरीपायजाबनाहूं फांसीचढ़जाबते कायहोत! मार बेटा तो मोर पाय”<sup>5</sup> चंदा ने कभी ऐसा नहीं सोचा होगा कि हमें कभी इस तरह काजीवन में सामना करना पड़ेगा परंतु जीवन में इस प्रकार लड़ना वह अपने आप में एक बड़ी बात होती है वह चंदा में दिखाई देती है, वह अपने आप से जिंदगी से समझौता करती हैं। आदिवासी जीवन ऐसा है कि, जंगल में रहने के कारण आर्थिक एक बड़ी समस्या मानी जाती रही है, क्योंकि उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं होता ऐसे में वे अपना गुजारा करने के लिए जंगल से लकड़ीकाटकरशहरों में बिकने के लिए आते हैं। रमणिका गुप्ता के शब्दों में कहें तो “आदिवासी प्लेटफार्म के दोनों तरफ लकड़ी के बड़े-बड़े गट्टर बड़े-बड़े कुंदे बल्ले और तानो के गोलाकार टुकड़ेखड़े रखे हुए थे”<sup>6</sup> रमणिका गुप्ता जी के साहित्य में आदिवासी जीवन जो है वह बिखरा पड़ा हुआ है, क्योंकि उन्होंने आदिवासी लोगों के साथ कुछ समय तक रही हैं उनके जीवन मूल्यों को समझा है। उसका ही चित्रण अपने कहानियों में देखने को मिलता है। जंगली लकड़ियों का गट्टर और कोयला के कट्टे आदि बेचकर अपना गुजारा करते हैं, वह रेल गाड़ी में लेकर लोगों को बेचते हैं। “रोज तो आठ आनाएक आदमी परतीभराही लेवे हो, तो आइजकाहेले रोककरहल है? का खाय के जीयबहमनीसब”<sup>7</sup> झारखंड के आदिवासियों का संघर्ष का दास्तान है। बहु जुटाई कहानी संग्रह उसने किस प्रकार जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, आदिवासी लोग उसका दस्तावेज है। आज आदिवासी लोग शहरीकरण और विस्थापन के शिकार बनते जा रहे हैं वह मजबूर हो गए हैं इसीलिए वह कोयला लकड़ी आदि को बेचने में विवश हो रहे यह कह सकते हैं कि आज झारखंड पूरी दुनिया को उर्जा प्रदान कर रहा है लेकिन आदिवासी लोगों में विस्थापन की शिकार होते जा रहे हैं “दरअसल ऐसी कूटनीतिक चालों से अनभिज्ञ रहा यह आदिवासी समाज जो, सदियों पहले ठगा गया पराजित हुआ और जंगलों में रहने को मजबूर हुआ। आज विकास के नाम पर उसे उन जंगलों से भी खदेड़ने की साजिश जोर पकड़ रही हैं”<sup>8</sup> आज भी बहुल आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विकास के नाम पर विभिन्न कोयला खदानोंका सरकारीकरण एवं विभिन्न परियोजनाएं के चलते आदिवासी की जमीन रोजगार बचाते बचाते जीवन संघर्ष में बन गया है, यह एक बड़ी समस्या उभर कर सामने आ रही है, यह एक निंदनीय बात है। “कौन सा रोजगार दे ले है सरकार? जमीन है ही नहीं परिवार ढेरबढ़गेलजंगल में जोत-कोडबंदहोगेला। पुराण बखत, मेंतोहमनी सब परिवारबढ़लेपरजंगल की जमीनजोत-कोडके खेतवालेत रहे अबवो उपर भी रोकलगा देलै है सरकार। सभै चीज खातिर सहर में आए केपड़े है। बिहन (बीज) खातिर भी, खाद खातिर भी, बेचे खातिर भी बाजार करे खातिर भी और रोजगार खोजे खातिर भी। अब तो जहान सभै जंगल उजड़ने जात है गांव भी सून होगेला सभैजनी-मरदराँची में बस ले खोजें है। नयका-नयका कारखाना खोलत है सरकार। आने-आने देस ते मजुरा आले

है। हमनीके सबजगा-जमीन सरकार ले लेल है, नौकरियों न देल है। अब सहरवालों, सरकारवालों सरकार वालों के पेटकी भट्टीमा आगझों के खातर, गाँव के चूल्हा बुजल (बूझ) जाय हैं।" 9

रमणिका गुप्ता ने संवेदना एवं सहानुभूति प्रकट करते हुए अपने साहित्य में आदिवासी समाज का जीवन का चित्रण किया है। वह आज भी मार्मिक लगता है, बहू-जुठाई कहानी संग्रह में 'चंदामर नहीं सकती' और जिन्दा रहने के लिए यह कहानियाँ शोषित, पीड़ित आदिवासी लोगों की जीवन की व्यथा को चिरती हुई है मानी जा सकती हैं।

**संदर्भ ग्रंथ**

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4. वही पृ. 56
5. वही पृ. 60
6. बहू-जुठाई कहानी संग्रह रमणिका गुप्ता शिल्पायन पब्लिशर्स एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स प्रकाशन शाहदरा दिल्ली प्रथम संस्करण 2010 पृ. 116
7. वही पृ. 117
8. आदिवासी एवं संस्कृति (सं) विशाला शर्मा, दत्ता कोल्हारे, आदिवासी चेतना, साहित्य और संस्कृतिका मूल्यांकन लेख, से, स्वराज प्रकाशन दरयागंज नई दिल्ली प्रथम संस्करण 2015 पृ. 38
9. बहू-जुठाई कहानी संग्रह रमणिका गुप्ता शिल्पायन पब्लिशर्स एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर्स प्रकाशन शाहदरा दिल्ली प्रथम संस्करण 2010 पृ. 123, 124





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**अतिथि संपादक**

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## Index

Sr.No	Title of the Paper & Author's Name	Pg.No
1	मीराकांत की 'गली दुल्हनवाली' कहानी संग्रह में नारी चेतना की सार्थक तलाश- डॉ. राजेंद्र उमेकर	07
2	'यमदीप' उपन्यास में चित्रित किन्नर और नारी विमर्श- डॉ. अरुण घोरे	09
3	'समय सरगम' उपन्यास में चित्रित वृद्ध जीवन की त्रासदी - डॉ. अनिल साळुंखे / अमोल मोरे	12
4	स्त्री अस्मिता की तलाश करती आत्मकथा-'अन्या से अनन्या'- प्रो. डॉ. रणजीत जाधव	15
5	'सेज पर संस्कृत' उपन्यास में सामाजिकता-प्रो.डॉ. जिजाबराव पाटील	18
6	मानवीय रिश्तों की उलझन - 'अन्या से अनन्या' - डॉ. संजय विक्रम ढोडरे	21
7	'आवां' उपन्यास में चित्रित नारी विमर्श के विविध आयाम- डॉ. महेंद्र रघुवंशी	24
8	निर्मला पुतुल के काव्य में आदिवासी स्त्री जीवन -डॉ. गौतम कुवर	27
9	हिम्मतवाली इपिल -प्रो. डॉ. जयश्री गावित	32
10	'जहानू' एक आत्मनिर्णयात्मक उपन्यास- डॉ. गजानन चव्हाण	34
11	चित्रा मुद्गल की कहानियों में दाम्पत्य जीवन की समस्याएँ -डॉ. अल्पेशभाई एच. गामीत	37
12	'किन्नरों के अछूते जीवन का मर्मस्पर्शी चित्रण : यमदीप' - डॉ. अशोक शामराव मराठे	39
13	मैत्रेयी पुष्पा के उपन्यासों में नारी चिंतन- डॉ. अभयकुमार रमेश खैरनार	42
14	क्लिनिकल ट्रायल के शिकार मरीजों और उनके परिवार की मर्मांतक पीड़ा का परामर्श 'गिनी पिग्स'.... डॉ. विजय एकनाथ सोनजे	45
15	दलित नारी की शोषण मुक्ति की गाथा - 'शिकंजे का दर्द' - डॉ. सुनीता एन. कावळे	48
16	मीनाक्षी स्वामी कृत "भूभल" उपन्यास में कानून व्यवस्था बनाम जन-चेतना -डॉ. मृगेन्द्र राय	51
17	21वीं सदी के हिंदी साहित्य में महिला विज्ञान लेखिका- सत्य नारायण प्रसाद	55
18	21वीं सदी में चित्रा मुद्गल की कथा-यात्रा- डॉ. दिनेश प्रसाद साह	59
19	सूर्यबाला के साहित्य में अभिव्यक्त नारी चेतना- डॉ. आभा सिंह	62
20	प्रवासी स्त्री कविता में जीवन यथार्थ का चित्रण -डॉ. प्रिया ए.	65
21	"नगाड़े की तरह बजते शब्द" काव्य संग्रह में आदिवासी विमर्श- प्रो. देविदास क. बामणे	69
22	इक्कीसवीं सदी का महिला लेखन : मैत्रेयी पुष्पा और अलका सरावगी के उपन्यासों में नारी संवेदना एवं नारी मुक्ति -डॉ. मेदिनी अंजनीकर	73
23	खुरदुरी हथेलियाँ : खुरदुरे यथार्थ की कविताएँ- अर्चना अय्यप्पन	76
24	अंजना संधीर के काव्य संग्रह 'अमरीका हड्डियों में जम जाता है' में चित्रित भारतीयों की वेदना- डॉ. चित्रा मिलिंद गोस्वामी	80
25	चित्रा मुद्गल: सृजन के विविध आयाम- डॉ. यशोदा मेहरा	83
26	21 वीं सदी के हिंदी साहित्य में महिला लेखन की भूमिका-रजनी साहू 'सुधा'	86
27	21 वीं सदी के उपन्यास लेखन में महिलाओं की भूमिका- डॉ. अनिता प्रजापत	90
28	सुशीला टाकभैरे के साहित्य में नारी चेतना- प्रोफेसर डॉ. बालकवि लक्ष्मण सुरंजे	93
29	सुषमा मुनिंद्र जी की कहानियों में चित्रित महिला-प्रो. डॉ. संजयकुमार शर्मा / भारती राजधर निकम	96
30	चित्रा मुद्गल कृत पोस्ट बॉक्स नं. 203 नालासोपारा : एक किन्नर की घर वापसी का आख्यान- डॉ. अमृत खाडपे	99
31	मन्नू भंडारी के कथा साहित्य में चित्रित समस्याएँ- डॉ. कंचन शर्मा	102
32	शिवानी की कहानियों में नारी चिंतन के विविध आयाम -डॉ. अशफाक इब्राहीम सिकलगर	106



## ‘सुषमा मुनींद्र जी की कहानियों में चित्रित महिला’

प्रो डॉ संजयकुमार शर्मा

हिन्दी विभागाध्यक्ष

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२१वीं सदी के अंतर्गत महिला कहानीकारों की लंबी परंपरा रही है यह परंपरा राजेंद्र बाला घोष की दुलाईवाली कहानी से शुरू होकर चित्रा ममुद्र, मन्मू भंडारी, मेहरून्सिदा परवेज, शिवानी, अलकासरावगी, मंजूल भगत, नसिरा शर्मा, शशि प्रभा शास्त्री, उषा प्रियंवदा, निरुपमा सोबती, मृणाल पांडे, कृष्णा सोबती, कृष्णा अग्निहोत्री, मंजुल भगत, मालती जोशी, दीप्ति खंडेलवाल, सूर्यबाला, कुसुम अंसल, नमिता सिंह, सुधा अरोड़ा, सुषमा मुनींद्र आदि ना राजनीतिक पृष्ठभूमि साहित्य और ना सामाजिक, आर्थिक और ना ही सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि फिर भी सुषमा मुनींद्रजी ने हिंदी साहित्य जगत में अपना एक अलग स्थान निर्माण किया है इतना ही नहीं सुषमा जी विज्ञान रसायन शास्त्र में स्नातक होते हुए भी हिंदी साहित्य में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है यु तों उपन्यास, संस्मरण, यात्रा वृतांत एवं लघुकथा, समीक्षा आलेख इत्यादि पर सुषमा जी की लेखनी चली है लेकिन कहानीकार के रूप में विशेष योगदान है इनके कहानी संग्रह में महिमामंडित, मेरी बिटिया, जसोदा एक्सप्रेस, नुक्कड़ नाटक, मृत्युगंध, अस्तित्व, अंतिम प्रहर का स्वप्न, ऑनलाइन रोमांस, अपना ख्याल रखना, जसोदा एक्सप्रेस, शानदार शख्सियत, प्रेम संबंध की कहानीया, न नजर बुरी न मुंह काला आदि कई पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित सुषमाजी को हालहि में शैलेश मटियानी कथा पुरस्कार मध्यप्रदेश २०२० से सम्मानित किया गया हैं।

सुषमा मुनींद्र जी की कहानी संग्रह में से कुछ कहानियां ऐसी है जो स्त्री मन के अंतर्द्वंद का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है जैसे शानदार शख्सियत कहानी संग्रह में कसरत वाली कहानी की नायिका जान्हवी तथा मेरी बिटिया कहानी संग्रह में अंगूठा छाप कहानी की नायिका स्वरूपा तथा जसोदा एक्सप्रेस कहानी संग्रह में 'दर्द' ही जिसकी दास्तां रही कहानी की नायिका हरबो। ये नारी पात्र अपने अस्तित्व के लिए संघर्ष करती है यह संघर्ष समस्त उन नारियों का संघर्ष है जिनकी काबिलियत होते हुए भी समाज में, परिवार में निम्न स्थान दिया गया हैं आधुनिक नारी पति पर निर्भर नहीं है वह अपने लिए तथा परिवार के पोषण के लिए घर की चार दीवारी से बाहर आकर नौकरी करने में सजग है, शोषण के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाती तथा पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृतियों और अन्याय का विरोध करती हैं। 21वीं सदी के हिंदी साहित्य में महिला लेखिकाओं योगदान बढ़ता ही जा रहा हैं इससे पहले पुरुष लेखकों की तुलना में महिला लेखिकाओं का प्रमाण बहुत ही कम था लेकिन आज तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो महिला लेखिकाओं का हिंदी साहित्य में बहुमूल्य स्थान हैं उनमें सुषमा मुनींद्र जी कथाकार के रूप में विशेष योगदान रहा है इनकी कहानियों के विषय में विविधता है, नारी के प्रति देखने का दृष्टिकोण व्यापक है। गांव की नारी से लेकर शहर की नारी तक, अनपढ़ नारी से लेकर शिक्षित नारी को समाज परिवार में क्या संघर्ष करना पड़ता है इनकी कहानी में के माध्यम से झलकता है इतना ही नहीं भारतीय समाज के समस्त नारियों का प्रतिबिंब सुषमा मुनींद्र जी की कहानियों में चित्रित हैं।

सुषमा मुनींद्रजी का २०१६ में प्रकाशित 'शानदार शख्सियत' कहानी संग्रह में 'कसरतवाली' कहानी के माध्यम से यह बात रखी है की नारी कितनी भी पढ़ी-लिखी क्यों ना हो लेकिन अन्याय के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने की क्षमता उसमें होनी चाहिए ऐसे ही इस कहानी की नायिका जानवी पेशे से अस्थिरोग विशेषज्ञ हैं जानवी के पिताजी भी पेशे से डॉक्टर है छोटी बहन भी मेडिकल साइंस की पढ़ाई कर रही हैं जानवी को भाई नहीं हैं पिताजी ने दोनों लड़कियों को अच्छी शिक्षा दी और स्वावलंबी भी बनाया हैं जानवी पिताजी के डॉक्टरी पेशे को आगे बढ़ाना चाहती हैं इसीलिए वही अस्पताल चलाती है जानवी का प्रेम विवाह हुआ है शादी से पहले विज्ञान जानवी को बहुत सपोर्ट करता हैं की जानवी आप पढ़ी-लिखी हैं डॉक्टरी का सदुपयोग करना चाहिए इस बात से हमारे परिवार वालों को और मुझे बहुत ही खुशी होगी, ऐसे बड़े बड़े आश्वासन विज्ञान जानवी को देता हैं लेकिन शादी के बाद जानवी का अस्पताल में जाना विज्ञान के परिवार वालों को खटक ने लगता हैं विज्ञान के परिवारों को ऐसा लगता है कि अब जानवी ने डॉक्टरी पेशा छोड़कर चुल्हा चौका संभाले यह जानवी के लिए बहुत बड़ा आघात होता हैं बाद में वह घर भी संभालती



है और अपने पेशे को भी आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश करती हैं लेकिन इसी बीच परिवार में काफी कलह होता है और विज्ञान का जानवी को सपोर्ट करना बंद हो जाता है विज्ञान भी जानवी को दोष देने लगता है कि तुम परिवार की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती हो, बच्चों की ओर ध्यान नहीं देती। शुरू में जानवी को दहेज को लेकर प्रताड़ित किया गया, विज्ञान का बड़ा भाई कहते हैं "विज्ञान तुम्हारी कसलतवाली दहेज में क्या लाएगी? सिंचाई करने वाली मशीनें?"<sup>१</sup>। स्त्री चाहें कितनी भी पढ़ी-लिखी क्यों न हो बीना दहेज उसे ससुराल में सम्मान नहीं मिलता। जानवी का माना है कि मैं लाइक हूँ डॉक्टर हूँ तभी पैथोलॉजी जाती हूँ उस पर विज्ञान कहता है "महिलाएं लायक हो गई हैं तभी घर टूट रहे हैं"।<sup>२</sup> विज्ञान जानवी के डॉक्टर को कारोबार में रुकावट लाता है जानवी समझ लेती है "अब समझ में आ गया लोग बेटा क्यों चाहते हैं, क्योंकि बेटा को ससुराल वालों के रहम पर जीना पड़ता है"।<sup>३</sup> विज्ञान का दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट होता है कि वह जानवी को पिताजी के अस्पताल में नहीं भेजेगा। विज्ञान में नारी के प्रति सम्मान नहीं एक निम्न स्तर की भावना दिखाई देती है। समाज में ऐसे लोगों की कमी नहीं है जो घर की बहू, बीवी अगर पढ़ाई-लिखाई करेंगी, नौकरी करेंगी तो तब उनके सम्मान को ठेस पहुंचती हैं और अगर नौकरी कर भी लें तो कमाए हुए पैसों पर उसका अधिकार नहीं होता है कि वह खुद पर खर्च करें या अपने मैके वालों पर खर्च करें, या मैके के की जिम्मेदारी उठाए। विज्ञान की धिनौनी सोच का और एक उदाहरण देखने को मिलता है जब वह जानवी को कहता है "इस घर की औरतें आय, व्यय और निवेश पर बात नहीं करती रसोई संभालती हैं और खुश रहती हैं"।<sup>४</sup> नारी अगर पैसे कमाए तो उसका लेखा-जोखा पति अपने साथ रखता है लेकिन अगर वह खुद कमाता है तो वह उसकी कमाई पूछने का अधिकार नारी को नहीं होता है। जानवी पढ़ी-लिखी होने के बावजूद भ्रष्टाचार का विरोध नहीं कर पाती है।

२१ वीं सदी की कहानिकार सुषमा मुनींद्र जी की एक कहानी बड़ी प्रसिद्ध रही है जिसका नाम 'अंगूठा छाप'। जानवी डॉक्टर होने के बावजूद अन्याय का विरोध नहीं कर पाती लेकिन वही "बिटिया कहानी संग्रह" में 'अंगूठा छाप' कहानी के द्वारा लेखिका ने हमारे सामने रूपा नाम की ऐसी नारी को प्रस्तुत किया है जो अनपढ़ है सुषमा जी एक ऐसी कथाकार हैं जिन्होंने पढ़ी लिखी नारी से लेकर अनपढ़ नारी की पीड़ा को पाठकों के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। जानवी डॉक्टर होने के बावजूद अन्याय का विरोध नहीं कर पाती जो अंगूठा छाप, अनपढ़ है यही कारण है कि पति उसे त्याग देता है पति के त्यागने पर स्वाभिमान नहीं छोड़ती, कहानी की नायिका रूपा नाम की जैसी भी सुंदर एवं सुशील महिला है लेकिन अनपढ़ है पति रणछोड़ प्राथमिक पाठशाला का शिक्षक था लगभग ४ वर्ष बाद में प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में सफल होते हुए तहसीलदार पद के लिए चुने जाते हैं सहेलियां रूपा को "मास्टरनी अभी तहसीलदारीन कहला जाएगी शहर के शहर के ठाठ भोगेगी, अफसरी झाड़ेगी"।<sup>५</sup> रणछोड़दास अकेले ही शहर जाता है कहता है पहले सब कुछ देखा हूँ फिर स्वरूपा और ददा को शहर ले जाऊंगा लेकिन शहर की औरतों का रहने बहने अलग है, अंग्रेजी बोली रणछोड़ कोड लुभाती है और फिर स्वरूपा को शहर ले जाने में शर्म महसूस होती है वहीं शहर के जाने-माने वकील पुत्री से उनकी मुलाकात होती है जिसका नाम मिथिला है। जो अंग्रेजी भाषी, स्मार्ट है, "रूपा शांत झील थी मिलती तो मिथिला मुख् मारता समुद्र, रूपा मितभाषी लज्जा शील शालीन थी तो मिथिला मुखर वाचाल चंचल। पुरुषों को मोह जाल में बांधने का मादा था उसमें। मिथिला ने रणछोड़ के एकाकीपन को पहचाना, वह बहुदा उनके पास बैठती और देश राजनीति, फिल्म, खेल की बातें करती, शहर में स्त्रियां इन विषयों में बात कर सकती हैं जिनमें पुरुष करते हैं देखकर रणछोड़ चकित थे रूपा को तो यह ज्ञात नहीं था कि देश के राष्ट्रपति और पंतप्रधान कौन हैं?"<sup>६</sup>

मिथिला से बातें करना मिलना घूमना फ्रेंडशिप करना रणछोड़ को अच्छा लगता था मिथिला रणछोड़ को पसंद करने लगी थी यह देख मिथिला के पिताजी को दोनों की शादी की बात करते हैं रणछोड़ साफ छुपाता है कि वह पहले से शादीशुदा है मिथिला आधुनिक विचारों की नारी है वह तो यह जानती नहीं थी कि रणछोड़ ने पहले से शादीशुदा होने की बात छुपाई है। इधर गांव में रूपा की एक सहेली मास्टरनी हैं जो खेती से संबंधित रूपा के ज्ञान को समझती है परखती हैं। रूपा को गुलाब की खेती करने का सुझाव देती है शुरू में मास्टरनी जी की जगह उसे तर्कसंगत नहीं लगती लेकिन जब वह गुलाब की खेती करने की शिक्षा हासिल करती है गुलाब की खेती में काफी लाभ मिलता है फूलों में और कलमों तथा तैयार गमलों का विक्रय, हार और बुके बनाने वाले व्यवसायी उनके बाग से फूल ले जाते हैं साथ ही गुलकंद, गुलाब जल, इत्र बनाने वाली कंपनियां, भारी तादाद में रूपा के गुलाब की खेती से फूल मांगती हैं। अंगूठा छाप कहा जाता था आज वही रूपा नाम बदलकर स्वरूपा नाम धारण किया है और वह स्वरूपा गुलाब के फूलों की बड़ी कृषी व्यापारी बन गई है अब तो स्वरूपा को महाराष्ट्र शासन द्वारा कृषि सम्मान पुरस्कार जाहिर हुआ है, अचरज की बात यह है कि स्वरूपा का इंटरव्यू लेने की जिम्मेदारी तहसीलदार रणछोड़ को मिली है जिस रूपा को



अंगूठा छाप कहकर पत्नी कहने में लज्जा महसूस होती थीं आज रूपा से बनी स्वरूपा के एक सफल कृषी व्यापारी बनने तक के सफ़र को जानने के लिए, रणछोड़ को गांव आना पड़ा।

'नागफनी' त्रैमासिक साहित्यिक पत्रिका अप्रैल-जून 2021 से डा. नामदेव गौड़ाजी के लेख से उद्धृत " परंपरागत रूप से स्त्री को समर्पण की पट्टी बांधकर समाज में उसे उतारा गया है जब भी वह आवाज उठाने का प्रयास करती है समर्पण की आड़ में प्रेम का भय दिखाकर उसे दबाने का प्रयास होता है " ७। यही बात अंगूठा छाप कहानी में साबित होती है रूपा जो अंगूठा छाप है लेकिन अपनी मेहनत, लगन को टूटने नहीं देती। आज भी भारत में नारी की स्थिति है उसमें कोई परित्याक्ता नारी हो, चाहें विधवा नारी हो। समाज का उस नारी के प्रति दृष्टिकोण सम्मान पूर्वक नहीं होता लेकिन इस दृष्टिकोण को बदलने का प्रयास स्वरूपा जैसी अनपढ़ महिला कर सकती है तो पढ़ी-लिखी महिलाएं भी अपना आत्म सम्मान क्यों नहीं हासिल कर सकती हैं? सुषमा जी ने इन दोनों कहानियों के माध्यम से पाठकों के सामने नारी के अंतर्द्वंद्व को सूक्ष्म अंकन किया है।

2015 में प्रकाशित जसोदा एक्सप्रेस कथा संग्रह में कहानी ' दर्द ही जिसकी दासता रही ' में नारी पीड़ा को दृष्टिगोचर किया गया है। हरबो नाम की आदिवासी स्त्री श्याम सख्त चेहरा, आयु तेरा वर्ष। जिसका ब्याह 25 वर्ष के दौलत कोल से होता है लेखिका ने बाल विवाह, अनमेल विवाह जैसी कुप्रथाओं के दुष्परिणाम को पाठकों के सामने रखा है। हरबो श्रमशील, कर्मठ आदिवासी महिला हैं। मरो या मरो जैसा साहस है। हरबो ने पति के अत्याचार को सहा है बहुत दर्द जिले हैं, बात उस समय की है जब उसका पति दौलत कोल क्षय रोग से पीड़ित था निराशा और कमजोरी से बोखलाया गया था इससे विपरीत हरबो की एकदम तपी निरोगी काया। तेज बुखार की वजह से दौलत काम पर नहीं जाता था इसलिए गृहस्थी चलाने के लिए हरबो को घर सड़क के काम के लिए जाना पड़ता। हरबो की सास उसकी 1 साल की छोटी बच्ची मिठूआ को नहीं संभालती थी। इसलिए हरबो मिठूआ को साथ में ले जाती थी 2 किलोमीटर दूर पैदल घर पहुंचने में अंधेरा होने लग जाता था। सास ने दौलत को झूठी बातें बता कर गुस्सा चढ़ाया दौलत हर वो के चरित्र पर शक कर उसे मारने लगा था " ठेकेदार से हंसी -दिल्लगी करते हय ओहिन से ओन्हा दाना मांगा" ८। हरबो नहीं जानती थी दौलत का गुस्सा। गुस्से में उसने खटिया में बिछी दरी के नीचे रखी दरांती निकाली और एक बार हरबो के दाहिने छाती पर किया तो दूसरी दाहिना छाती लटक आई दूसरी बार में तो वह कर कर गिरी। पुरुष प्रधान संस्कृति के अत्याचार इतने गहरे थे कि हरबो पीड़ा से व्याकुल होकर मूर्छित पड़ी। अत्याचारी का कोई समाज नहीं होता वह किसी भी समाज का हो अगर गुस्सा, नफरत, शक के कीड़े उसके दिमाग में बैठ जाए तो वह एक नारी को नहीं, बल्कि पूरे परिवार का नाश कर बैठता है। आज भी चारित्र शक से स्त्री को प्रताड़ित किया जाता है जबकि वह स्त्री पुरुषों जैसी बाहर काम भी करती है और घर भी चलाती है। यह समाज का कैसा रिवाज है जो अन्नपूर्णा घर संभाल कर घर और घर चलाने के लिए जब पैसे कमाने जाती है तब पुरुष की शक भरी नजर उसे जीने नहीं देती। इन कहानियों के द्वारा सुषमा मुनींद्र जी ने नारी की मानसिक शारीरिक पीड़ा को पाठकों के सामने रखने का प्रयास किस्सागोई शैली में प्रस्तुत किया है। जिससे भारतीय समाज में जन जागृति कर अत्याचारों को प्रतिबंध करने की कोशिश की है।

संदर्भ

1. शानदार शिखिायत कथासंग्रह पृ. ८८
2. वहीं पृ ९६
3. वहीं पृ ९८
4. वहीं पृ ९८
5. अंगूठा छाप पृ. १९
6. वहीं पृ २०
7. नागफनी त्रैमासिक साहित्यिक पत्रिका अप्रैल-जून २०२१ पृ. ३९
8. जसोदा एक्सप्रेस पृ १२७

स्वस्थ समाज के निर्माण हेतु प्रयासरत रहना चाहिए। ऐसे ही उदात्त विचारों के कारण संत साहित्य आज भी प्रासंगिक है। स्पष्ट है कि संतों ने अपने विचारों के माध्यम से समाज में जनमानस में जागृति लाने का प्रयास किया। संतों की वाणी आज भी उतनी ही प्रासंगिक है, जितनी तत्कालीन युग में थी।

### संदर्भ सूची-

1. आचार्य परशुराम चतुर्वेदी, उत्तरी भारत की संत परम्परा। 2. श्याम सुन्दरदास (सं), कबीर ग्रंथावली (नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा, काशी) 3. डॉ. सुषमा दुबे, डॉ. राज कुमार- प्राचीन एवं मध्यकालीन काव्य। वाणी प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली। 4. हिन्दी साहित्य का इतिहास आ. रामचन्द्र शुक्ल। 5. डॉ० हरमोहन सूद, हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी का सृजनात्मक साहित्य एवं सांस्कृतिक।

### 28. भक्ति साहित्य की वर्तमान जीवन में उपयोगिता

—प्रोफेसर संजयकुमार शर्मा

विभागाध्यक्ष,

कला, वाणिज्य एवं विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, तलोदा

भक्तिकाल का साहित्य हमारी संस्कृति की चौरकालीन ही नहीं स्थायी संपत्ति है। यह साहित्य मानव-मूल्य की साधना का साहित्य है। यह सार्थक साहित्य है। जिसप्रकार सुवर्ण की 'मूल्यवत्ता' में कभी कमी नहीं आती उसी प्रकार भक्ति साहित्य की 'अर्थवत्ता' और 'महत्ता' में भी कभी कमी नहीं आ सकती। यह साहित्य काल के प्रवाह पर आज भी तैर रहा है और उसकी 'शक्ति' तथा 'महति' में कोई कमी नहीं आयी है। यह साहित्य आज भी उतना ही प्रासंगिक जितना कभी अपने समय में था। जिस प्रकार की जातीय-सांप्रदायिक एकता तथा सामाजिक-आर्थिक समानता के लिए हमारा राष्ट्र आज चिंतित है उसका समाधान इस साहित्य में प्राप्त हो सकता है। इसी कारण उसका पुनरअध्ययन और पुनःपारायण की आवश्यकता है। निर्गुण और सगुण साधना का यह एक ऐसा सारस्वत अनुष्ठान था जिसने परमानन्द-प्राप्ति के सन्देश के साथ-साथ समाज और संस्कृति को भी 'समर्थ' और 'सानंद' किया था, कर रहा है और आगे चलकर भी करता रहेगा क्योंकि यह साहित्य केवल मनोरंजक ही नहीं, पियूष प्रदायक साहित्य है। संसार भर में भारत का महत्त्व उसकी आध्यात्मिक शक्ति के कारण है। भारतीय दर्शन एवं भारतीय अध्यात्म मार्ग ने समस्त विश्व को प्रभावित किया है। अध्यात्म न तो अंधश्रद्धा है न कोरा चमत्कार। अध्यात्म एक अद्भुत अलौकिक विज्ञान है। सैद्धांतिक दृष्टि से यह पराशक्ति से जुड़ता है परन्तु व्यावहारिक पक्ष व्यक्तित्व विकास के सामाजिक चेतना से भी सम्बद्ध हो जाता है। भक्ति केवल व्यक्तिगत मुक्ति का मार्ग नहीं अपितु सामाजिक कल्याण में भी इसकी उपादेयता प्रमाणित हो चुकी है। भारतीय संस्कृति अत्यंत प्राचीन, अत्यंत समृद्ध और अत्यंत विशाल है। उसका समग्र ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए एक लम्बी साधना की आवश्यकता होती है। फिर इसका ज्ञान जितना विशाल है उतना ही गहन भी है और यह साधारण व्यक्ति के पहुँच से परे है, तथापि इसे साधारण व्यक्ति की पहुँच में लाने के लिए और देववाणी 'संस्कृत' के स्थान पर जन भाषा में, सूत्र रूप में, सार रूप में, काव्यमय और कलात्मक ढंग से प्रस्तुत करने का महान कार्य हमारे संतों ने किया है। हमारा भक्तिकाव्य वास्तव में समस्त भारतीय संस्कृति का सार तत्त्व अथवा निचोड़ है। संस्कृति निर्माताओं ने धार्मिक, दार्शनिक, सामाजिक, राजनितिक, आर्थिक

और कला क्षेत्र के जिन महान सिद्धांतों को बताया था, उन्हीं को अत्यंत आसान ढंग से, भक्तिकाल के संतों, कवियों ने कलात्मक ढंग से हमको समझाया है और भक्ति साहित्य का यह वैचारिक प्रदेश ही उसका सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। हमारी संस्कृति में निहित मूल्यों को संतों ने जनमानस तक पहुँचाया है। संतों का साहित्य अपने मूल्यबोध, भावबोध और सौंदर्य बोध के कारण ही प्रसिद्ध रहा है। इस साहित्य की मूल्यवत्ता एक कालिक न होकर सार्वकालिक है।

संत काव्य के पठन-पाठन से वर्तमान में जीने के लिए अतुल बल मिलता है और भविष्य के लिए तमाम निराशा के बादल छंट जाते हैं और आशा की स्वर्णिम किरणों का उज्ज्वल प्रकाश मिलता है। कबीर अपने भारतीय समाज की पतितावस्था को देखकर दुखी होते हैं, क्योंकि वे एक संवेदनशील व्यक्ति थे। वर्तमान युग में संवेदनशील व्यक्ति की यही त्रासदी है। हमारी संस्कृति में जो जातिभेद का जख्म था उस पर मरहम लगाने का काम संतों ने किया था। आज इस जख्म को कुरेदा जा रहा है, इसमें से खून बह रहा है, ऐसी नाजुक स्थिति में संतों की वाणी रूपी मरहम की आवश्यकता है। संतों ने अपने युगीन समाज को केवल प्रतिबिंबित ही नहीं किया बल्कि उसके निर्माण में अपनी कारगर भूमिका का निर्वाह किया है। इन संतों द्वारा बताये गए सामाजिक मूल्य अपने समय में तो कारगर सिद्ध हुए ही पर वे आज और भी ज्यादा कारगर सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। समाज के अंतर्गत जो अनेक प्रकार के आचारिक और मानसिक विकार व्याप्त हैं, उनको निर्मूल करके आदर्श मानव की संकल्पना और संस्थापना ही संतों का काम्य रहा है। अपनी इसी कामना की साकारता के लिए संतों ने सामाजिक विसंगतियों पर बड़ा तीव्र और तीखा प्रहार किया है। समाज में प्रचलित बाढ़ाडम्बरों, रुढ़ियों, प्रथाओं का तीव्र स्वर में विरोध किया। वर्तमान समय में ऊँचे ओहदों पर आसीन मनुष्य उच्च वर्ग कहलाने वाला 'समाज' पथभ्रष्ट हो रहा है। इन तथाकथित श्रेष्ठ और उच्चवर्ग के लोगों में 'सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धता' की भावना नष्ट होती जा रही है। इनके कर्म निचले स्तर के होते जा रहे हैं। संतों के समय में ब्राह्मण का कार्य भी इसी कोटि का था कबीर, दादू, रैदास, नामदेव आदि संतों ने उनकी काली करतूतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनके दम्भीपन को समाज के सामने उजागर किया आज भी ऐसे उजागर करने की आवश्यकता है। आज की बिखरी हुई सामाजिक व्यवस्था के लिए संतों के विचारों का पारायण करना आवश्यक है। संतों का मत था कि समाज की अविभाज्य इकाई व्यक्ति है, व्यक्ति के सुधार द्वारा ही आदर्श समाज का निर्माण हो सकता है। इसलिए संतों ने व्यक्ति के मानवीय

संस्कारों में परिवर्तन लाकर धरती पर ही संत स्वर्ग का स्वप्न देखते रहे। कबीर और अन्य संतों की वाणी प्रभावपूर्ण इसलिए सिद्ध हुई और हो रही है क्योंकि उनकी 'कथनी और करनी' में इन्चमात्र भी भेद नहीं है। कबीर की वाणी में कबीर का समय ही नहीं आज का समय भी ध्वनित होता महसूस होगा। कबीर की निम्न साखिया आज की बात को स्पष्ट करती हैं—“ऐसा कोई मिले जासो रहिये लागि। सब जग जलता देखिया अपनी-अपनी आगि। ऐसा कोई न मिले जासो कहूँ निसंक। जासी हिरदे की कहूँ, सो फिरि मारे डंक।”<sup>1</sup>

इनमें कबीर का ही नहीं हमारा वर्तमान समय दर्ज है, जहाँ सभी अपनी-अपनी आग में जल रहे हैं और कोई ऐसा नहीं मिलता जिसके प्रति समर्पित हुआ जा सके। आज हाल यह है कि किसी से खुलकर, निशंक होकर हृदय की बात नहीं की जा सकती क्योंकि डर है कहीं वह डंक ना मार दे। संतों ने भौतिक सुखों के 'उपयोग' और 'उपभोग' के अति को तिरस्कृत माना है। कंचन और कामिनी का संतों ने विरोध किया है। कबीर ने भगवान से अपने लिए उतना ही धन चाहा जिससे परिवार का निर्वाह हो जाए। भगवान से वे उतना ही मांगते हैं—“साई इतना दीजिये जामें कुटुम समाय। मैं भी भूखा न रहूँ साधू न भूखा जाय।”<sup>2</sup> कबीर के उपर्युक्त विचार आज प्रासंगिक हैं। हमारे देश की जनसंख्या का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा एक वक्त ही रोटी खा रहा है और कुछ लोग तो ऐसे हैं जिन्हें एक वक्त की रोटी भी नहीं मिलती। ये भूखे पेट लोग, देश के हित की बात क्या सोच पाएंगे? इनका शैक्षिक विकास कैसे संभव होगा? इनके विचार सात्विक विचार कैसे हो पाएंगे? देश का कल का भविष्य भूखा होगा। कबीर ने तो यह कहा है कि खाली पेट ईश्वर का भजन नहीं हो सकता तो देश हित की और मानव हित की बात तो दूर है। वर्तमान समय में मनुष्य का पेट भरा होना आवश्यक है, यह बात सदियों पहले कबीर ने बताई थी। आज लगभग हरेक क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार रूपी राक्षस फुल रहा है। दिन पर दिन वह अधिक फूलता जा रहा है। इसके फूलने के पीछे मनुष्य की 'अधिक धन' प्राप्त करने की प्रवृत्ति है, अधिक संपत्ति प्राप्त करने की 'लालसा' है। इस लालसा की परिपूर्ति के लिए वह 'वामाचार' का मार्ग अवलंबित करता है जिसे वर्तमान समय में 'भ्रष्टाचार' या 'घूसखोरी' के नाम से पहचाना जाता है। ऐसे 'लालची' वृत्ति के मनुष्य के लिए कबीर उपर्युक्त दोहा अपने जीवन में उतारकर भ्रष्टाचार को नष्ट करते हुए भोगवादी दृष्टिकोण का त्याग करते हुए सीमित साधनों में संतुष्टि को अपनाएगा तो उसका जीवन 'अमृतमय' हो जायेगा। संत रैदास 'धन' को झूठी माया के तुल्य



घोषित करते हैं—मनुष्य को इस झूठी माया से सचेत रहना चाहिए। इस माया के जाल में, मनुष्य एक बार फंस गया तो निकलना मुश्किल होता है, यह जानते हुए भी मनुष्य इसमें फंसा जा रहा है—धन जीवन की झूठी आशा, सति सति भाषे जन रैदासा।” 3

सुंदरदास जी का कहना है—जिसके भाग्य में जितना धन लिखा है उतना ही उसे प्राप्त होगा। मनुष्य का सोचना, विचारना इसमें किसी प्रकार का काम नहीं आएगा तथा वह प्राप्त धन भी प्रातः या संध्या या पल में काल के द्वारा अचानक ग्रास लिया जायेगा। अर्थात् वह भी समाप्त हो जायेगा।” 4 कबीर ने निर्धन और धनवान का उल्लेख करके धन के आधार पर हो रहे भेदभाव को व्यंजित किया है। धनवान का समाज में सम्मान था। निर्धन व्यक्ति उपेक्षित, तिरस्कृत एवं दयनीय था। अर्थगत इस भेद से कबीर को बहुत पीड़ा थी— निर्धन आदर कोई न देई, लाख जतन करे होऊ चित्त न धरेई। जो निर्धन सरधन के जाई, आगे बैठा पीठ फिराई। जो सरधन निर्धन के जाई, दिया आदर लिया बुलाई। निर्धन सरधन दोनों भाई, प्रभु की कला न मेटी जाई। कहिं कबीर निर्धन है सोई जेक हिरदे नाम न होई। 5

वर्तमान समय में भी यह भेदभाव विद्यमान है, आज पैसेवालों का आदर—सम्मान हो रहा है और गरीब अर्थात् निर्धन का तिरस्कार किया जा रहा है। मनुष्य की श्रेष्ठता—कनिष्ठता को संपत्ति के आधार पर तोला जा रहा है। संतों को आर्थिक विषमता ने बड़ा आंदोलित किया है इसका पर्यवसान भौतिक दुखवाद में हुआ है। संतों की मानवतावादी चेतना ने आर्थिक दृष्टि से विपन्न लोगों को अपनी करुणा से आप्लावित किया है। संतों के विचारों की आज बहुत ही आवश्यकता है। जातिभेद के खिलाफ तो वैज्ञानिक प्रमाण दिए जाते हैं। आज कड़े कानूनों के प्रावधानों के बावजूद विषमता का जंहर समाज में फैला है, इसे नष्ट करने के लिए संतों का साहित्य ही ‘संजीवनी’ उपाय है। गिरते हुए सामाजिक मूल्यों के बिच संतों की वाणी आज भी समाज का ‘पथप्रदर्शन’ कर सकती है। आज मानव के भीतर का प्रेम तत्व समाप्त हो गया है, स्वार्थ में आज का मनुष्य अंधा हो गया है। संतों के विचारों में आज भी उर्जा है, वही शक्ति है जो समाज को सच्ची राह दिखा सकती है, समाज की समस्याओं का निदान कर सकती है। संतों ने कुशल शिक्षक की भांति ‘आत्मबोध’ कराया है। संतों के एक-एक वचन प्रेम की भाषा में बताई सामाजिक ‘आचारसंहिता’ है। भक्तिकालीन साहित्य मनुष्य को सन्देश देता है कि “जिंदगी न भोगना है, न भागना है, जिंदगी तो सार्थक जीना है।” आज का युग विज्ञान का युग है, कुछ तथाकथित बुद्धिवादी लोग कहते हैं कि संस्कृति, साधना, धर्म, कर्म, आदि बातें कालबाह्य हो चुकी हैं पर वास्तव में ये कालबाह्य नहीं हुई हैं। आधुनिक शिक्षा शास्त्रियों का यह मानना है कि इनसे ‘चरित्र’ और ‘व्यक्तित्व’ निर्माण तथा विकास होता है। क्या बात है कि विज्ञान

और अवकाश—अनुसन्धान के इस युग में लोग भजन, कीर्तन, सत्संग सुनकर आत्मशांति पाते हैं। भक्ति गीतों के सूर, योग की विभिन्न क्रियाएं, संतों के सदुपदेश से दग्ध, संतप्त आधुनिक मानव को शांत, स्थिर और प्रकृतिस्थ बना देता है। इस देश में खोज की अपार संभावनाएं हैं, पर मेहनत से जी चुरानेवाले लोग अक्सर ‘मीन मेख निकालने वाले’ शोधार्थी, ज्ञानार्थी, तत्त्वार्थियों को कबीर की सबसे बड़ी नसीहत है —“जिन खोजा तिन पाइया गहरे पानि पैठ”। प्रत्येक विवेकी व्यक्ति को समाज, राष्ट्र और सच्चा मानवधर्म के निर्माण में अपना संभव योगदान देना चाहिए इस कार्य में संतवाणी ऊनका मार्गदर्शन कर सकती है। संत साहित्य के ग्रन्थ तो मानवता के चलते—फिरते ग्रंथालय हैं। घुमते—फिरते Mobile तीर्थस्थल हैं। अगर मध्यकाल के समाज को संतों का उपदेश न मिलता तो आज संसार में बुराइयों का प्रतिशत और अधिक होता। संतवाणी के संसर्ग से मनुष्य के संस्कार सुधरते हैं। संतों के एक-एक पद ने पुरे ‘विद्यालय’ का काम किया है। पढ़े लिखे और अनपढ़ सबको ज्ञान दिया है। ऐसे साहित्य को वर्तमान में अनुपयुक्त कहना आत्मघाती विचार होगा। हम इस समय एक विस्मयकारी और विघटनकारी दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। आज आदमी की चिंतनशीलता खत्म हो गई है। मगर संतवाणी कभी मरेगी नहीं। वह हमेशा जीवित रहेगी। उसकी व्यापकता को कोई नकार नहीं सकता। संतों का साहित्य ‘नीतिशास्त्र’ का सर्वोत्तम उदाहरण है। भारत के जैसा नैतिक शास्त्र कहीं नहीं मिलता। भक्ति साहित्य का ‘अंधविश्वास’ से नहीं ‘विवेक’ से अर्थ लेने की आवश्यकता है। तो क्या ऐसे साहित्य को नकारना समाज के हित में है ?

आज के जितने समाजसेवी संगठन हैं, समाज सुधारक हैं, सर्विस क्लब हैं, उनको संतों के सच्चे मार्ग पर चलन पड़ेगा। विषम परिस्थितियों में कैसे जिया जाता है और अभावग्रस्त जीवन को किस प्रकार अधिकाधिक सार्थक बनाया जा सकता है। संतों का जीवन इसके लिए अच्छा उदाहरण है। संतों में जिजीविषा कूट-कूटकर भरी थी। हर छोटी-बड़ी बात से ‘निराश’ हो जाने वाले ‘टेशन’ में हो जाने वाले आज के युवाओं के लिए सबसे बड़ी प्रेरणा बनकर सामने आ सकते हैं। संतों ने समाज को ‘स्थितिशील’ (static) नहीं बल्कि ‘गतिशील’ (Dynamic) बनाया है। संतों का जीवन, साहित्य उस समय तो उपयोगी था ही वह वर्तमान जीवन में उपयोगी है और भविष्य में भी रहेगा क्योंकि यह साहित्य सर्वकालिक है, मानवता का है, नैतिकता का है। संतों की अनुभूति सच्ची अनुभूति थी।

**सन्दर्भ** :- कबीर ग्रंथावली—सं श्यामसुंदर दास, पृष्ठ—120, कबीर ग्रंथावली—सं श्यामसुंदर दास, पृष्ठ—130, संत कवि रैदास —योगेश गुप्त, पृष्ठ—68, सुंदरविलास—पृष्ठ—12, कबीर ग्रंथावली—सं श्यामसुंदर दास, पृष्ठ—130





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## Index

83.	<b>A STUDY OF STATUS AND IMPORTANCE OF STUDENTS' UNION IN INDIA</b> Prof. Vilas Navale, Prof (Dr.) Dhananjay B. Bagul	434
84.	<b>STATUS OF STUDENTS MOVEMENT IN INDIA SINCE BRITISH PERIOD</b> Prof. Vilas Navale, Prof (Dr.) Dhananjay B. Bagul	440
85.	<b>A STUDY OF CURRENT STATUS OF ROAD PROJECTS BUILT UNDER PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN INDIA</b> Dr. Lavakush Singh, Ameena Sabooni	444
86.	<b>A CRITICAL STUDY OF VARIOUS TYPES OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MODELS IN INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b> Dr. Lavakush Singh, Ameena Sabooni	450
87.	<b>RELIGIOUS DISPOSITION OF HOPKINS AS A POET</b> Vijay Bhushan	459
88.	<b>ROLE OF LOGISTIC INDUSTRY IN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT</b> Mr. Ganesh B. Pathare, Dr. Shivaji D. Talkalkar	462
89.	<b>डॉ.राजेन्द्र मिश्र के साहित्य में हिंदी का श्रेष्ठत्व</b> श्री दिनानाथ मुरलीधर पाटील, प्रो. संजयकुमार शर्मा	466
90.	<b>COST ANALYSIS OF SUGARCANE CULTIVATION IN THENI DISTRICT</b> Dr. S. BalaMurugan, Mrs. K. Ponmalar	469
91.	<b>ROLE OF BUSINESS INCUBATION CENTRES IN PROMOTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP: EVIDENCE FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION OF INDIA</b> Bishal Patowary, Dr. Tilak Ch. Das, Dr. Siddharth Nayan Sharma	475
92.	<b>AN OVERVIEW OF THE ESPIONAGE SYSTEM DURING KAUTILYA PERIOD</b> Sohinee Devi	484
93.	<b>'मैं घूमर नाचूँ' उपन्यास में अभिव्यक्त नारी संघर्ष</b> सुमन देवी	487
94.	<b>जलवायु परिवर्तन : कृषि पर प्रभाव समस्याएं एवं समाधान</b> रविंद्र, प्रियंका	492
95.	<b>CURRENT SCENARIO OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN INDIA VIS-À-VIS NORTH EASTERN REGION</b> Aminuz Zaman, Surajit Kr Bhagowati	499





## डॉ. राजेन्द्र मिश्र के साहित्य में हिंदी का श्रेष्ठत्व

श्री दिनानाथ मुरलीधर पाटील

एम.ए., बी.एड., शोधछात्र, भारतीय सैनिकी विद्यालय एवं कनिष्ठ महाविद्यालय, खडवली (पू.) तह. कल्याण, जि. ठाणे

प्रो. संजयकुमार शर्मा

मार्गदर्शक, हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष, स्नातकोत्तर अनुसंधान केंद्र, कला, वाणिज्य, विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, तलोदा, कवयित्री बहिणाबाई चौधरी उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विश्वविद्यालय, जलगाँव।

भारत विविधताओं से भरा हुआ देश है। भारत में सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, भौगोलिक, भाषिक आदि विविधता पायी जाती है। भाषा की दृष्टि से बहुभाषिकता देश की संचार व्यवस्था का एक अनिवार्य अंग है।

बहुभाषी का अर्थ ऐसे व्यक्ति से है जो दो या अधिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग करता है। विश्व में बहुभाषी लोगों की संख्या एकभाषियों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है। भारत एक बहुभाषी देश है। सन 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में 19569 मातृभाषाएँ और बोलीभाषा बोली जाती है। इसके अनुसार 57.1 प्रतिशत भारतीय आबादी हिंदी को जानती है जिसमें 43.63 प्रतिशत भारतीय लोगों ने हिंदी को अपनी मूल भाषा या मातृभाषा घोषित कर दिया है।

जिसके द्वारा हम अपने विचारों को व्यक्त कर सकते हैं वह भाषा है और इसके लिये हम वाचिक ध्वनियों का प्रयोग करते हैं। भाषा, मानव मुख से उच्चारित होनेवाले शब्दों और वाक्यों आदि का वह समूह है जिनके द्वारा मन की बात बताई जाती है। आम तौर पर भाषा को वैचारिक आदानप्रदान का माध्यम कहा जा सकता है। भाषा सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक पहचान का भी साधन है। भाषा के बगैर मनुष्य सर्वथा अधुरा है और अपने इतिहास तथा परम्परा से पृथक है। वर्तमान समय में सारे संसार में प्रायः हजारों प्रकार की भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं जो आम तौर पर अपने भाषियों को छोड़ और लोगों की समझ में नहीं आतीं। अपने समाज या देश की भाषा को तो लोग बचपन से ही परिचित होने के कारण अच्छी तरह जानते हैं, पर दूसरे देशों या समाजों की भाषा बिना अच्छी तरह सीखे नहीं आती।

किसी विशिष्ट प्रकार के सामाजिक संबंधों, मूल्यों तथा परिमाणों को तीव्रता से बना कर रखना और उनको दोहराते रहना या दोबारा करते रहना सामाजिक व्यवस्था है। विस्तार से कहे तो सामाजिक व्यवस्था को दो प्रकार से प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। पहला प्रकार है कि समाज में सदस्य अपनी इच्छा से नियमों और मूल्यों के अनुसार कार्य करें एवं दूसरा प्रकार है लोगों को अलग-अलग प्रकारों से इन नियमों तथा मूल्यों को मानने के लिए बाध्य किया जाए। प्रत्येक समाज सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बनाकर रखने के लिए इन दोनों प्रकारों के मिश्रण का प्रयोग करता है।

भाषा का प्रत्यक्ष संबंध संस्कार और सभ्यता से है। विश्वभर में जितने भी देश उन्नत हैं, वह अपनी निजभाषा की वजह से ही हैं। यदि हमें भारत को विश्व में अग्रवर्ती बनाना है, तो अपनी भाषा खासकर हिंदी को मजबूत करना होगा। भाषा के पहले संस्कार की सुरुवात बच्चों के लिए घर से ही होती है, बाद में स्कूल में। जिस प्रकार हमारा देश प्रगति कर रहा है, उसी तरह से हमें अपने संस्कारों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। वैसे देखा जाये तो हमारा देश आधुनिक होता जा रहा है। सोशल मीडिया दिनचर्या का एक हिस्सा बन गई है। बच्चों के साथ साथ बड़े भी अपनी भाषा में बदलाव ला रहे हैं। इसका सीधा प्रभाव हमारे संस्कारों पर पड़ रहा है। वाट्सअप, फेसबुक, ट्वीटर, इन्स्टाग्राम आदि सोशल मीडिया ऐप पर लोग मोबाइल फोन पर कम शब्दों की सांकेतिक भाषा का प्रयोग कर बातचीत की आदत अपना रहे हैं। धीरे धीरे यह आदत हमारे स्वभाव और फिर संस्कार का हिस्सा बन जाती है। अगर हम उचित प्रकार से भाषा का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे, तो हम घर और स्कूल के माध्यम से भी बच्चों पर संस्कार नहीं कर पाएंगे। हमें अपनी भाषा को सर्वोच्च स्थान देना चाहिए।

एक प्रकार से भाषा सामाजिक संपत्ति है। इससे शिक्षित समाज का भी नव निर्माण और विकास हो सकता है। भौगोलिक, सांस्कृतिक और व्यवहारपरक भिन्नता के कारण भाषा का प्रयोग भी सीमित एवं विशिष्ट होता है। इसके जरिये ही समाज भी सीमित विशिष्ट बनता है। जातीयता, प्रांतीयता का भी बोध होता है।

साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है। साहित्य की विभिन्न विधाओं में उपन्यास एक सशक्त विधा है जो आम आदमी की खामोशी को तोड़ने की क्षमता रखती है। डॉ. राजेन्द्र मिश्र के उपन्यासों में सामाजिक व्यवस्था का वर्तमान चित्र दिखाई देता है। मिश्रजी के उपन्यासों के कई विदेशी पात्र हिंदी भाषा में बात करते दिखते हैं। 'इतिहास की आवाज' इस उपन्यास की जेनेलिया ब्राइट अमेरिकन एम्बेसी की सेक्रेटरी है, वह जर्मन अमेरिकन है फिर भी अच्छी हिंदी बोलती है। जेनेलिया 'दी फेस' के हिंदी संस्करण के लांच समय हिंदी भाषा का महत्त्व समझाती है तब कहती है कि 'अगर अधिक से अधिक भाषाएँ एक ही लिपि में लिखी जाती है तो उनका विस्तार अधिक होता है। कम से कम वे उन लोगों के लिए भी सुलभ हो जाती है, जो उस भाषा को नहीं जानते।





अगर भारत के लोग उर्दू को भी हिंदी लिपि में लिखने लगे तो इसका बहुत विस्तार होगा।<sup>12</sup> इस देश में लोगों को एक लिपि अपना लेनी चाहिए। भारत की भाषा की पहचान विदेश में होने लगी है। मिश्रजी के उपन्यास के पात्र बहुभाषिक हैं। कई पात्र हिंदी, उर्दू, अंग्रेजी, कश्मीरी आदि भाषा बोलने वाले हैं। पुरे भारत वर्ष को एक सूत्र में बांधकर रखने का काम हिंदी भाषा करती है। देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले पात्र हिंदी भाषा से एक दुसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं।

डॉ. राजेन्द्र मिश्र जी के 'अपनी परिधि में' इस उपन्यास का सहनायक अनुराग हिंदी भाषा पर अंग्रेजी के बढ़ते प्रभाव के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए कहता है 'विदेशों के हिंदुस्तानियों को लगता है, कहीं यह देश हर तरह से खत्म न हो जाए। यहाँ की भाषाओं में अंग्रेजी के शब्दों की भरमार है। तेजी से वह अपनी भाषा बनती जा रही है। उसे शिक्षण का माध्यम बनाकर एक शिक्षा उदयोग पूरे देश में चलाया जा रहा है। हमारी संस्कृति भी पहचान में नहीं आती।'<sup>13</sup> वर्तमान समाज की स्थिति का सटीक वर्णन अनुराग यहाँ कर रहा है। इसी प्रकार अगर हिंदी भाषा पर अंग्रेजी का आक्रमण चलता रहा तो भविष्य की पीढ़ियों की फिक्र करनी पड़ेगी।

इसी उपन्यास में एक प्रसंग में नायक असीम रंजन 'आवाज' पत्र के प्रकाशन समारोह में डॉ. रवींद्रन जो एक वैज्ञानिक है और तेलुगु भाषा के बहुत अच्छे साहित्यकार और रंगकर्मी हैं हिंदी भाषा का महत्व समझते हैं हम बचपन से सबकुछ अंग्रेजी में पढ़ रहे हैं। हमारी अपनी संस्कृति का क्या हुआ? हमारे पर्वों की जगह विदेशी पर्व ले रहे हैं। ग्लोबल जमाने में दुनिया एक है, यह भूलना नहीं चाहिए। दूसरों की भाषा से उस भाषा की ही संस्कृति आएगी। हिंदी भाषा के विश्व स्तर पर लिए जा रहे संज्ञान को समझते हुए वह कहते हैं 'नॉम्स चाम्स्की संस्कृत के व्याकरण को, पाणिनी को याद करते हैं। बिल गेट्स हिंदी में इनबिल्ट कंप्यूटर की बात करते हैं। जिस तरह यूरोप ने अपनी भाषाओं के लिए रोमन अपना ली है। हम भी अपनी भाषाओं के लिए नागरी अपना ले तो कंप्यूटर में लिपियों का लिप्यंतरण/रूपांतरण आसान हो जाएगा।'<sup>14</sup> वह यह भी दुख जताते हैं कि हम मार्केटिंग सोसायटी बाजारी समाज बनाकर रह गए हैं। डॉ. रवींद्रन के विचार बहुत गंभीर और उत्तेजक हैं। उन्होंने भारत की सही तस्वीर सामने रखी है। अगर हमारी भाषा है तो हमारी पहचान भी बनी रहेगी अन्यथा वह हम खो देंगे। उपन्यास का नायक असीम भी कहता है कि संस्कृत नागरी में लिखी जाती है। अगर आजादी के बाद सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को नागरी में ही लिखा जाता तो आज कंप्यूटर में भी नागरी रोमन के बराबर होती। भारतीय भाषा की दृष्टि से ग्लोबल नेटवर्क का भाग हो जाते।

'अपनी परिधि में' उपन्यास में असीम भाषा के सवाल को उठाता है, उसे दुख है कि अपने देश में भाषाओं को जोड़ने का काम नहीं हुआ है। असीम कहता है, 'संविधान में लिखा है कि आजादी के 15 साल बाद अंग्रेजी की जगह हिंदी आ जाएगी। क्या हुआ! हम अपने ही संविधान में संशोधन करते जा रहे हैं – क्या उस समय के संविधान निर्माता गलत थे?'<sup>15</sup> असीम की बातें बिल्कुल साफ हैं। किसी के पास इसके उत्तर नहीं हैं। हिंदी भाषा के बारे में असीम का स्पष्ट मत है इसे कामकाज में पूरी तरह अपना लिया जाना चाहिए।

असीम एक मीटिंग में अपने लिपि के बारे में मत रखते हुए, लोगों को जागरूक करते हुए कहता है, 'हम कोशिश करेंगे की इस देश में प्रबुद्ध लोग सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए एक समान लिपि बनाने की कोशिश करें। नागरी को अपनाने से ग्लोबल कंप्यूटर में रोमन और नागरी का लिप्यंतरण आसान हो जाएगा। आज के संसार में भाषाएं लुप्त हो रही हैं। अतः अलग-अलग लिपियों की जरूरत नहीं है। एक बड़ी लिपि में लिखने से छोटी भाषा भी विस्तार पा लेती है। आरंभ में संस्कृत मूल की सारी भाषाओं के लिए हमें कोशिश करना चाहिए, बाद में द्रविड समूह की भाषाओं के लिए भी इसे अपनाया जा सकता है। संपर्क लिपि की समस्या के साथ ही संपर्क भाषा की समस्या भी हिंदी को अपनाकर हल हो सकती है। यू. एन. ओ. में यह सर्वाधिक बोली जानेवाली भाषा है। हमें इस पर गर्व करना चाहिए।'<sup>16</sup> यहाँ यह स्पष्ट होता है कि अपने आत्म सम्मान के लिए अपनी एक संपर्क भाषा की बात बिना राजनीति किए स्वीकार की जानी चाहिए।

डॉ. राजेन्द्र मिश्र जी अपने 'संपर्क भाषा और लिपि' इस निबंध संग्रह में भाषा और लिपि पर अनेक दृष्टिकोणों पर विचार करते हैं। उन्होंने भाषायी चिंतन और चिंता को भी सूक्ष्मता से अभिव्यंजित किया है। आप भूमिका में लिखते हैं कि 'स्वाधीनता के बाद इस देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या एक संपर्क भाषा और लिपि की ही है।' 'भारतीय मनोविज्ञान के कारण अंग्रेजी का वर्चस्व निरंतर बढ़ता जा रहा है।' आज हिंदी को रोमन में लिखने की कोशिश हो रही है। हिंदी में प्रकाशित समाचारपत्र अंग्रेजी शब्दों को नागरी में लिखकर उसका उपयोग बढ़ा रहे हैं। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यम में हिंदी को रोमन में लिखा जा रहा है। बोलचाल में अंग्रेजी शब्द इतने अधिक आ गए हैं कि उसे अब लोग आराम से हिंग्लिश कहने लगे हैं। इन सभी समस्याओं पर मैंने अपने विचारों को इन निबंधों में लिखा है। आपने हिंदी की बिगड़ती स्थिति के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की है। हिंदी अपने ही घर में पराई होती जा रही है। अब एक नयी पीढ़ी तैयार हो रही है, जिसकी अपनी कोई भाषा या संस्कृति नहीं है, जो तिरेसठ की जगह सिक्सटी थ्री समझती है। हिंदी भाषा के बारे में कहे तो हिंदी के अलावा कोई भाषा एक से अधिक प्रांत में व्यवहार में नहीं है। भारत में हिंदी ही एकमात्र ऐसी भाषा है जिसे बहुसंख्य भारतवासी बोलते हैं, समझते हैं। हिंदी ही एक से अधिक प्रांतों की भाषा है। हिंदी जनभाषा है इसलिए राजभाषा बनी है।

'भारतीय भाषाओं की अस्मिता और संकट' इस निबंध में डॉ. राजेन्द्र मिश्र जी भाषा समस्या का अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाते हैं 'भारत की भाषा समस्या का हल केवल इतने से हो जाएगा कि अंग्रेजी का वर्चस्व खत्म कर दिया जाए। उसे केवल एक भाषा के रूप में पढ़ाया जाए क्योंकि यह अब





आवश्यक हो गया है और अंग्रेजी का इस आधार पर विरोध करना कि वह एक विदेशी भाषा है समझदारी नहीं है। जितनी अंग्रेजी आज है उतनी तो वह अंग्रेजों के शासन काल में भी नहीं थी। अंग्रेजी का सबसे अधिक प्रयोग करने में हिंदी प्रान्तों के लोग ही सबसे आगे हैं और वे हिंदी नहीं आ रही हैं, इसके लिए दक्षिण भारत के लोगों को उत्तरदायी मानते हैं। यदी भारतीय भाषाएँ माध्यम के स्थान से हटा दी गयी तो वह दिन भारत के भाषा इतिहास में सबसे अधिक दुखदायी दिन होगा।<sup>8</sup> भारत बहुभाषिक देश है। इस देश में किसी भी प्रांत में, समाज में बोलचाल के रूप में हिंदी भाषा का पाया जाना सामान्य सी बात है। मुंबई जैसे मराठी महानगरों में भारत के कोने कोने से लोग रोजगार की तलाश में आये हैं और यहाँ बस गए हैं। शायद इसी लिए मुंबई में भी हिंदी भाषा का उतना ही महत्त्व है जितना हिंदी प्रदेशों में। राजेंद्र मिश्र जी कहते हैं 'किसी भी देश की पहचान उसकी राष्ट्रभाषा होती है। हिंदी, हिन्द देश की अस्मिता और अस्तित्व की भाषा है।'<sup>9</sup>

भारत देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में कहे तो देश की कई कक्षाओं में विद्यार्थियों की मातृभाषा और विद्यालय की भाषा समान नहीं होती है। भारत के साथ साथ अधिकांश विश्व में बहुभाषी विद्यार्थी अपवाद नहीं बल्कि आदर्श हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में देश के विभिन्न स्थानों पर शिक्षा का माध्यम कोई भी हो हिंदी का सहारा जरूर लिया जाता है क्योंकि विद्यार्थी उस भाषा में सर्वश्रेष्ठ ढंग से सीख पाते हैं जिसे वे सबसे अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। शिक्षक उस भाषा में सबसे प्रभावी ढंग से पढ़ा सकते हैं जिसमें उनकी सबसे अच्छी पकड़ होती है और हम बुनियादी तौर पर कह सकते हैं कि वह भाषा हिंदी है।

'हिंदी भारतीय भाषा है। डॉ. राजेंद्र मिश्र जी अपने 'हमारी हिंदी' अध्याय में लिखते हुए कहते हैं कि भारत में अनेक भाषाएँ हैं, किन्तु हिंदी ही व्यापक रूप से बोली जाती है। हिंदी का किसी से विरोध नहीं है और स्वाधीनता आन्दोलन में गांधी और सुभाष तक ने हिंदी को स्वीकार किया है।'<sup>10</sup>

इस प्रकार हम बहुभाषा का अर्थ, भाषा का स्वरूप और सामाजिक व्यवस्था का अर्थ समझ सकते हैं। हिंदी भाषा का शिक्षा, और साहित्य में स्थान और हिंदी का महत्त्व आदि बातें जान सकते हैं। हिंदी भाषा के बारे में चिंता और वस्तुस्थिति इस बात को भी डॉ. राजेंद्र मिश्र जी ने स्पष्ट किया है। भारत इस बहुभाषिक देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था में हिंदी का महत्त्व अनन्यसाधारण है।

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संपादक

डॉ. गिरिराजशरण अग्रवाल

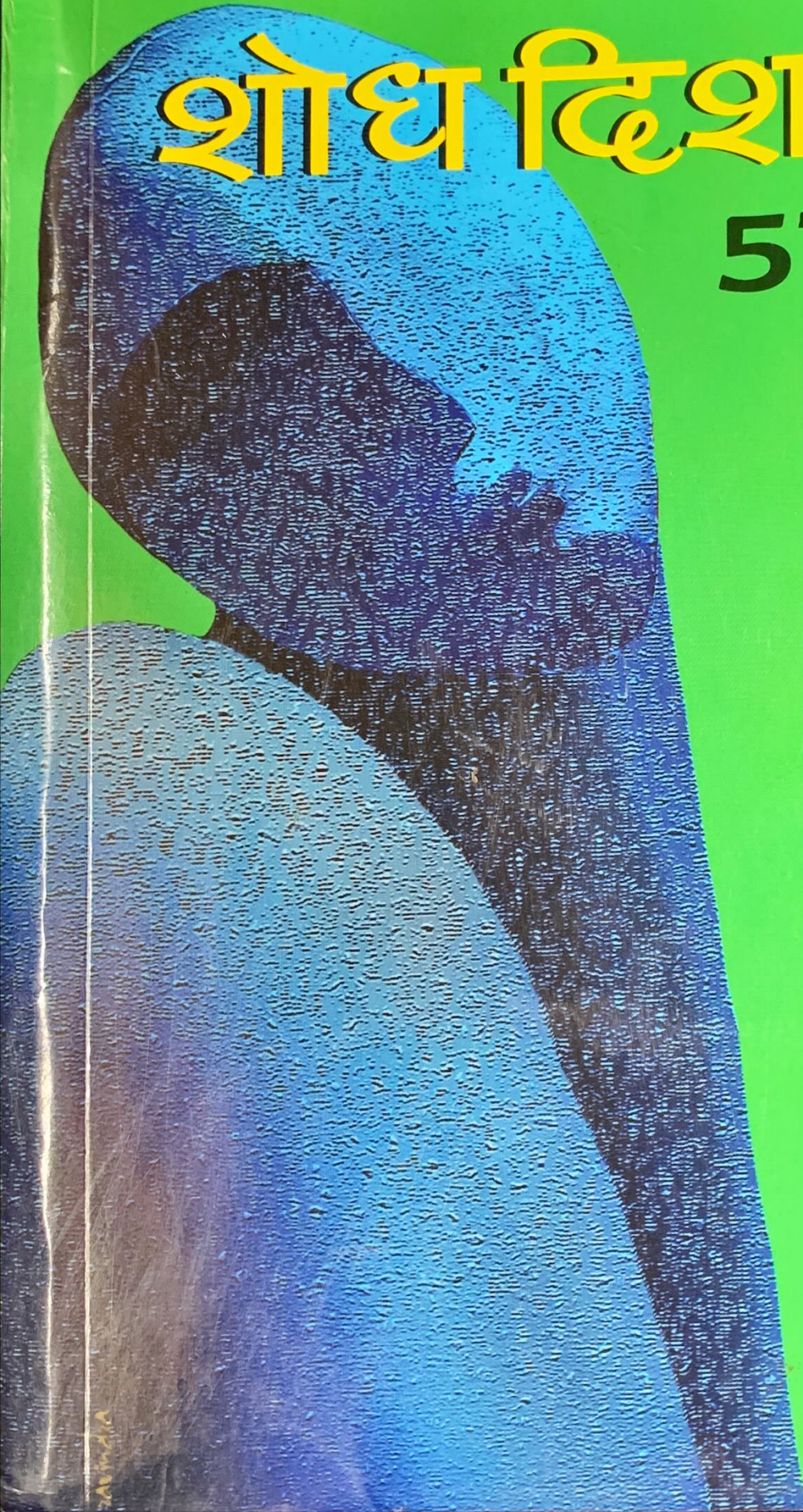
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डॉ० शंकर क्षेम

प्रमोद सागर

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डॉ० अशोककुमार

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संवैधानिक दृष्टि से मूल अधिकारों एवं कर्तव्यों का औचित्य/ सुनिल कुमार, डॉ० पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार मुसा	266
भारत की स्थलीय सीमा प्रबंधन में सीमा सुरक्षा बल की भूमिका का अध्ययन/ डॉ० शिखा श्रीवास्तव, सतीशचंद्र यादव	274
कर्मयोग के परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्वामी विवेकानंद का यौगिक चिंतन/ प्रवेश जाटव	280
भारतीय महिला रंगकर्म की शास्त्रधर्मी धारा/ डॉ० अपर्णा वेणु	285
डॉ० राजेंद्र मिश्र के उपन्यास में राष्ट्रीय चेतना/ दिनानाथ मुरलीधर पाटील, प्रो० संजयकुमार शर्मा	292
उत्तरकालीन बौद्धधर्म में हुए परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन/ ज्योति राय, प्रो० रेनु शुक्ला	297
नारी की बदलती दशा और दिशा/ सरला जांगिड़, डॉ० बी० अनिरुद्धन	303
कुसुम अंसल के कहानी-संग्रह 'धुएँ की ईमानदारी' में स्त्री मनोदशा की अभिव्यक्ति/ शिवानी, प्रो० संतराम वैश्य	307
अंबेडकर का आधुनिक चिंतन : भारतीय समाज और व्यवस्था/ अजीत कुमार सिंह	311
मंगलाचरण का मानव जीवन में महत्व : 'राष्ट्र-स्मृति:' के संदर्भ में/ डॉ० विजय सिंह मीना	316
प्रेमचंद की कहानियों में हाशिए का समाज : मुस्लिम संदर्भ/ सुनीता जाट, डॉ० मीना गौतम	323
इतिहास और कल्पना के निकष पर 'ढोला मारू-रा दूहा'/ डॉ० सुरेश सिंह राठौड़	327
वर्तमान संदर्भ में प्राचीन भारतीय आभूषण परंपरा की निरंतरता/ अंकिता मीना	334
गीतांजलिश्री कृत 'माई' उपन्यास में चित्रित नारी-चेतना/ जितेन्द्र कुमार मीना	340
21वीं शताब्दी के उपन्यासों में स्त्री-शोषण की समस्या/ ममता बैरवा, डॉ० अरुण बाला	344
भारतीय कला में दिक्पाल के रूप में कुबेर का अंकन/ सौरभ कुमार मीना	348
कोविड में नागरिक सेवा वितरण : सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) का एक अध्ययन/ डॉ० सुनीता चौधरी	354
मनुस्मृति के सिद्धांत एवं उनकी प्रासंगिकता/ डॉ० कृष्ण कुमार	360
दृश्यसंचार में ब्रांडव्यक्तित्व और ब्रांडनिष्ठा का प्रभाव/ डॉ० उज्ज्वल काडोदे	366
कृषीय विकास में कृषिगत विशेषताओं का नियोजनीय स्वरूप/ डॉ० अरविंद सिंह	371
राजस्थानी काव्य में हर्ष और विषाद की भावना/ डॉ० नमामी शंकर आचार्य	376



## भगवानदास मोरवाल के उपन्यासों में अभिव्यक्त नारी विषयक तथा सामाजिक विचार

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डॉ० संजयकुमार शर्मा

शोध निर्देशक एवं विभागाध्यक्ष स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन केंद्र

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ता० तलोदा, जि० नंदुरबार

उपन्यास, साहित्य की वह सशक्त विधा है जिसके माध्यम से मानव जीवन, उसके परिवेश तथा पात्रों का चित्रण इस प्रकार किया जाता है कि पाठक इसे पढ़ते समय स्वयं को ही उसका एक पात्र समझने लगता है। उपन्यास को जीवन का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का सबसे शक्तिशाली साधन माना जाता है। उपन्यास कई परिवर्तनों और घटनाओं का वर्णन करता है जो किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन को प्रभावित करते हैं। किसी भी लेखक की पहली और सबसे बड़ी कोशिश यही रहती है कि वह अपने पात्रों के माध्यम से सामाजिक जटिलताओं और विकृतियों पर प्रकाश डाल पाए और ऐसे ही उपन्यासकार हैं—भगवानदास मोरवाल।

नारी एवं समाज की समस्याओं को अभिव्यक्त करने का एक सशक्त माध्यम उपन्यास है। साहित्यिक दृष्टि से देखा जाए तो आदिकाल में नारी की स्थिति शोचनीय बन गई थी और उसे मात्र उपभोग की वस्तु समझा जाने लगा था। आज भी वह क्षेत्र विशेष के रीति-रिवाजों, संस्कारों, धार्मिक एवं सामाजिक बंधनों में कैद है। इन सभी के कारण वह घुटनभरी जिंदगी जी रही है।

मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है तथा वह समाज में रहते हुए सामाजिक बंधनों का पालन करता है। मनुष्य की प्रगति के साथ अनेक सामाजिक समस्याओं का भी जन्म होता है और उन समस्याओं से निजात पाने के लिए उसे संघर्ष करना पड़ता है। ऐसे ही संघर्षों को समाज के सामने लाने का कार्य उपन्यास के माध्यम से किया जाता है। भगवानदास मोरवाल ने अपने अधिकांश उपन्यासों में नए और चुनौतीभरे विषयों को आधार बनाया है। मेवात के जनमानस और वहाँ के लोकजीवन का चित्रण करने वाला उपन्यास है—‘काला पहाड़’। इस उपन्यास में मोरवाल जी ने नारी तथा सामाजिक एवं सांप्रदायिक समस्याओं पर विशेष रूप से प्रकाश डाला है।

‘कॉलेज की लाल इमारत और इस इमारत के कमरे की दीवारों पर बनाए गए स्थाई श्यामपट्टों पर लिखी जाने वाली चाक की हर इबारत, उस वक्त इबारत नहीं भविष्य की वे रेखाएँ थीं, जिनमें पता नहीं कितनी निश्छल आँखों ने न्योन बल्बों से फूटती रोशनी के जाले देखे थे। लेकिन इन निश्छल आँखों की पुतलियों के हिस्से में न्योन बल्बों से फूटती रोशनी के जाले तो नहीं आए, हाँ इतना जरूर हुआ कि ज्यादातर इस कॉलेज से निकले हमीदा, याकूब, महमूद, अशरफ,



तेजराम, भागमल, चेताराम, रामसिंह, सरीखे कितने नामों की डिग्रियाँ या तो संदूक और अलमारियों में चूहों की खुराक बनने लगी हैं या फिर उनके साथ-साथ चलते हुए खुद ही थकने लगी है।<sup>1</sup> मोरवाल जी ने अपने उपन्यास 'काला पहाड़' में गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन के होते हुए भी शिक्षा के प्रति जागरूकता और एक आशा भरी नजर दिखाने का प्रयास किया है। परंतु वहीं बेरोजगारी की समस्या के कारण शिक्षित होने पर भी नवयुवकों की बेरोजगारी के कारण डिग्रियों के दस्तावेज अलमारियों में कैसे चूहों की खुराक बन जाते हैं, इस स्थिति का यथार्थ प्रस्तुत किया है।

'माताजी, आप लोग अंदर जाइए, आपको पता नहीं पूरे गाँव में कर्फ्यू लगा हुआ है।' भौरी ने भी बेहद शाइस्तगी से उसी अंदाज में कहा, बेटा, वा कलफूई ए तो देखण आई हैं हम... बतइयो, ऊ कहाँ है?'<sup>2</sup>

मोरवाल जी ने अपने उपन्यास 'काला पहाड़' में मेवात क्षेत्र की 1992 में फैली सांप्रदायिक हिंसा के चलते, लगे हुए कर्फ्यू की एक घटना का वर्णन किया है, जिसमें भौरी का कर्फ्यू में तैनात एक अधिकारी के साथ हुआ संवाद दिखाया गया है। इस संवाद के माध्यम से मेवात क्षेत्र में अशिक्षा और अज्ञानता का दर्शन होता है, साथ ही यह रहस्योद्घाटन भी होता दिखाया है कि जिन लोगों को कर्फ्यू क्या होता है इसी बात का ज्ञान नहीं है, तो वे सांप्रदायिकता जैसे शब्दों को क्या समझ पाएँगे। इस एक वार्तालाप से मोरवाल जी ने मेवात की अशिक्षा, अज्ञानता पर प्रकाश डाला है, इसी के साथ ऐसे राजनीतिज्ञों का भी रहस्योद्घाटन किया है जो सांप्रदायिकता को आधार बनाकर अपना लाभ अर्जित करते हैं।

'बाबल तेरा देस में' अपने ही घर के अभेद्य किले में असुरक्षित स्त्री के दुःखों की ऐसी कथा है, जहाँ पिता, भाई, ससुर और पति जैसे रिश्ते भी रक्षक कम और आदमखोर अधिक प्रतीत होते हैं और जिन्हें धर्म के ठेकेदारों का समर्थन हासिल होता है। इस उपन्यास में मोरवाल जी ने पितृसत्तात्मक पुरुष वर्चस्ववादी व्यवस्था के विरोध में स्त्रियों के प्रतिरोध एवं प्रतिकार को व्यक्त किया है। यह भी एक कारुणिक स्थिति है कि स्त्री बाहर से अधिक अपने ही परिवार में असुरक्षित है, जहाँ श्वसुर ही अपनी बेटो-समान बहू का शारीरिक शोषण करता है। इस शोषित, विवश स्त्री को बेदना इस उपन्यास के केंद्र में है। वह जीवन की अँधेरी सुरंगों में फँसी है जहाँ कभी पिता, ससुर, भाई, रिश्तेदार एवं पति आदमखोर बने भेड़िए की तरह संधान करते हैं। इस उपन्यास में मोरवाल जी ने सामाजिक, नारी, जाति व्यवस्था आदि से संबंधित समस्याओं को दिखाया है।

मोरवाल जी ने अपने उपन्यास 'बाबल तेरा देस में' में बेमेल विवाह की समस्या के माध्यम से नारी का शोषण का चित्रण किया है वहीं राजनीति में नारी द्वारा अपने हक के लिए किए गए विद्रोह को दिखाया है। धर्म की आड़ में मुस्लिम समाज में नारी के शोषण और गरीबी के चलते बेटियों को बेचने की घटनाओं पर प्रकाश डाला है।

'दहेज ना होएगो तो जरूरी है औलाद पैदा करनी। यासू तो बढ़िया है पैदा होतेई इनका टेंडुआ दबा दें।'<sup>3</sup>

उपर्युक्त संवाद के माध्यम से मोरवाल जी ने समाज का वह भीषण सत्य उजागर किया है जहाँ गरीबी और दहेज के लिए पैसे न होने के कारण लोग अपनी बेटियों को बेचने को तैयार हो जाते हैं।

'रेत' उपन्यास कंजर जनजाति की जरायम पेशा स्त्रियों की कथा है, जिसमें पितृसत्तात्मक के बदले मातृसत्तात्मक वर्चस्व स्थापित करने का सीधा प्रयास दिखाई देता है। मोरवाल जी ने अपने



इस उपन्यास में कंजर समाज की नारी की व्यथा को कमला बुआ के एक संभाषण के माध्यम से अभिव्यक्त किया है...।

‘दरोगा जी, जैसे ये इज्जतदार अपनी मेहनत बेचते हैं न, वैसे ही हम अपनी देह बेचते हैं। हमारे लिए तो हमारी यह देह ही हमारी मेहनत है। हमारे लिए तो यह दूसरे कामों की तरह आम काम है।’<sup>4</sup>

इस संभाषण के माध्यम से हमें नारी के अस्तित्व एवं आत्मसम्मान के प्रति जागरूकता दृष्टिगत होती है।

भगवानदास मोरवाल द्वारा अपने उपन्यास ‘नरक मसीहा’ में एन०जी०ओ० संस्कृति पर प्रहार किया गया है परंतु वहाँ भी नारी चरित्र ही प्रधान है जो केवल घर गृहस्थी नहीं सँभालती, अपितु समाजसेवा का भी कार्य एन०जी०ओ० के माध्यम से करती है। अपने इस उपन्यास में मोरवाल जी ने गैर-सरकारी संगठनों की वास्तविक दुनिया पर प्रकाश डाला है, जो देश के दरिद्र लोगों के प्रति बनावटी संवेदना दिखाकर धन बटोरने का काम करते हैं। इस उपन्यास में गैरसरकारी संगठन चलाने वाली महिलाओं द्वारा महिला जागरूकता के नाम पर अनेक कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया जाता है, जिसके लिए भीड़ इकट्ठी करने के लिए आनेवाली महिलाओं की गरीबी का फायदा उठाया जाता है और उन्हें कार्यक्रम में आने के लिए छोटा-मोटा गिफ्ट पैकेट दे दिया जाता है। यहाँ समाज में फैली गरीबी जैसी सामाजिक समस्या पर प्रकाश डाला है।

‘अगर दो घंटे के सौ रुपए, आध सेर पिसी मिरच और बाल-बच्चेन कू कछु खाबे कू मिल रो है, तो जामे का टोटो है। कम ते कम दो महीना ते जादा को तो काम चलेगा। रही बात या इज्जत-आबरू ए बचाबे की, तो बहना जो हमारी आबरू ए बचाबे के हुनर बता री हैं न, पहले अपनी बचा लेएँ।’<sup>5</sup>

यहाँ मोरवाल जी ने महिलाओं द्वारा अपने परिवार के लिए किया जाने वाला संघर्ष दिखाया है।

‘मेम साब, कहीं मिरचन ते इज्जत-आबरू बचती देखी है। आबरू तो अपने हौसले से बचे है।’<sup>6</sup>

मोरवाल जी ने उपन्यास के माध्यम से समाज में बढ़ते हुए अपराध और महिलाओं पर बढ़ते अत्याचारों की घटनाओं को आधार बनाकर महिलाओं में आत्मरक्षा के उपाय दर्शाए हैं। यहाँ महिलाओं के मनोबल एवं आत्मरक्षा हेतु सदैव तैयार रहने की मनोवृत्ति का भी दर्शन कराया है।

मोरवाल जी ने ‘हलाला’ उपन्यास में मुस्लिम समाज में धर्म की आड़ में स्त्री-शोषण का बखान किया है। इस उपन्यास के पात्र जैसे डमरू, लपरलेंडी और डमरू के परिजन जो हलाला का असली अर्थ नहीं जानते उन्हें ईमाम साहब शरीयत का संदर्भ देते हुए स्पष्ट कर रहे हैं—

‘यार, मौलवी साब ने अच्छी जलेबी-सी बणा राखी है। हमारी समझ में ना आरी है के आखिर सरीअत के मुताबक पतो ना ऊ कैसो हलाला होवे है? जी, शरीअत के मुताबिक हलाला यह नहीं होता कि खाली निकाह कराकर फिर से तलाक दिलवा दो...यह तो अल्लाह पाक की निगाह में एक और गुनाह हो गया...ऐसे तो आप रोजाना तलाक दो और रोजाना हलाला कराओ। इसके मायने यह हुआ कि आपको हलाला का असली मकसद और मतलब ही नहीं मालूम है। हजरात, हलाला के बारे में नबी सल्लाहेवलेहस्सलम ने फरमाया है कि हलाला के लिए सिर्फ दूसरा निकाह ही काफी नहीं है, बल्कि उस वक्त तक औरत पहले शौहर के लिए हलाल नहीं हो सकती, जब तक कि वह दूसरे शौहर के साथ हमबिस्तर न हो ले।’<sup>7</sup>

इस प्रकार मोरवाल जी ने अपने उपन्यास ‘हलाला’ में पात्रों के बीच होने वाले संवादों के



माध्यम से अपने पाठकों को शरीर्यत तथा कुरआन की आयतों से अवगत कराया है और धर्मग्रंथों की आड़ लेकर स्त्रियों पर होनेवाले अत्याचार और स्त्री शोषण पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास किया है।

‘याको मतलब तो ई हुओ दादा के महीना-बीस दिन पीछे मैं वाही घर में चली जाऊँ, यहाँ सू मेरो आसरा छिनगो हो ...बुरो ना माने तो एक बात पूछूँ दादा, हम कोई लत्ता-कपड़ा हैं के जब जी करे उन्ने उतार के फेंक देओ।’<sup>8</sup>

मोरवाल जी के उपन्यास ‘हलाला’ की पात्र नजराना पुरुषवादी समाज के विचारों पर सीधे-सीधे प्रहार कर विरोध करती हुई दिखाई देती है। यहाँ मुस्लिम समाज की पुरुष-प्रधान विचारधारा एक स्त्री का कैसे दमन करती है और नजराना उन स्त्रियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है, जो इस विचारधारा के विरोध में समाज में खड़ी रहती है इसका खुलकर विरोध भी करती है। हलाला की नजराना के माध्यम से मोरवाल जी सीधे-सीधे पुरुषवादी धार्मिक सत्ता पर आघात करते हैं।

‘सुर बंजारन’ उपन्यास की कथा हाथरस शैली की नौटंकी से जुड़े एक स्त्री लोक-कलाकारा को केंद्र में रखकर रची गई है। यह उपन्यास हाथरस शैली की नौटंकी की विलुप्त होती लोक-कला के ऊपर लिखा गया है। इस उपन्यास के माध्यम से सरकारी कार्यालयों में भ्रष्टाचार के चलते कला के सम्मान में दिए जाने वाले पुरस्कार हेतु एक महिला लोक-कलाकारा के संघर्ष की व्यथा दिखाई गई है। यथा—

‘सर, ये इनाम-इकराम और सम्मान-पुरस्कार ऐसे प्रतिभाशालियों को ही मिलते हैं। असली कलाकार तो गुमनामी के अँधेरे में गायब होकर रह जाते हैं।’<sup>9</sup>

उपन्यास के पात्रों के बीच होनेवाले संवादों के माध्यम से मोरवाल जी ने सचिवालय में पुरस्कारों से संबंधित मामलों में होनेवाले भ्रष्टाचार जैसी सामाजिक समस्या पर प्रकाश डाला है। अपने उपन्यास ‘सुर बंजारन’ में स्त्री की तरफ देखने की समाज की संकुचित विचारधारा पर मोरवाल जी ने सीधा प्रहार किया है—

‘इसमें कसूर इन लोगों का नहीं है। दरअसल, स्वाँग-नौटंकी के कलाकारों को हमारा समाज ऐसा ही समझता है। इन कलाकारों की इन्हें कला दिखती ही नहीं है। पता नहीं रागिनी तुम्हें पता है या नहीं, पर यह सच है कि इस इलाके में हम कहीं शो करने जाते हैं, तो लोग आपस में यही कहते हुए तमाशा देखने आते हैं कि रंडीन को नाच देखने जा रहे हैं।’<sup>10</sup>

उपन्यास की कथा की नायिका रागिनी और मास्टर जी राधेश्याम शर्मा के बीच के इस संवाद के माध्यम से स्त्री कलाकार के मन की व्यथा और समाज के स्त्री-संबंधी संकुचित विचारों को मोरवाल जी ने दर्शाया है।

‘वंचना’ भगवानदास मोरवाल का सातवाँ उपन्यास है, जिसमें भारतीय समाज की नारी से संबंधित समस्याओं, उनसे जुड़े कानूनी दाँव-पेंच तथा उनसे जुड़ी पुरुष मानसिकता पर प्रकाश डाला है। ‘वंचना’ की कथा में बलात्कार की शिकार नारी की स्थिति और पीड़ा के साथ-साथ उसके आक्रोश को व्यक्त करने और कानूनी बदलाव तथा अदालती प्रक्रिया के नाम पर आरोपियों को बचाने के कानूनी दाँव-पेच के माध्यम से समाज में स्त्री के प्रति झलकती पुरुष प्रधान मानसिकता पर प्रकाश डाला गया है। इस उपन्यास की कथा सन् 2012 में राजधानी दिल्ली में घटित बलात्कार की दिल दहला देने वाली घटना ‘निर्भया कांड’ के संकेत से शुरू होती है। ‘वंचना’ की संपूर्ण कथा बलात्कार की घटनाओं में पुरुषवादी विचारधारा की शिकार स्त्री की जीवन-स्थितियों और यह अपराध करनेवाले पुरुष वर्ग की अपने-आपको बचाने के मर्दवादी हथकंडों से भरी पड़ी



है।

इस उपन्यास का कथानक संपूर्ण भारतीय समाज की कथा बयान करता है। यहाँ जितनी मात्रा में हिंदू जिंदगियाँ हैं, उतनी ही मात्रा में मुस्लिम समाज भी मौजूद है, जहाँ स्त्री के हिस्से में दोनों ही ओर अँधेरा नजर आता है। उपन्यास 'वंचना' में चित्रित पहली ही घटना बाल-विवाह जैसी कुप्रथा की शिकार सदानंद की चौदह वर्ष से कम उम्र की पत्नी से संबंधित है। उपन्यास की शुरुआत सदानंद नामक युवक के वैवाहिक समारोह से होती है, जिसे 15 वर्षीय लड़की के साथ ब्याहा गया है। मिलन की प्रथम रात्रि में ही यह लड़की दम तोड़ देती है। विवाह के बाद पहली ही रात बाइस-तेइस वर्ष के छहफुटा सदानंद जैसे भूखे भेड़िए के सामने मेमने की तरह उसकी बहू 'पहली रात को बिल्ली मारना चाहिए' की मानसिकता का इस तरह शिकार होती है कि सुबह रक्त की धारा कमरे के बाहर तक दिखाई देती है।

शादी की रात पुरुष और स्त्री का सहवास सहज क्रिया हो सकती है लेकिन उस रात की घटना पर सदानंद की प्रतिक्रिया है कि 'मैंने ऐसा कुछ नहीं किया मामा... बस थोड़ी सी जबरदस्ती जरूर की थी। ऐसा करके मैंने कौन-सा जुर्म कर...'।<sup>11</sup>

यह कथन पुरुष की अहंपूर्ण एवं क्रूर मानसिकता तथा संवेदनहीनता का परिचायक है। विवाह किसी भी परिस्थिति में ऐसी जबरदस्ती की इजाजत नहीं देता, जिससे पत्नी की मृत्यु हो जाए। लेकिन सदानंद को यही लगता है कि उसका कोई दोष नहीं है। इसी उपन्यास की दूसरी कथा में जानकी कुम्हारिन उर्फ साधिन, सज्जनसिंह, सदानंद, बलविंदर, रुबीना, जया, अपराजिता तथा तारा और सात-आठ साल की बच्ची मुन्नी जैसे चरित्रों के माध्यम से बलात्कार और उससे जुड़ी अन्य तमाम सामाजिक और कानूनी स्थितियों का पर्दाफाश करते हुए एक ऐसा कथा-जाल बुना है, जिसमें भारतीय समाज की सांस्कृतिक बुनावट की पेचीदगियाँ उजागर हो रही हैं। नारी-संबंधी इन स्थितियों के चित्रण द्वारा भारतीय पुरुष प्रधान मानसिकता वाले समाज का वह विद्रूप चेहरा उजागर हुआ है, जहाँ स्त्री को न तो सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक रूप में और न ही कानूनी तौर पर कोई संरक्षण मिल पाता है। कानूनी तौर पर जहाँ सुरक्षा और स्वतंत्रता मिल भी जाती है, वहाँ उसे व्यवहार में नहीं लाया जाता। पारिवारिक धरातल पर भी जातिगत श्रेष्ठता और सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा के नाम पर उसकी ही बलि चढ़ाई जाती है।

मोरवाल जी द्वारा लिखित आठवें उपन्यास 'शकुंतिका' का कथ्य स्त्रियों के जन्माधिकार और जीवन स्वतंत्रता पर आधारित है। यह कथा स्त्री को उचित मान-सम्मान और अधिकारों की प्राप्ति की है। हमारे भारतीय समाज में आज भी बेटियों की तुलना में बेटों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, मगर हम यह भूल जाते हैं कि समय आने पर बेटियाँ ही सबसे आगे होती हैं। आज गौरैया अर्थात् शकुंतिकाएँ हमारे आँगनों से जिस तरह विलुप्त हो रही हैं, यह उपन्यास ऐसी ही बेटियों के महत्व को दर्शाने वाला एक आख्यान है। अपने इस उपन्यास के माध्यम से मोरवाल जी यह कहना चाहते हैं कि 'बेटियाँ कुल-दीपक तो नहीं होतीं, परंतु कुल-दीपक से कम भी नहीं होतीं।'

शकुंतिका की कथावस्तु इसके दो मुख्य स्त्री पात्र भगवती और दुर्गा के आसपास ही बुनी हुई है। यह दो महिला पात्र हमारे देश की उन करोड़ों महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं जिनका मानना है कि बेटा ही कुल का दीपक होता है और बिना पुत्र के वंश नष्ट हो जाता है। यह हमारे समाज की कठोर वास्तविकता है। इसी चिंता के साथ उपन्यास का प्रारंभ होता है, जब दुर्गा अपने घर चौथे पोते के जन्म की खुशी एवं उल्लास में लड्डू देने आती है तो भगवती को आश्वस्त करते



हुए कहती है... 'मुझे पक्का यकीन है कि इस बार तुम्हारे घर लड़के की ही किलकारियाँ गूँजेंगी। दुर्गा ने पूरे आत्मविश्वास के साथ दिलासा दिया और कहा, अगर इस बार भी नहीं हुआ न, हम तो जीते-जी मर जाएँगे। पहले से दो-दो लड़कियों को देखकर मेरे तो हाथ-पाँव फूले जाते हैं। भगवती ठंडी साँस लेते हुए बोली।'<sup>12</sup>

इस संवाद से बेटे के आने की बड़ी अभिलाषा और बेटियों के जन्म से फैलती निराशा प्रकट होती स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है और यहाँ मोरवाल जी हमें भारतीय समाज में नारी जीवन की व्यथा, पीड़ा को दिखाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

इस प्रकार भगवानदास मोरवाल ने अपने उपन्यासों के माध्यम से बेमेल विवाह, बलात्कार, घर की चारदिवारी में होने वाला स्त्री का दैनिक शोषण तथा संघर्ष आदि नारी-विषयक विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। इसी के साथ मोरवाल जी ने समाज में फैली गरीबी, निरक्षरता, बेरोजगारी आदि सामाजिक समस्याओं पर भी प्रकाश डाला है।

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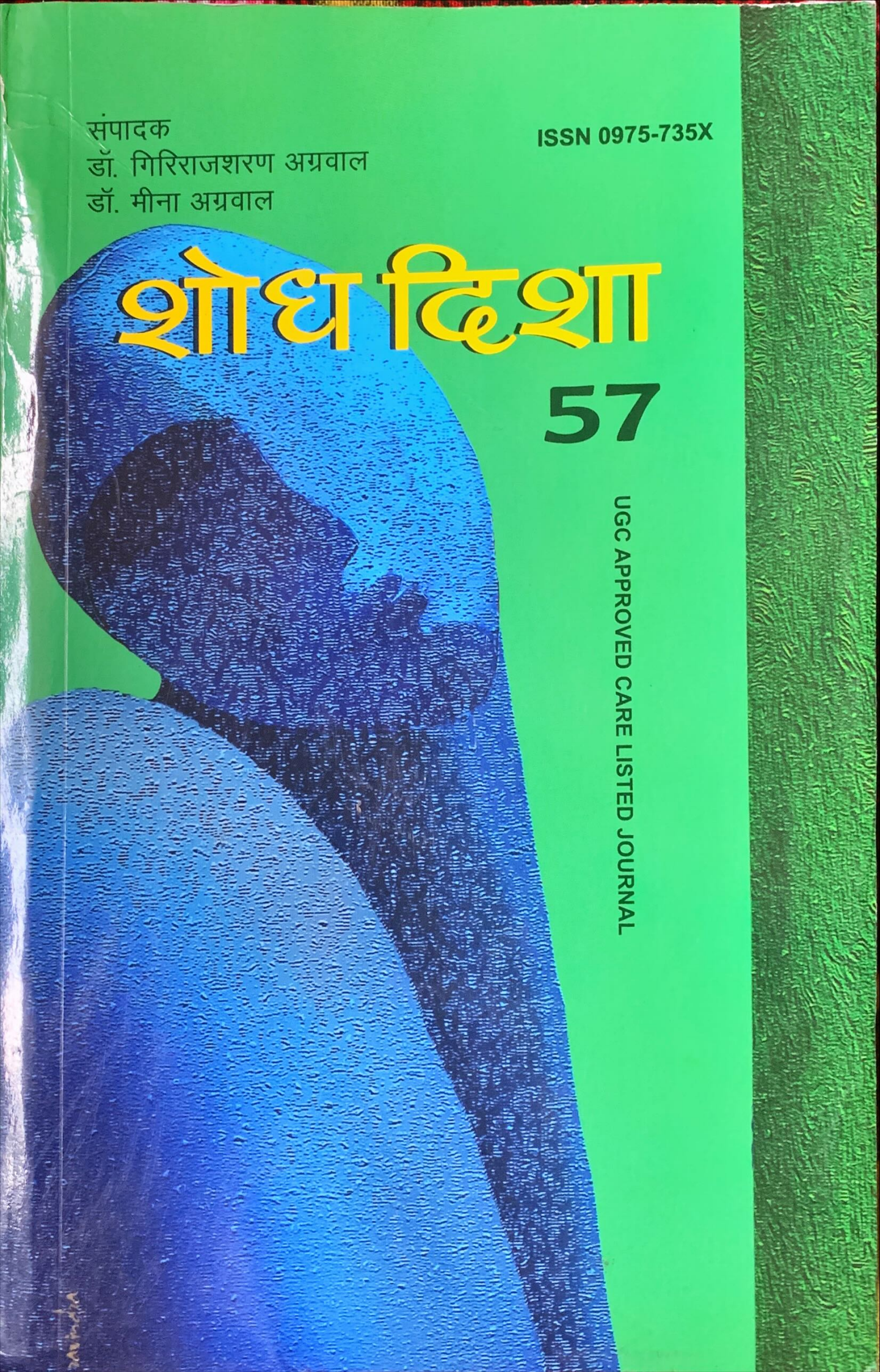
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## प्रबंध संपादक

डॉ० मीना अग्रवाल

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डॉ० शंकर क्षेम

प्रमोद सागर

## उपसंपादक

डॉ० अशोककुमार

डॉ० कनुप्रिया प्रचण्डिया

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प्रकाशित सामग्री से संपादकीय सहमति आवश्यक नहीं है। पत्रिका से संबंधित सभी विवाद केवल बिजनौर स्थित न्यायालय के अधीन होंगे। शुल्क की राशि 'शोध दिशा' बिजनौर के नाम भेजें। (सन् 1989 से प्रकाशन-क्षेत्र में सक्रिय)

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संपादक : डॉ० गिरिराजशरण अग्रवाल



भगवानदास मोरवाल के उपन्यासों में अभिव्यक्त नारी विषयक तथा सामाजिक विचार/ परेश रामकृष्ण सननसे, डॉ० संजयकुमार शर्मा	260
संवैधानिक दृष्टि से मूल अधिकारों एवं कर्तव्यों का औचित्य/ सुनिल कुमार, डॉ० पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार मुसा	266
भारत की स्थलीय सीमा प्रबंधन में सीमा सुरक्षा बल की भूमिका का अध्ययन/ डॉ० शिखा श्रीवास्तव, सतीशचंद्र यादव	274
कर्मयोग के परिप्रेक्ष्य में स्वामी विवेकानंद का यौगिक चिंतन/ प्रवेश जाटव	280
भारतीय महिला रंगकर्म की शास्त्रधर्मी धारा/ डॉ० अपर्णा वेणु	285
डॉ० राजेंद्र मिश्र के उपन्यास में राष्ट्रीय चेतना/ दिनानाथ मुरलीधर पाटील, प्रो० संजयकुमार शर्मा	292
उत्तरकालीन बौद्धधर्म में हुए परिवर्तनों का अध्ययन/ ज्योति राय, प्रो० रेनु शुक्ला	297
नारी की बदलती दशा और दिशा/ सरला जांगिड़, डॉ० बी० अनिरुद्धन	303
कुसुम अंसल के कहानी-संग्रह 'धुएँ की ईमानदारी' में स्त्री मनोदशा की अभिव्यक्ति/ शिवानी, प्रो० संतराम वैश्य	307
अंबेडकर का आधुनिक चिंतन : भारतीय समाज और व्यवस्था/ अजीत कुमार सिंह	311
मंगलाचरण का मानव जीवन में महत्व : 'राष्ट्र-स्मृति:' के संदर्भ में/ डॉ० विजय सिंह मीना	316
प्रेमचंद की कहानियों में हाशिए का समाज : मुस्लिम संदर्भ/ सुनीता जाट, डॉ० मीना गौतम	323
इतिहास और कल्पना के निकष पर 'ढोला मारू-रा दूहा'/ डॉ० सुरेश सिंह राठौड़	327
वर्तमान संदर्भ में प्राचीन भारतीय आभूषण परंपरा की निरंतरता/ अंकिता मीना	334
गीतांजलिश्री कृत 'माई' उपन्यास में चित्रित नारी-चेतना/ जितेन्द्र कुमार मीना	340
21वीं शताब्दी के उपन्यासों में स्त्री-शोषण की समस्या/ ममता बैरवा, डॉ० अरुण बाला	344
भारतीय कला में दिक्पाल के रूप में कुबेर का अंकन/ सौरभ कुमार मीना	348
कोविड में नागरिक सेवा वितरण : सामान्य सेवा केंद्रों (सीएससी) का एक अध्ययन/ डॉ० सुनीता चौधरी	354
मनुस्मृति के सिद्धांत एवं उनकी प्रासंगिकता/ डॉ० कृष्ण कुमार	360
दृश्यसंचार में ब्रांडव्यक्तित्व और ब्रांडनिष्ठा का प्रभाव/ डॉ० उज्ज्वल काडोदे	366
कृषीय विकास में कृषिगत विशेषताओं का नियोजनीय स्वरूप/ डॉ० अरविंद सिंह	371
राजस्थानी काव्य में हर्ष और विषाद की भावना/ डॉ० नमामी शंकर आचार्य	376



## डॉ० राजेंद्र मिश्र के उपन्यास में राष्ट्रीय चेतना (इतिहास की आवाज के विशेष संदर्भ में)

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राष्ट्र एवं चेतना दो स्वतंत्र शब्द हैं जिनके संयोग से एक महान शक्ति जाग्रत होकर राष्ट्रीयता, राष्ट्रीय भावना या राष्ट्रीय चेतना का स्वरूप प्राप्त करती है। बृहद हिंदी कोश में इन दोनों शब्दों का अर्थ इस प्रकार दिया गया है—‘राष्ट्रीय, राष्ट्र-संबंधी’ और ‘चेतना—होश में आना, बुद्धि विवेक से काम लेना, सावधान होना, सोचना, बिचारना।’<sup>2</sup> साहित्य समाज का दर्पण है। उपन्यासकार अपने साहित्य से जनजागरण का काम करता है। समाज की राष्ट्रीय भावना साहित्य में प्रतिबिंबित होती है और वही भावना पाठक को झकझोरकर नैतिक मूल्यों की स्थापना करती है। समाज के प्रत्येक घटक का अपने देश के प्रति कर्तव्य है। इससे जनमानस में सामूहिक चेतना का निर्माण होता है। देशभक्ति की भावना कभी समर्पण तो कभी आंदोलन का रूप धारण कर लेती है।

राष्ट्रप्रेम अथवा राष्ट्रीय चेतना इस देश में सदैव से रही है, जैसा कि हमें विदित है—कोई भी देश बनता है भौगोलिक क्षेत्र से, उस क्षेत्र में रहने वाली जनता से, उसकी भाषा से, उसके रहन-सहन तथा संस्कृति से और इन सबका प्रतिबिंब साहित्य में मिलता है। आधुनिककाल में हिंदी साहित्य की प्रमुख विशेषता राष्ट्रीयता रही है।

मनुष्य की प्रारंभिक प्रवृत्तियों में से एक प्रवृत्ति कथा कहना और कथा सुनना है। उपन्यास कथासाहित्य का आधुनिक रूप है। उपन्यास संपूर्ण विश्व साहित्य की सर्वाधिक लोकप्रचलित, बहुचर्चित और लोकप्रिय विधा है। हर युग के मनुष्य द्वारा अपने युग की कथा कहने-सुनने के लिए नए शिल्प-आयामों का आविष्कार किया है।

राजेंद्र मिश्र की साहित्यिक कृति ‘इतिहास की आवाज’ राष्ट्रीय और सामाजिक सरोकारों से युक्त उपन्यास है। इसके सभी पात्र और घटनाएँ काल्पनिक हैं। सारे मुद्दे विचार और संवेदना के धरातल पर उठाए गए हैं। इसमें भारतीय राजनीति के तीन विवादास्पद मुद्दों को केंद्र में रखा गया है, किंतु यह राजनीतिक उपन्यास नहीं है। भारत विभाजन की त्रासदी और उसके बाद की स्थितियों के अनुसार इतिहास को भी संदर्भ में रखा गया है, किंतु यह ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास भी नहीं है।

इस उपन्यास से विवादास्पद मुद्दों के माध्यम से भारतीय राजनीति का अवसरवादी चेहरा भी सामने आता है। साथ ही आतंकवाद और अलगाववाद की समस्याएँ भी आती हैं। उपन्यास यह



सोचने को विवश करता है कि क्या इस सबके लिए ही हमने भारत के विभाजन को स्वीकार कर स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की थी। इस उपन्यास में देश की लगभग सभी समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है जैसे-विभाजन का दर्द, स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात लोगों की निराशा, कश्मीर समस्या, आतंकवाद, कश्मीरी पंडितों का पुनर्वसन, भ्रष्टाचार, इस्लाम का कट्टरवाद, धर्म-धर्म के अनुसार कानूनों में असमानता, धारा 370 (जो अब वर्तमान में निरस्त हो चुकी है) चौथे स्तंभ पर संपत्ति का प्रभाव, तिब्बत को हड़पना, वोट की राजनीति आदि समस्याओं पर उपन्यास में विस्तार और बारीकी से चर्चा हुई है। इस उपन्यास के कथानक के बारे में लेखक कहते हैं कि 'इतिहास की आवाज' को एक उपन्यास के रूप में ही पढ़ा जाना चाहिए। यदि इसके पात्र और घटनाएँ किसी के समान हों तो वह महज एक संयोग ही है और इसके लिए उपन्यासकार या प्रकाशक उत्तरदाई नहीं है।

राजेंद्र मिश्र द्वारा 'इतिहास की आवाज' उपन्यास का नायक विक्रान्त ग्लोबल मीडिया से जुड़ा है और हिंदुस्तान के नौजवानों का मुखिया है वह कहता है कि 'इस देश में जो भी कुछ हो रहा है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता, सत्ता की सारी राजनीति इस सेक्युलर देश में मजहब के आसपास क्यों घूम रही है?' दूसरे स्थान पर कहता है—'दिल्ली में आकर लोग भारत के खिलाफ बोलते हैं और सरकार इसे अभिव्यक्ति की आजादी मानती है। ऐसा तो अमेरिका में भी नहीं होता, जहाँ दुनिया की सबसे आयडियल डेमोक्रेसी है।'<sup>3</sup>

'इस उपन्यास में जीवन के सामान्य पक्षों का तथ्यात्मक चित्रण किया गया है। हमारे लोकतंत्र की समस्याओं को उजागर करती है निम्न बातें—अपराधियों को जो बहुत बड़े असामाजिक तत्व हैं, जेल में भी सुविधाएँ मुहैया कराई जा रही हैं। यहाँ के नेताओं के पास धन-दौलत बढ़ती जा रही है, वह कहाँ से आती है और किस तरह बढ़ी है, इसकी कोई जाँच नहीं होती।

दूसरे एक प्रसंग में लेखक कहते हैं—'नेताओं ने हमें क्या दिया। उन्होंने हमारा भूगोल बाँट दिया। उनकी समाधियाँ बना दी गईं। उन्हें अमरता का तोहफा दे दिया गया, उनकी पूजा होने लगी। हमारा देश वर्तमान की बजाय अतीत में उलझ गया, हम अपना भविष्य नहीं देख पाए। जो देश अतीत की गाथा में उलझ जाता है, उसका कोई भविष्य नहीं होता। हमारे देश में यहीं हुआ है। जनता की तकलीफों को दूर करने से अधिक हम अतीत हुए नेताओं के स्तुतिगान में उलझ गए हैं। लगातार उनके स्टेच्यु बनाए जा रहे हैं।'<sup>4</sup> यहाँ साहित्य के तथ्य स्वयं ही अपनी कहानी कहते हैं।

लेखक द्वारा कश्मीर समस्या पर बताई गई बातें राष्ट्रीय चेतना का बोध कराती हैं— 'पब्लिक आतंकवादियों से परेशान हो गई है। वह अब चुप नहीं रहना चाहती। आतंकवादी मुस्लिम लड़कियों का भी अपहरण कर रहे हैं। उन्हें भी मारा जा रहा है। आतंकवाद का कोई धर्म या मजहब नहीं रह गया है। जो उसकी बात नहीं मानता उसे मार देते हैं। वे युवाओं को जबरदस्ती अपनी पुलिस में भर्ती करते हैं। उन्होंने एक तरह की कश्मीर लिबरेशन आर्मी बनाने की शुरुआत कर दी है। सीमा पार से उन्हें जबरदस्त मदद मिल रही है। यहाँ तक कि चीन भी पाकिस्तान की मदद कर रहा है।'<sup>5</sup> आज भारत की स्थिति बिल्कुल ऐसी ही हो चुकी है।

'इतिहास की आवाज' भारतीय राजनीति का विवादास्पद पहलू सामने रखते हुए कहती है—'सरकार को डर है कि अगर वह हिंदुओं की फिक्र करेगी तो उसका मुस्लिम वोट बैंक हाथ से निकल जाएगा। वह कम्युनल मान ली जाएगी। उसका सेक्युलर चेहरा बिगड़ जाएगा। इस देश में हिंदुओं की बात कहना ही सांप्रदायिक हो गया है। ताज्जुब है कि गोधरा कांड में एक कमीशन ने यह रिपोर्ट दी कि कारसेवकों ने खुद ही डिब्बे में आग लगा दी। इस तरह की हास्यास्पद और



अमानवीय बात हमारे देश में ही की जा सकती है। वहीं अगर आप अल्पसंख्यक हैं तो आपकी जान की बहुत कीमत होगी। इसी सेक्युलरिज्म पर हम चल रहे हैं।<sup>6</sup> राजनेताओं में प्रखर देशभक्ति होनी चाहिए परंतु वह तो सत्ता लोलुपता में अपने स्व को भी खोते जा रहे हैं।

इस उपन्यास में राजनीतिक परिस्थिति पर प्रकाश डाला गया है—उपन्यास का पात्र अनवर का कहना है कि ‘पार्लियामेंट पर हमला करने वाले शख्स को कोर्ट द्वारा मौत की सजा देने पर भी भारत सरकार इसे अमलीजामा पहनाने में डर रही है। हुरियत के लोग खुलेआम भारत में आकर कश्मीर की आजादी की माँग कर रहे हैं और इस देश की सरकार चुप है।’

अपने युग की सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक परिस्थितियों से अलग होकर साहित्य की रचना साहित्यकार के लिए एक अत्यंत दुष्कर कार्य है। यह सभी परिस्थितियाँ प्रत्यक्ष अथवा परोक्ष रूप से साहित्य सृजन की प्रेरणा देती हैं। साहित्यकार उस समाज से प्रेरणा ग्रहण करता है, जो बहुमुखी जटिल समस्याओं को अपने गर्भ में छिपाएँ रहता है।

राजेंद्र मिश्र द्वारा लिखित उपन्यास में राष्ट्रीय चेतना दिखाई देती है। उपन्यास की कहानी आज भी हमें वर्तमान महसूस होती है। निम्न बातें हमें सोचने पर मजबूर कर देती हैं—‘देश में प्रतिभाओं का पलायन तेजी से हो रहा है। आरक्षण का कोई विरोध नहीं है, पर जिस तरह वह बढ़ाया जा रहा है उसका एक नेगेटिव असर हो रहा है। सरकार कोई भी चुनौती भरा काम नहीं करना चाहती। उसके पास जनसंख्या-नियंत्रण की कोई योजना नहीं है। वह कॉमन सिविल कोड पर काम नहीं करना चाहती। वह अवैध रूप से आने वालों को बाहर नहीं भेज रही है। वह पंडितों के लिए कुछ नहीं कर रही है। वह 370 धारा हटाने के लिए भी कोई विचार नहीं कर रही है। सब जगह धुंध है। ब्लैकमनी और करप्शन रोज संसद की बहस बन गया है। कश्मीर के लिए बनी समितियाँ जम्मू-कश्मीर को और अधिक ऑटोनॉमी देने की सिफारिश कर रही है। क्या इससे पंडितों की समस्या हल हो जाएगी।’ यहाँ लेखक काल्पनिक की अपेक्षा वास्तविक को, आदर्श के स्थान पर यथार्थ को ग्रहण करता है।

अमेरिका और यूरोप के अनेक देशों में मुस्लिम भी नेशनल कानून के अंतर्गत ही आते हैं वहाँ पोलिगेमी नहीं है। कई इस्लामिक देशों में भी अब यह नहीं है। यहाँ की सरकार कहती है कि वह अल्पसंख्यकों के मामलों में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करती। क्या अल्पसंख्यक इस देश के नागरिक नहीं हैं?

विक्रान्त एक जगह कहता है कि ‘यह बात सच है कि जब तक कश्मीर घाटी से आतंकवादी हवा खत्म नहीं की जाती, तब तक वहाँ का अवाम सुखी नहीं हो सकता। घाटी के 80% मुसलमान भी इस आतंकवाद से तंग आ गए हैं।’<sup>8</sup> अब तो एक तरह से औद्योगिक घरानों और नेताओं का ही नहीं, बल्कि राजनीति और मीडिया का नेक्सस भी बन गया है। मीडिया के लोग भी सुविधाओं में जी रहे हैं। अच्छी तनख्वाह पाते हैं। नेताओं की विदेश यात्राओं में उनके साथ जाते हैं। अब मीडिया की ताकत का भी इस्तेमाल राजनीति करने लगी है। इसलिए भी कि मीडिया की आवाज जनता की आवाज हो गई है।’ विक्रान्त आगे कहता है—‘सरकार को अपनी कश्मीर पॉलिसी बदलनी होगी। उसे भारत केंद्रित कश्मीर से हटकर पाक अधिकृत कश्मीर पर जाना चाहिए। कश्मीर के उस भाग में चीन किस तरह पाँव फैला रहा है यह हमें अमेरिका और यूएनओ को बताना होगा।’<sup>9</sup>

हम 1947 में आजाद हुए और चीन में कम्युनिज्म 1949 में आया। आज चीन एक महाशक्ति बन गया है। अमेरिका तक उसे अपना पहला कंपीटीटर मानने लगा है। हम कहाँ हैं सेंसेक्स में, पीस



डायलॉग में, तिब्बत को चीन का हिस्सा बताने में और बहुत सारे ब्लैक मनी विदेशों में रखने में, घोटालों में सेक्युलर होकर भी अलग-अलग धार्मिक कानून बनाने में। 'हमारी सरकार 1947 के बाद के सारे कम्युनल दंगे भूल गई और उसे केवल गुजरात याद रहा। हमारी सरकार हमारे देश का पार्टीशन भूल गई और उसे केवल बाबरी मस्जिद याद है। यह कितना हास्यास्पद है कि इस घटना को वह हमारे देश की सबसे बड़ी गहरी त्रासदी बताती है।'<sup>10</sup> वर्तमान में यही स्थिति बनी हुई है जो हमें सोचने के लिए मजबूर कर देती है।

वर्तमान की स्थिति स्पष्ट करते हुए मिश्र जी लिखते हैं—'इस देश की पोलिटिक्स ने यहाँ का सारा सिस्टम खराब कर दिया है। पर इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम यह देश ही छोड़ दें। हमें इस सिस्टम को ठीक करना होगा।'<sup>11</sup> दुनिया में शांति कायम रखने के लिए ही युद्ध किए जाते हैं। हथियार उठाना गलत नहीं है अगर वह सही कारणों के लिए उठाए जाएँ।

वर्तमान राजनीति को स्पष्ट करते हुए मिश्र जी लिखते हैं—'अब वे दिन नहीं रहे जब अपने विरोधियों को खत्म करने की बजाय उनका सामना किया जाता था। अब तो यह राजनीतिक संस्कृति है कि अगर विरोधी बढ़ रहा है तो उसे खत्म ही कर दो। हमारे लोकतंत्र में यह एक तरह की तानाशाही घर करती जा रही है। पता नहीं इस देश का भविष्य किस ओर जा रहा है।'<sup>12</sup>

इतिहास की आवाज उपन्यास में राजेंद्र मिश्र जी ने कहा है कि 'हमारे देश के समस्याएँ अनेक हैं। सारा देश भ्रष्टाचार में आकंठ डूबा है। जगह-जगह प्रदर्शन हो रहे हैं। लोकपाल बिल को लेकर पता नहीं कितने सालों से बहस हो रही है। अब मुहिम जोर पकड़ रही है। पिछले 8 सालों में कई बार इस बिल को लाने की कोशिश हुई है। मीटिंग में इस पर विचार भी किया गया पर इस मुहिम में अभी पड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक लोकपाल बिल से क्या होगा, जब तक सारा सिस्टम नहीं बदला जाता, इस तरह के कॉस्मेटिक बदलाव से कुछ नहीं होगा। सबसे पहले तो सरकार पुलिस एक्ट की सिफारिशें स्वीकार करे। पुलिस को पॉलिटिक्स से अलग किया जाए फिर फास्ट ट्रेक एंटी करप्शन कोर्ट बनाई जाए। बड़े लोगों पर हाथ डालने के लिए सरकारी परमिशन की जरूरत न रखी जाए। सीबीआई को गृह मंत्रालय के नियंत्रण से बाहर करना होगा।

उपर्युक्त बातें कमलेश्वरजी की आगे की बात याद दिला देती है—'आजादी के बाद अँग्रेज और अँग्रेजीपरस्त नौकरशाह अफसरों, सामंतों की कमी पूरी की और क्षेत्रीय नेताओं ने जमींदारों के शून्य को भरा। शहर, जिला, तहसील, गाँव के स्तर पर क्षेत्रीय नेताओं का जो बुर्जुआ नया वर्ग पैदा हुआ उसने आजादी के स्रोतों को चूसना आरंभ किया। असली आजादी इन्हीं वर्गों को प्राप्त हुई एकाएक एक वर्ग जोकों की तरह फूलने लगा।'<sup>13</sup>

उपन्यास के अंत में विक्रांत कहता है—'हमें अब अपने देश को सही दिशा में ले जाने की जरूरत है। नहीं तो यहाँ डेमोक्रेसी की जगह ऐनार्की आ जाएगी। अब दुनिया को खुशहाल बनाने के लिए भारत और अमेरिका को साथ रहकर काम करना होगा। हमें कम्युनल एजेंडे को छोड़ना होगा, जिसके कारण देश में आतंकवाद और जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को हमारा अचीवमेंट बताना बहुत शर्मनाक है। बहुसंख्यक समाज को अपनी विजयी मुद्रा के साथ अल्पसंख्यक समाज को जोड़ना होगा। आजादी के पहले सभी समुदाय मिल-जुलकर रहते थे। पार्टीशन ने सब-कुछ बदल दिया। हम अभी तक सत्ता में बने रहने के लिए उन्हीं नीतियों पर चल रहे हैं जो देश को भीतर से विभाजित कर रही हैं। बहुसंख्यक समाज को भी गलत ठहराने की प्रवृत्ति से बचना होगा। हमें अपने देश को बहुत आगे बढ़ाना है और इसके लिए हमारा पब्लिक अवेकनिंग कैम्पेन



लगातार चलता रहेगा।”<sup>14</sup>

विक्रांत शैल से कहता है—‘हम आजाद भारत में भी एक पराधीन मानसिकता के साथ जी रहे हैं। क्या इस देश की जनता कभी अपने इतिहास की आवाज सुनेगी।’ इस बात पर शैल का आशावादी उत्तर है वह कहती है—‘एक दिन जरूर सुनेगी कांत। तब इस देश के स्वर्णिम अतीत से आधुनिक भारत के भविष्य का निर्माण होगा।’

### निष्कर्ष

‘इतिहास की आवाज’ उपन्यास में राष्ट्रीय चेतना का चित्रण है। राष्ट्रीय चेतना की सजग निष्ठा है। जीवन के सामान्य पक्षों का तथ्यात्मक चित्रण किया गया है। डॉ० राजेंद्र मिश्र ने अपने प्रतिपाद्य विषय का आदर्श रूप में चित्रण प्रस्तुत किया है। ‘इतिहास की आवाज’ उपन्यास सत्य पर केंद्रित काल्पनिक उपन्यास है। ‘इतिहास की आवाज’ की राष्ट्रीय चेतना का जीवन के प्रति स्वाभाविक और वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण है।

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# नागाफनी



अस्मिता, चेतना और स्वाभिमान जगाने वाला साहित्य

# नागफनी

पृष्ठ क्रमांक

01

संपादकीय.....

साहित्यिक विमर्श

1. कन्नड भाषा और साहित्य का सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ-प्रो.संजय एल.मादार	2-4
2. मध्यकालीन हिन्दी काव्य : राम और कृष्ण के शब्द चित्रों के संदर्भ में-डॉ.नीतू परिहार	5-6
3. उदय प्रकाश की कहानियों में उदारीकरण की संस्कृति-डॉ.सुनील पाटिल	7-8
4. साहित्य के मानदण्ड एवं प्रेमचंद के निबंध-डॉ.अमित कुमार तिवारी	9-11
5. रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक' के काव्य में राष्ट्रीय चेतना के स्वर:-डॉ.संगिता चित्रकोटी	12-14
6. अज्ञेय की काव्य संवेदना : एक अन्तर्यात्रा-डॉ.वीणा जे	15-17
7. 'राम की शक्तिपूजा' मनोभावों की समग्रता का प्रबल साक्ष्य-त्रिनेत्र तिवारी	17-18
8. विष्णु प्रभाकर के स्वागत नाट्य (मोनो लॉग) का शिल्पगत अध्ययन: डॉ.कल्पना मौर्य	19-20
9. प्रेमचंद और आज का भारत: किसान विमर्श के संदर्भ में- वैशाली गायकवाड	21-22
10. निराला और उनकी राष्ट्रीय चेतना: डॉ.समयलाल प्रजापति/डॉ.निरपत प्रसाद प्रजापति	23-24
11. 'सुख' तलाशते साठोत्तर समाज का 'दुख'-डॉ.दीपक जाधव	25-27
12. भारतीय अन्नदाता की त्रासदी का उपन्यास 'अकाल में उत्सव'-डॉ.मृत्युंजय कोईरी	27-29
13. हिंदी कहानियों में वृद्ध विमर्श : यथार्थवादी चिंतन -डॉ.सुरेश सिंह राठौड़	30-32
14. मुक्तिबोध और फ्रैन्टिनी : 'अंधेरे में' कविता के संदर्भ में- आरती सिंह राठौर/डॉ.रेशमा अंसारी	33-34
15. रस का आधुनिक काव्य से संबंध - डॉ.कविता त्यागी	35-36
16. जयप्रकाश कर्दम के कथा साहित्य में लोकजीवन-सुनीता	37-38
17. इक्कीसवीं सदी के हिंदी उपन्यासों में सांस्कृतिक चिंतन के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय चेतना-श्रीमती मीना शर्मा	39-40
18. साहित्य से सिनेमा फिल्मांकन की समस्या पर विमर्श (हिन्दी सिनेमा के संदर्भ में)-संजय सिंह/डॉ.शाह आलम	41-43
19. 'नए इलाके में': नए इलाके की खोज करती कविताएँ-डॉ.अन्सा ए	44-46
20. स्वाधीनता आंदोलन और हिंदी की हास्य व्यंग्य कविता : डॉ.उर्विजा शर्मा	47-48
21. हिंदी साहित्य में विकलांगता का चित्रण-मोनी	49-52
22. निराला का अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य के खिलाफ विद्रोह-डॉ.कृष्ण बिहारी राय	53-54
23. इक्कीसवीं सदी के प्रतिनिधि उपन्यासों में राजनीतिक मूल्य-श्रीमती मालती देवी	55-57
24. 'मरंग गोडा नीलकंठ हुआ' : पर्यावरण चिंतन का महाकाव्य-डॉ.अंजू लता/आलिया जेसमिना	58-62
25. सुशीला टाकभैरे की कहानियों में उत्पीड़न एवं जीवन संघर्ष -डॉ.कुलदीप सिंह मीना	63-65
26. ढाई बीघा जमीन : आधुनिकता के परिप्रेक्ष्य में-डॉ.जयंत बोबडे	66-68

## स्त्री विमर्श

1. इक्कीसवीं सदी की हिंदी कविता में स्त्री अस्मितामूलक प्रश्नों की संवेदना-डॉ.बलविंदर कौर	69-71
2. नारी अस्मिता के विविध आयाम-ऐतिहासिक परिप्रेक्ष्य-डॉ.नीरजा शर्मा	72-73
3. नारी अस्मिता और छिन्नमस्ता उपन्यास-प्रोफेसर आसाराम बेवले	74-76
4. स्त्री लेखन का नया प्रतिमान: स्त्री-भाषा-डॉ.यमुना प्रसाद रतूडी	77-79
5. 'रेत' उपन्यास में चित्रित स्त्री-डॉ. शीतल गायकवाड	80-81
6. कृष्णा अग्निहोत्री की 'और...और...औरत' आत्मकथा में नारी विमर्श-राकेश भील	82-83
7. स्त्री विमर्श के दायरे में 'बारबाला' का अनुशीलन-डॉ.मीना सुतवणी	83-86
8. नन्द चतुर्वेदी की कविता में स्त्री चित्रण-डॉ.विदुषी आमेटा/संगीता भारद्वाज	87-93
9. वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में ग्रामीण स्त्री जीवन का परिदृश्य : 'बेनीमाधो तिवारी की पतोह'के विशेष संदर्भ में- बेबी विश्वकर्मा	94-96
10. वर्तमान समय में नारी की स्थिति-डॉ.पूजा शर्मा	97-98
11. अनामिका की कविता में स्त्री पक्षधरता-डॉ.उषस पी.एस.	99-101
12. 'थेरीगाथा' में चित्रित स्त्री-जीवन की वैयक्तिक समस्याएँ- संजय यादव	101-102
13. शिवमूर्ति की कहानियों में स्त्री स्वर की अभिव्यक्ति-चंद्रावती	103-105
14. भगवानदास मोरवाल के उपन्यास 'वंचना'में व्यक्त नारी विचार-परेश सननसे/संजय कुमार शर्मा	106-107



## भगवानदास मोरवाल के उपन्यास 'वंचना' में अभिव्यक्त नारी विषयक विचार

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उपन्यास, साहित्य की वह सशक्त विधा है जिस से मानव जीवन, उसके परिवेश तथा पात्रों का चित्रण इस प्रकार किया जाता है कि पाठक इसे पढ़ते समय स्वयं को ही इस उपन्यास का एक पात्र समझ कर जीने लगे। किसी भी लेखक की पहली और सबसे बड़ी कोशिश यही रहती है कि वह अपने पात्रों के माध्यम से सामाजिक जटिलताओं और विकृतियों पर प्रकाश डाल पाए और इसी श्रेणी के उपन्यासकार है भगवानदास मोरवाल।

मोरवाल जी अपने उपन्यासों के माध्यम से भारतीय नारी की अस्मिता की पहचान और समस्याओं को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। अपने उपन्यासों में वे नारी के सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं आर्थिक हालातों से जुड़ी समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हैं।

यह उपन्यास वर्तमान स्थिति में पुरुष प्रधान समाज में स्त्री की दयनीय अवस्था तथा बलात्कार जैसे जघन्य अपराध करने के पश्चात भी अपने आप को कानून के शिकंजे से बचा कर समाज में घुमने वाले पुरुष प्रधान समाज का सत्य सामने लाता है।

मोरवाल जी का यह उपन्यास वर्तमान स्थिति में पुरुष प्रधान समाज में नारी की दशा को दर्शाता है। 'वंचना' की कथा में बलात्कार की शिकार स्त्री की स्थिति और पीड़ा को व्यक्त करने और अदालती कारवाई के नाम पर इस धिनौने अपराध करने वाले अपराधियों को बचाने के लिए किये जाने वाले तमाम कानूनी दांव-पेच और प्रयास दिखाये गये हैं। इस माध्यम से मोरवाल जी समाज में स्त्री के प्रति झलकती पुरुष प्रधान मानसिकता का पर्दाफाश करने का प्रयास करते हुए दिखायी देते हैं।

'वंचना' की संपूर्ण कथा बलात्कार की ऐसी घटनाओं का संकलन है, जो पुरुषवादी विचारधारा की शिकार स्त्री के जीवन की अलग अलग स्थितियाँ और यह धिनौना अपराध करने वाले पुरुष वर्ग द्वारा अपने आप को बचाने हेतु चलाए जाने वाले हथकंडों पर प्रकाश डालती है।

यह उपन्यास अनेक सामाजिक कु-प्रथाओं के कारण अनेक अनकही यातनाओं को चुपचाप सह रही बदनसीब स्त्रियों को अभिव्यक्त करता है, चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म की हो या जाति की।

इस उपन्यास में चित्रित पहली ही घटना बाल-विवाह जैसी कुप्रथा की शिकार सदानंद की पत्नी से संबंधित है। इस घटना में सदानंद बाईस-तेईस वर्ष का है। छह फुट का लम्बे चौड़े शरीर वाले सदानंद का 15 वर्ष की नाजुक सी दुल्हन के साथ जबरदस्ती का शारीरिक संबंध दर्शाया गया है, जिसमें दुल्हन पहली ही रात में दम तोड़ देती है।

"जीजा, ऐसे कैसे दहेज - हत्या का मामला बन जाएगा?"

फिर इस मुसीबत से कैसे पार पाया जाए विष्णु?" सज्जन सिंह ने पपड़ा गए होंठों पर जीभ फेरते हुए पूछा।

इस संभाषण से हमें यह ज्ञात होता है कि घर में दुल्हन की रक्त में सनी मृत देह पड़ी हुई है। ऐसी स्थिति में बजाय किसी डॉक्टर को बुलाने या प्राथमिक ईलाज कराने या मौत की पुष्टि करने के, कानूनी दांव पेच के लिए तैयारी करने की और अपराध से बच निकलने की तैयारी, यह भावना यहां दिखायी देती है। यहां घर के बड़े बुजुर्ग के मन में, मृत स्त्री किसी की बेटी है, एक स्त्री है इस मानवी संवेदना का अभाव दिखायी देता है।

इस घटना के प्रत्येक पहलू का मोरवाल जी ने अपने उपन्यास में अत्यंत सूक्ष्म रूप से वर्णन कर अपने पाठकों के सामने पुरी घटना का यथार्थ चित्रण प्रस्तुत किया है। मोरवाल जी ने वर्तमान समाज में नारी की अवस्था एक लाश के अलावा कुछ और नहीं है इस वास्तविकता से पाठकों को और समाज को इस उपन्यास के माध्यम से अवगत कराना चाहा है।

"मैंने क्या खून-खराबा कर दिया। थोड़ी-सी ही तो जबरदस्ती की थी ... और फिर आप ने ही तो कहा था कि पहली रात ही बिल्ली मारनी चाहिए, नहीं तो वह बेकाबू हो जाएगी।"

इस संवाद से सदानंद का अपरिपक्व मन और दुल्हन के अपरिपक्व शरीर के विषय में पता चलता है। 'बिल्ली मारने' की समाज द्वारा प्रदत्त मानसिकता तथा अपने हाथ से अपराध होने की भावना का अभाव सदानंद की संवेदनहीन एवं क्रूर मानसिकता का परिचय देती है।

भारतीय समाज में बलात्कार केवल सामाजिक कुरीतियों या पुरुष के अहं से नहीं जुड़ा दिखता है, अपितु इसके पीछे जातिगत मानसिकता दिखायी देती है।

"कानूनी अपराध तो है पर उस रामकरन को कौन समझाता। बल्कि वह सुनते ही चिंघाड़ा कि एक कुम्हारी मुझे समझाएगी कानून। ऐसे कानून मेरे जेब में पड़े रहते हैं।"

यहाँ साधिन के रूप में सफाई, परिवार नियोजन, लड़कियों की शिक्षा, दहेज, भ्रूण-हत्या तथा बाल-विवाह जैसे विषयों पर जागरूकता अभियान चलाने वाली जानकी का रामकरन को उसकी बारह वर्षीय बेटी गीता का विवाह न करने के लिए समझाना ठाकुर रामकरन को जातिगत अहंकार के कारण बुरा लगता है और इसे अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बना लेता है। इन सभी बातों का बड़ा खामियाजा जानकी को भुगतना पड़ता है जो स्त्री की वंचना की एक और कहानी बयान करता है। यहां जातिगत प्रतिष्ठा का नशा ठाकुर रामकरन पर इस तरह हावी होता है कि, इसके कारण वो जानकी की आबरू तार तार कर देने जैसा अपराध कर बैठता है।

"मेरे जज ने अपने फैसले में कहा कि इज्जतदार और बड़ा आदमी किसी का, वो क्या कहते हैं बलात्कार कर ही नहीं सकता। दूसरा, यह कहा कि कोई मरद अपने किसी सगे-संबंधी के आगे ऐसा काम नहीं कर सकता। कोई अगड़ी जाति का मरद किसी छोटी जाति की औरत के साथ ऐसा काम नहीं कर सकता। कोई अगड़ी जाति का मरद किसी छोटी जाति की औरत के साथ इसलिए ऐसा गलत काम नहीं कर सकता क्योंकि वह मैली होती है। सबसे मजेदार बात तो उस जज ने यह कही कि मोहनलाल अपनी औरत की इज्जत लुटते हुए देख नहीं सकता।"

यहाँ पुलिस को रिश्त दे कर अपनी नाबालिग बेटी का गैरकानूनी विवाह करने के पश्चात जानकी के पति को पीट पीट कर बांध दिया जाता है और उसी के सामने उसकी पत्नी जानकी के साथ रामकरन और सज्जनसिंह बारी बारी से अपना मुँह काला करते हैं। वे पैसे के बल पर पुलिस को जेब में कर लेते हैं और जानकी को गवाह नहीं मिलने देते, साथ ही जानकी गरीब एवं दलित होने के कारण भी उसे गवाह नहीं मिलता। तब जज के मतानुसार इज्जतदार और बड़े आदमी ऐसा काम नहीं करते और विविध युक्तिवादों के माध्यम से बलात्कार के पीछे की जातिगत व्यवस्था का प्रभाव तथा पुरुष जाति की मानसिकता प्रखर रूप से दिखायी देती है। इस मानसिकता और जातिव्यवस्था पर प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास मोरवाल जी द्वारा किया गया है।

"विष्णु जी, बुरा मत मानना एक बात कहूँ, अति की भी एक सीमा होती है।" यह वाक्य बलविंदर के बारे में कहा गया है, जो धुमंतू जाति की लड़की वाले मामले में बच जाने पर हैवान बन जाता है और दोबारा एक मुसलमान लड़की सबीना को भगा ले जाता है। इस मामले में कोर्ट बलविंदर उर्फ बल्लू को दस वर्ष की सजा सुनाता है पर ब्रज नंदन ठाकुर उपरी अदालत में बड़ी आसानी से रूबीना की उम्र अठारह वर्ष से अधिक और घटना उसकी सहमति हुई है ऐसा सिद्ध कर देते हैं। इसी संदर्भ में बलविंदर जैसे अपराधी को छुड़ाने के बाद ब्रजनंदन ठाकुर का यह कथन सामाजिक संतुलन की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण संकेत लगता है। वे यहां स्पष्ट करते हैं कि मानव-स्वभाव है कि यदि किन्हीं कारणों से किसी अपराधी को उचित दंड नहीं दिया जाता है तो उसकी



अपराधी मनोवृत्ति बढ़ती जाती है।

“वकील की इस दलील पर नाजिम के चेहरे पर हवाईयों उड़ने लगीं। फिर भी हिम्मत जुटाते हुए बोला, ‘यह तो कानून की मनमर्जी हो गई वकील साब। इसमें एक औरत की मर्जी या नामर्जी का कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह गया। सब मर्द के अख्तियार हो गया। औरत, औरत ना रह के जैसे अपने शौहर की जायदाद हो गई।’”

यहाँ इस्लाम को मानने वालों द्वारा सुविधानुसार शरिया कानून या भारतीय संविधान अथवा सरकारी कानूनों को मानने की एक विसंगति दर्शायी गयी है। जैसे रूखसत बी और रहमत की बेटी समीना के निकाह के बाद कई वर्षों तक उसका पति के लापता होने की स्थिति में शरई कानून के अनुसार समीना को दूसरा निकाह करने का अधिकार नहीं है। दूसरी शादी करने के बाद यदि पहला शौहर उसे खी पर अपना दावा पेश करता है तो अधिकार पहले शौहर का ही होगा। दुर्भाग्यवश समीना का दूसरा निकाह नाजिम से होने के पश्चात उसका पहला शौहर आसिफ लौट आता है, पर दूसरा पति नाजिम उसे छोड़ना नहीं चाहता, चाहे उसे शरई अदालत से ले कर सरकारी अदालत तक कहीं भी जाना पड़े। वकील का नोटिस मिलने पर दूसरे दामाद के साथ रहमत वकील से मिलने जाते हैं, जो साफ़-साफ़ कहता है कि मुस्लिम विवाह विच्छेद अधिनियम के अलावा किसी भी हालत में मुस्लिम विवाह रद्द नहीं किया जा सकता। अदालत से तलाक़ लिए बिना दूसरा निकाह जुर्म है। जहाँ नाजिम का मानना है कि इस कानून में औरत की मर्जी या नामर्जी का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता। सभी मर्द के अख्तियार हो गया। औरत, औरत ना रह कर जैसे अपने शौहर की जायदाद हो गई।

इस घटना के माध्यम से मोरवाल जी मुस्लिम समाज में नारी की दशा पर प्रकाश डालते हैं, जहाँ केवल मर्दों की ही मर्जी पछी जाती है और औरत को जायदाद की तरह एक से दूसरे के हवाले कर दिया जाता है, जैसे वो कोई ईसान न हो कर एक वस्तु है। यहाँ मोरवाल जी ने मुस्लिम समाज की पुरुषवादी मानसिकता पर प्रकाश डाला है।

“दफ़ा 497 औरत की आजादी को खत्म करती है।”

यहाँ भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 497 का संदर्भ देते हुए यह कहा गया है कि, इस धारा के अनुसार जहाँ कोई औरत अपने शौहर की रजामन्दी के बिना, किसी गैर-मर्द के साथ हमबिस्तर होने की हिमाकत करती थी और इस बात का पता उसके शौहर को लग जाता था तो उस गैर-मर्द को इस दफ़ा के अनुसार सीधे-सीधे पाँच साल की सज़ा होती थी। परंतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह कह कर इसे खत्म कर दिया कि जिनाह अपने आप में कोई जुर्म नहीं है, क्योंकि औरत मर्द की जायदाद नहीं है।

मोरवाल जी ने कानून की धाराओं का संदर्भ देते हुए यहाँ यह स्पष्ट किया है कि आज की नारी की स्थिति सुधारने में न्याय व्यवस्था ने अहम भूमिका निभाई है और पुरुषवादी विचारधारा पर प्रहार किया है।

“पता नहीं कौन-सा बल्लू उसमें छिपकर बैठा हो और मौका मिलते ही उसे झपटकर अन्दर खींच लो।”

यहाँ बलविंदर उर्फ बल्लू सात-आठ वर्ष की लड़की मुन्नी को अपनी हवस का शिकार बनाता है तथा उसकी हत्या कर देता है। परंतु चंचला अपने बेटे बल्लू के मोह में उसको बार-बार बचाने का प्रयास करती है। इस बार भी निचली अदालत में बल्लू के इस जघन्य और हैवानियत भरे कृत्य को देखते हुए उसे फाँसी की सज़ा दी जाती है। परंतु हाईकोर्ट में अपील करने पर उसकी फाँसी उम्र कैद में बदल दी जाती है। उम्र कैद का यह फैसला सुनते ही चंचला बौरा जाती है और जमकर जश्न मनाती है। ऐसे माता-पिता और ब्रजनंदन ठाकुर जैसे वकील ही बल्लू जैसे अपराधियों को बचा कर उन्हें बढ़ावा देते हैं। इस घटना के बाद ठाकुरों की इस सुनसान हवेली के सामने से गुज़रते हुए अब लोगों को और ज़्यादा डर लगने लगा है। विशेषकर मोहल्ले की लड़कियों और औरतों ने शाम होनी के बाद ही नहीं, दिन में भी वहाँ से आना-जाना बन्द कर दिया। उन्हें यह भय रहता है कि, पता नहीं कौन-सा बल्लू उसमें छिपकर बैठा हो और मौका मिलते ही उसे झपटकर अन्दर खींच लेगा।

वहाँ मोरवाल जी ने ऐसे अभिभावकों से भरे समाज पर प्रहार किया है, जो अपने बच्चों को अपराधी होने के बाद भी उसे बचाकर उसके अन्दर पनपते अपराधी को एक प्रकार से प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। समाज के ऐसे घटकों के कारण बेटीयाँ खुले आम घुमने में भी भय का अनुभव करती हैं।

“जैसे ही पब्लिक प्रॉसिक्यूटर ने जज की इस घोषणा का, अपने मुवक्किल रूबीना और उसकी माँ को उनकी भाषा में बुझे हुए स्वर में अंग्रेज़ी का तरजुमा करते हुए बताया कि बलविन्दर अपील जीत गया है, रूबीना की माँ फफ़ककर रो पड़ी। एक पल के लिए उसे लगा जैसे न्यायाधीश की यह घोषणा, उसकी बेटी के साथ-साथ उसकी देह पर हुई विजय की मर्दवादी उद्घोषणा है।”

अपने उपन्यास की इस घटना में मोरवाल जी एक बेटी की माँ की व्यथा अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। यहाँ जिंदा देह की ताप का खून मुँह को लग चुका बलविंदर द्वारा रूबीना नामक एक मुसलमान लड़की को भगा कर ले जाता है, जिस के लिए लोअर कोर्ट बहला-फुसला कर भगाने और बलात्कार के जुर्म में बलविंदर को दस साल की सज़ा सुनाती है। लेकिन एक बार फिर ब्रज नंदन ठाकुर बड़ी आसानी से इस समूची घटना में रूबीना की उम्र अठारह से अधिक और उसकी सहमति सिद्ध कर देते हैं। कोर्ट की सभी दलीलें सुनने के बाद रूबीना की माँ को लगने लगता है कि न्यायाधीश की यह घोषणा जैसे उसकी बेटी के साथ-साथ उसकी देह पर भी हुई विजय की मर्दवादी उद्घोषणा है।

इस प्रकार से मोरवाल जी ने सदानंद, सज्जन सिंह, जानकी कुम्हारिन उर्फ साथिन, बलविंदर, रूबीना, जया, अपराजिता, तारा तथा मुन्नी आदि विविध पात्रों तथा घटनाओं के माध्यम से समाज में होनेवाली बलात्कार जैसी घिनौनी घटनाएँ तथा उससे जुड़ी हुई कानूनी कारवायों और उनके पिछे की जातिगत व्यवस्था तथा आर्थिक जोर पर खेले जाने वाले दांव पेचों पर प्रकाश डाला है। साथ ही साथ भारतीय समाज में जातिगत ऊँच नीचता का नैतिकता पर पड़ता गहरा प्रभाव भी दिखाया गया है, जिस कारण पीड़िता को न केवल शारीरिक अपितु सामाजिक यातनाओं का भी सामना करना पड़ता है।

एक ओर ‘बेटी बचाओ – बेटी पढ़ाओ’ का नारा देता समाज और दूसरी ओर उसी बेटी पर जब अत्याचार होता है, तो उसी को सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर से नाप तोल कर देखने वाला समाज है। समाज की यही मानसिकता अपराधी को कानूनी कारवाई से बचाव के लिए सहायक सिद्ध होती है। इन सभी विषयों पर मोरवाल जी ने विविध घटनाओं के माध्यम से प्रकाश डाला है।

इस प्रकार भगवानदास मोरवाल ने अपने उपन्यासों के माध्यम से समाज में फैली कु-प्रथाओं, नारी समस्याओं, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और गैर सरकारी संगठनों के नाम पर समाज सेवा की आड़ में होनेवाले भ्रष्टाचार तथा गरीबों के शोषण आदि समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डाला है। साथ ही समाज में उपस्थित नारी विषयक समस्या जैसे बेमेल विवाह, इस कारण स्त्री के होने वाले शोषण तथा जातिगत समस्याओं पर भी प्रकाश डाला है। मोरवाल जी ने अपने उपन्यासों के माध्यम से मुस्लिम समाज में धर्म की आड़ में हो रहे स्त्री के मानसिक तथा दैहिक शोषण को समाज के सामने रखा है तथा समाज में चल रही अन्य कु-प्रथाओं पर कड़ा प्रहार किया है। इस प्रकार भगवानदास मोरवाल ने अपने ‘वंचना’ उपन्यास में नारी विषयक विचार व्यक्त कर समाज में जागरूकता फैलाने का कार्य किया है।

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## INDEX

Sr. No.	Topic	Author	Page No.
1	The Irrational Fear in Harold Pinter's : "The Birthday Party"	Prin. Dr. A. P. Khairnar Mr. Mukesh S. Jaware	7
2	Divyang and Causes of Their Aggressive Behavior	Dr Naveen Kumar	12
3	The Role of Education in Women Empowerment	Bhimrao Mote	21
4	A Comparison of Agility Among Kho-Kho and Badminton Players of Senior College Students in tribal area	Mr. Prasad P. Bhoge	23
5	The Theory of Untouchability	Dr. Shailesh Raut	25
6	भगवानदास मोरवाल कृत 'रेत' उपन्यास में स्त्री चित्रण	डॉ. जाधव रविंद्र श्रीराम	२७
7	'गृह-अर्थशास्त्र विषय स्त्रियांच्या वैयक्तिक विकासाला गती देणारे-एक शास्त्र'	प्रा. डॉ. एन. पी. राऊत	३१
8	डॉ.बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर यांच्या पत्रकारितेमधील राजकीय भूमिका	डॉ.मिलिंद आठवले	३८
९	घरकाम करणाऱ्या मोलकरीण स्त्रियांचा समाजशास्त्रीय अभ्यास	कु. प्रणाली अशोक धनेधर	४३
१०	धर्म आणि भारतीय स्त्री	सय्यद शाहीन शफी डॉ. नुजहत सुलताना एम.बी.	४८
११	शाकाहार-शुद्ध आहार	प्रा.सुधा नेमीचंद पाटणी	५२





## A Comparison of Agility Among Kho-Kho and Badminton Players of Senior College Students in tribal area

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- Dept. of Physical Education, Arts Commerce and Science, College, Taloda, Dist. Nandurbar (M.S.)

### Introduction

Kho-Kho is one of the fastest and most thrilling Indian sports. The Kho Kho game is an invention of agrarian Indian culture and a curious game that reaches in the peak. In Indian soil, this game, which was born out of the Maratha culture, is meant to nourish the human mind and human emotions. It is a multi-faceted sport that keeps the body fit by exercising the whole body. Here for, maintaining constant speed, speeding, hence 'speed' is the main factor of this game. But speed as essential as agility, flexibility, strength, courage, decisive intelligence, ingenuity, enthusiasm, courage, concentration. Asian Kho-Kho Federation (A.K.K.F.) was established in the year 1987 during 3rd SAF Games, held at Kolkata, India. The game of two innings is played in four innings. Each 9-minute shift is won once in an innings for attack and once for defense. After a 9-minute break, they play the second innings. 5 minutes change in two shifts. The basic skill of this game the judgment of direction: How fast and attentive you are to know which direction you have to run. Next is getting up from square: Should be very responsive to your teammates. Running Skills: You should be fast ring play, a single chain running, zigzag running, straight running. Team coordination: very fast grasper of kho given by team members and realizing if the signal was early kho, late kho, fake kho, or it's a simple kho.

### Badminton:-

The game of badminton is not very old. Experts believe that the game originated

in the middle of the nineteenth century. The game was invented by the British authorities. In the early days of the game, wool balls were used instead of shuttle cock. Shuttle cock was used later. Badminton was initially played by 4-4 people, followed by singles and doubles. The World Badminton Federation was formed around 1934 and new rules were introduced for the game. Two things that are very important in the game of badminton are racket and shuttle cock. Badminton is played between men and women. Singles have 1-1 players and doubles has 2-2 players on each side. The game is also played together in groups of 1 woman and 1 man. The most important thing for this game is the ground which is called badminton court. In the middle of this, a net is built so that the ground falls in two parts.

### METHODOLOGY:-

Present study purpose was to find out agility between Kho-Kho (M) and Badminton (M) which is studying in senior college taloda in tribal area age is under 18-20.

### Sample:-

The sample used for this study consists of 15 male Kho-Kho and 15 male Badminton players of senior college in tribal area. Agility 'T' Test was conducted among Kho-Kho players and Badminton Players.

### Agility 'T' Test:-

(Paule, K. Madole. 2000) The 'T' test is a measuring agility. These test are very reliable to conduct for a player's ability to move in all directions as quickly as possible, combining leg speed, leg power and agility for performance. **Purpose:** This is a test

measure of speed and agility, which is require for difference sports.

**Equipment required for this test :** Flat non-slip surface, four cones, Stopwatch, assistant. **Procedure of this test:-** The athlete warm up for 10 min, The assistant places 3 cones 5 metres apart on a straight line (A, B, C) and a 4th cone (D) is placed 10 metres from the middle cone (B) so that the 4 cones form a 'T'. The athlete stands at the cone (D) at the base of the "T" facing the "T". The player should start running when the assistant says go and starts the stopwatch. The athlete runs to and touches the middle cone (B), sidestep 5 metres to the left cone (A) and touches it, sidestep 10 metres to the far cone (C) and touches it, sidestep 5 metres back to the middle cone (B) and touches it and then runs 10 metres backwards to the base of the 'T' and touches that cone (D) The coach stops the stopwatch and records the time when the athlete touches the cone at the base of the "T".

Table no.1 Mean values of Agility 'T' test between Kho-Kho players and Badminton Players								
	Group	N	MEAN	SD	SEM	t	DF	Sig.(2-tailed)
Agility 'T' Test	Kho-Kho Players	15	14.53	0.54	0.17	2.49	36	0.01
	Badminton Players	15	15.01	1.34	0.43			

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:-

In Table 2 the mean values in Agility 'T' test of Kho-kho Players is 14.53, and Badminton players is 15.01 the Kho-Kho players are having better agility compare to Badminton players.

## CONCLUSION:-

This paper has investigated that Kho-Kho players are having better agility than Badminton players. Conditioning Exercises plays a major role for the improvement of motor abilities among Kho-Kho players and Badminton players.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:-

- To further our research we plan similar studies can be conducted on among females athlete.
- This study can be conducted on high school players.
- Same study can be conducted for other games like volley ball, Basket ball
- Handball , kabbadi , Hockey, Cricket
- Speed is very important factor to apply most of the games and sports.
- Coaches can encourage this study and implement in several team games and athletics.

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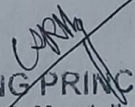
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24	महात्मा फुले यांचा सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण—एक अध्ययन प्रा. डॉ. रफिक बाबामिया शेख	114-115
25	शैक्षणिक क्रांतीचे अग्रदूत महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले डॉ. शहनाज रफिक शेख	116-118
26	प्रसारमाध्यमांचे दलित चळवळीतील योगदान प्रा. प्रफुल एम. राजुरवाडे	119-123
27	भारतीय संसदीय शासनप्रणालीचा विकास एक विश्लेषण डॉ. नितीन तु. कत्रोजवार	124-128
28	महात्मा फुलेचे शेतकरी व शेती विषयक विचार डॉ. संजय मारोतराव महाजन	129-131
29	भारतातील दहशतवादाचे स्वरूप आबासाहेब माणिकराव देशमुख	132-134
30	महात्मा फुलेचा सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म डॉ. प्रशांत रामदास बोबडे	135-137
31	महाराष्ट्र विधिमंडळाचे हिवाळी अधिवेशन आणि विदर्भ विकास प्रा. वर्षा वैजनाथ चंदनशिखे	138-141
32	छत्रपती शिवायांची जलनीती- एक दृष्टीक्षेप डॉ. अरविंद पी सोनटक्के & प्रा. सौ. धनश्री आर कापशीकर	142-146

  
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अर्थशास्त्र विभाग, कला, वाणिज्य व विज्ञान महाविद्यालय, तळोदा

### • प्रस्तावना

१९ व्या शतकात भारतातील सामाजिक सुधारणा आणि परिवर्तनासाठी लढा देणाऱ्या विविध समाज सुधारकांमध्ये महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले हे महाराष्ट्रातील समाज क्रांतीचे अग्रणी होते. बहुजन समाजाची उन्नती आणि स्त्री शिक्षणासाठी त्यांनी संपूर्ण आयुष्य खर्ची घातले. वर्णव्यवस्था आणि जातीय व्यवस्थेत पिळून निघणाऱ्या शुद्रातीशुद्रांच्या उद्धारासाठी त्यांनी अहोरात्र श्रम केले. जनसामान्य पिडीत शोषितांच्या जीवनात सर्वांथाने बदल झाला पाहीजे, याकरीता महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुले शेवटच्या श्वासापर्यंत संघर्ष करीत राहिले. धर्मग्रंथातील मते सर्व मानवजातीला एक कुटूंब समजणारी असावीत, अशी महात्मा फुलेंची अपेक्षा होती आणि त्याच दृष्टीकोनातून सामान्य जनतेत जनजागृती करण्यासाठी महात्मा फुलेंनी 'गुलामगिरी', 'ब्राह्मणांचे कसब', 'शेतकऱ्यांचा आसुड', 'सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म पुस्तक', 'अस्पृश्यांची कैफियत', 'इशारा', 'तृतीयरत्न नाटक' यासारखी ग्रंथसंपदा लिहून सामान्य जनता जागृत केली. महात्मा फुले यांना लोकशाही राज्याची स्थापना करावयाची होती. त्यासाठी मुलभूत मानवी हक्क आणि त्यावर आधारलेला विश्वकुटूंबवाद आणि जीवनाचे व विश्वाचे सत्यस्वरूप प्रकट करणारा बुद्धीवाद यांचा स्वीकार ही महात्मा फुलेंची जीवनदृष्टी होती.

### • सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म

ब्राम्हणशाहीच्या वर्चस्वासाठी पिचत असलेला शेतकरी व बहुजन समाजाची होणारी पिळवणूक याबाबतीत महात्मा फुलेंनी परखडपणे विचार मांडले. वर्ण, धर्म, जात, पंथ यांच्या आधारे केले जाणारे भेद व त्यावर आधारीत शोषण यासाठी अविरत संघर्ष केला. महात्मा फुलेंनी जाती व्यवस्थेला भारतीय समाजाचा पाया मानून त्यावर प्रहार सुरु केले. जातीय निर्मुलन हा महात्मा फुलेंच्या चळवळीचा केंद्रबिंदू होता. सामाजिक ध्येयवादाने पेटलेले महात्मा फुले हे सर्वांच्या सुखाचा व्यापक विचार करणारे आणि संपूर्ण आयुष्य कृतिशील अवस्थेत जगलेले होते. बहुजन समाजातील उपेक्षितांच्या सुखाच्या आड येणारी कोणतीही कृती, मग ती धर्मवेत्त्यांकडून असो वा ब्राम्हणी नेत्यांकडून किंवा ब्रिटीश शासनाकडून असो त्या विरोधात महात्मा फुलेंनी आपला निर्भय आवाज उठविला होता. वर्णव्यवस्था, दैववाद, कर्मठ धर्माच्या चालिरिती, सामाजिक विषमता, शोषित पिडीत आणि शेतकरी व कष्टकऱ्यांच्या समस्या सोडविण्यासाठी त्यांनी बंड पुकारले होते. नवसमाज निर्मिती हेच महात्मा फुलेंचे ध्येय होते. ब्राम्हण भटांनी कृत्रिम धर्माची रचना करून आणि शुद्रातीशुद्रांना ज्ञानबंदी करून येथील विषम व अन्याय्य समाज रचनेला बळकटी आणली. ही शोषणप्रधान समाजव्यवस्था मुळासकट उखडून फेकल्याखेरीज त्याजागी स्वातंत्र्य, समता व बंधूता या नवमुल्यावर आधारीत नवसमाज निर्माण होणार नाही अशी महात्मा फुलेंची आग्रही भुमिका होती.

'गुलामगिरी' आणि 'सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म' या दोन्ही ग्रंथांच्या संदर्भात रावसाहेब कसबे यांनी महत्त्वाचे विचार मांडले आहेत. रावसाहेब कसबे म्हणतात की, "सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्माची प्रतिष्ठापना करणारे महात्मा फुले समजावून घेतल्याशिवाय गुलामगिरीतील नकरांचे, विध्वंसाचे आकलन होणार नाही. 'गुलामगिरी' आणि 'सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म' महात्मा फुलेंच्या विचारांचे दोन महत्त्वाचे पैलू आहेत. त्यांचा एकत्र विचार करावा लागतो." पुढे कसबे म्हणतात, "या दोन महत्त्वपूर्ण चळवळी होत्या आणि त्या एकमेकांवर इतक्या अवलंबून होत्या की एक यशस्वी झाल्याशिवाय दुसरी यशस्वी होण्याची



शक्यता नव्हती.” सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म पुस्तकाची सुरुवातच यशवंत फुले यांच्या प्रश्नाने झाली आहे. ती अशी - यशवंत ज्योतिराव फुले प्रश्न विचारतात की, मानवप्राणी एकंदर सर्वजगात कशाने सुखी होईल? त्यावर महात्मा फुले उत्तर देताना म्हणतात की, सत्यवर्तन केल्याशिवाय मानवप्राणी जगात सुखी होणार नाही. आणि हे पटवून देण्यासाठी ते एक अखंड सांगतात.

॥ सत्य सर्वांचे आदी घर ॥ सर्व धर्मांचे माहेर ॥१॥  
 ॥ जगामाजी सुख सारे ॥ खास सत्याची ती पोरे ॥१॥  
 ॥ सत्य सुखाला आधार ॥ बाकी सर्व अंधःकार ॥  
 ॥ आहे सत्याला बा जोर ॥ काढी भंडाचा तो नीर ॥२॥  
 ॥ सत्य आहे ज्याचे मूळ ॥ करि धुर्ताची बा राळ ॥  
 ॥ खरे सुख नरा पाहुनी ॥ बहुरूपी जळे मनी ॥३॥  
 ॥ ज्योती प्रार्थी सर्वलोका ॥ व्यर्थ डंभार पेटू नका ॥४॥

अशाप्रकारे सत्य मानवी सुखाचे मूळ असल्याचे प्रतिपादन करतात. मानवाने एकमेकांशी कसे वागावे हे सांगण्यासाठी हे पुस्तक लिहिले आहे, असे फुलेनी या पुस्तकाच्या प्रस्तावनेतच म्हटलेले आहे. आणि हा महात्मा फुलेंचा विचार बुद्धांच्या शिकवणुकीला जावून मिळतो यात तिळमात्र शंका नाही. महात्मा फुलेंच्या लिखाणात अनेक अंगणी बुद्ध विचारांचे संदर्भ पहायला मिळतात. सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म या पुस्तकाच्या माध्यमातून महात्मा फुलेंनी सत्यशोधक समाजाला जीवनाचे नवीन तत्त्वज्ञान दिले आहे. सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म हा महात्मा फुलेंनी स्थापन केलेला धर्म आहे. आणि सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म पुस्तक हे त्या धर्माचे धर्मग्रंथ आहे. महात्मा ज्योतिराव फुलेंनी सार्वजनिक सत्यधर्म हे पुस्तक लिहून बहुजन समाजाची ब्राम्हणशाहीच्या जाचातून मुक्तता करण्याचा प्रयत्न केला आहे.

कोणताही पारंपारिक धर्म संपूर्ण नैतिक सत्यावर आधारलेला नाही. सर्व धर्मग्रंथ मानवनिर्मित असल्याने असत्यावर व अंधश्रद्धेवर आधारलेले व स्वार्थमूलक आहेत. या सर्व धर्मग्रंथात जे काही सांगितले आहे, ते सत्य आहे असे आपण मानता कामा नये. उलट आपण ते तपासून पाहिले पाहिजे. त्यातील सत्य शोधून पाहिले पाहिजे, असे महात्मा फुले बजावून सांगतात.

#### • ईश्वर

महात्मा फुले यांनी 'ईश्वर' हा शब्द नाकारला आहे. ईश्वरावरील अंधश्रद्धेमुळे जगातील सर्व धर्मग्रंथांमध्ये ईश्वरवाचक जे-जे शब्द प्रचलित आहेत, त्या शब्दांच्या पाठीमागे मूर्तीपुजा, प्रार्थना, आराधना, भक्ती, पुजा, नामस्मरण, अनुष्ठान वगैरे कर्मकांड करण्यासाठी निरनिराळ्या प्रथा आणि परंपरा निर्माण केल्या आहेत. ही सर्व कर्मकांडे केवळ व्यर्थच नाही तर मानवा-मानवात फुट पाडणारी आहेत. सामाजिक भेद निर्माण करणारी आहेत. म्हणून त्यांनी 'ईश्वर' हा शब्द नाकारून 'निर्मिक' हा शब्द वापरला आहे. ही सर्व सृष्टी स्वयंप्रेरित आहे, या स्वयंप्रेरित तत्त्वाला त्यांनी निर्मिक हा शब्द वापरला आहे. मानवाची सेवा व मानवी सेवेचे समतेचे व स्वातंत्र्याचे रक्षण करणे हीच निर्मिकाची पुजा आहे असे त्यांनी वारंवार सांगितले आहे. व्यक्ति स्वातंत्र्य व समता यांनी व्यापलेले अखिल मानवजातीचे सामाजिक सुख हेच पृथ्वीवरील ईश्वराचे राज्य आहे. असा निर्वाळा महात्मा फुले आपल्या ग्रंथातून देतात.

महात्मा फुले यांनी सांगितलेला सत्यधर्म अतिशय मननिय आहे. सामान्यांना समाजगारा व पटणारा आहे. त्यात खोट्या धर्माचे व अंधश्रद्धेचे अवडंबर नाही. ते म्हणतात, "माणसाने खोटे बोलू नये, अज्ञानी माणसांना छळू नये, आपल्याच



मानव बंधूना लुबाळून खाऊ नये व मित्रांचा विश्वासघात करून त्यांना नाडू नये. खोटे बोलणे व विश्वासघात करून दुसऱ्यांना लुबाळणे हे सज्जनांचे लक्षण नव्हे.”

#### मानवाचा धर्म

आपहितासाठी सत्याने वागावे,  
सुमार्गी लावावे भावंडास ॥  
तुझी वर्तणूक आधी कर नीट,  
दुर्गुणांचा विट खरे सुख ॥  
मानवी सुखाचे वाटेकरी होती,  
फळास भोगीतो सर्वास ॥  
मानवाचा धर्म सत्य खरी निती,  
बाकीची कुनिती ज्योती म्हणे ॥

#### • सारांश

आपल्या हितासाठी प्रत्येकाने सत्यधर्माने वागावे व आपल्या भावंडास सर्व कुटुंबास सन्मार्गाला लावावे हे सर्व करण्यासाठी आपण आधी आपली जागणूक सुधारली पाहिजे. आपण स्वतः सर्व दुर्गुणांपासून दूर राहिले पाहिजे. सर्व व्यसनांपासून अलिप्त राहिले पाहिजे. व आपली जागणूक सतत चांगली ठेवली पाहिजे. आपण सर्वजण चांगले वागलो तरच आपण मानवी सुखाचे समान वाटेकरी होवू शकू. म्हणूनच महात्मा फुले म्हणतात, सत्य हाच मानवाचा खरा धर्म आहे. व सत्य हीच मानवाची खरी निती आहे.

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